St. David's, Wales. (Diocese)

An Extent

ALL THE LANDS AND RENTS OF THE
RD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S, MADE BY MASTER DAVID
FRAUNCEYS, CHANCELLOR OF ST. DAVID'S, IN
THE TIME OF THE VENERABLE FATHER THE
LORD DAVID MARTYN, BY THE GRACE OF
GOD BISHOP OF THE PLACE, IN THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD 1326.

USUALLY CALLED

ye Black Book of St. David's.

(*British Museum Additional MSS., No.* 34,125.)

EDITED BY

J. W. WILLIS-BUND, F.S.A.

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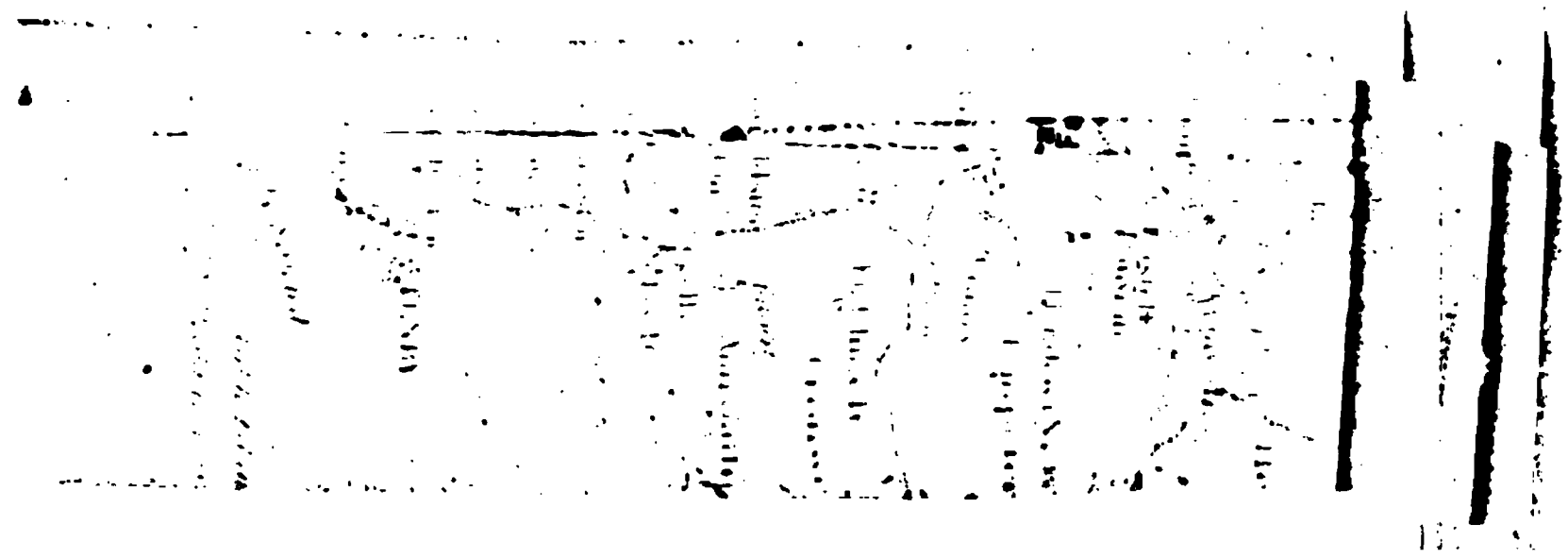

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PREFACE.

FROM various causes the production of this volume has been delayed, and even now it is not so complete as it might be. The nature of the book is explained in the Introduction; but a number of the questions to which it gives rise, and various others on which it throws fresh light, are left untouched.

For the accuracy of the transcript from the original MS., and for correcting and seeing the transcript through the press, Mr. W. K. Boyd is solely responsible. For the translation, the notes, and the Introduction, the responsibility is entirely mine. I have had the benefit of most valuable help from Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., Mr. St. John Hope, Dr. Henry Owen, F.S.A., and Mr. E. Vincent Evans, to each of whom I am much indebted for saving me from pitfalls; I can hardly, however, hope I have escaped all those that surrounded me.

At first it was intended to extend all the abbreviations in the Latin text, but I soon found that to do this with any accuracy was a task quite beyond my powers: it required an acquaintance with the names of persons and of places which I cannot pretend to possess. It therefore was necessary either to hand over the book to another, or to keep the contracted forms in the translation. I should have greatly preferred the first alternative, and much regret that, as I was unable to find anyone who would undertake the work, I was obliged to adopt the latter. It has at least this advantage: it does not attempt to give inaccurate renderings of the names of places, and so lead to further errors.

A word must be said as to the translation. It is not, and does not, profess to be, a literal translation, but I believe it fairly gives the sense of the MS. For instance, I have translated "*festum Sc̃i Michis*" as Michaelmas, and have put for "*eisdem terminis*" "same times," not "same terms." I have always spoken of a "burgage tenement," as it seems nearer the meaning of "*j burg̃*"

than to speak of "a burgage." The marginal notes have not been translated. There are several passages as to the meaning of which I am uncertain, and doubt if the translation really gives the full meaning. In some cases I have tried to cut the knot, as in the translation of the passages where the corn to be planted on the demesne is spoken of. No satisfactory rendering of "*et respondebit ad iij granum*," and such-like phrases, has been found; the translation, "he shall answer for 3 measures," is most unsatisfactory, but I can find nothing better; nor have I been able to find anyone to suggest anything better.

I feel considerable diffidence both as to the translation and the Introduction; doubtless many errors will be found in the translation, and many objections will be raised to the views expressed in the Introduction. I can only hope that this edition may serve to call attention to the great importance of the *Black Book* in the history of South Wales, especially as to that part which relates to the tenure of land; and that "some hand more calm, more sage," will give us a better version of the Book, explaining the points I have failed to explain, and avoiding the pitfalls into which I may have fallen.

J. W.-B.

Lincoln's Inn,
January, 1902.

INTRODUCTION.

THE *Black Book of St. David's*, which is now published in its entirety for the first time, is a survey of the lands and rents of the Bishop of St. David's. These lands were situated in each of the counties of South Wales, hence the Survey has a peculiar interest in throwing light on the land tenure there, and the customs connected with it. The importance of this Book has long been recognised. It is referred to by Jones and Freeman in their *History of St. David's*.[1] The part relating to Gower was published by the Cambrian Archæological Society in 1870, in "Surveys of Gower and Kilvey."[2] Mr. Seebohm, in the *Tribal System in Wales*, has given extracts from it relating to Cardiganshire,[3] and the Welsh Land Commissioners make reference to it in their report as supporting their conclusions that the tenure of land in South Wales was identical with the tenure of land in North Wales.[4]

The Survey now exists in a sixteenth-century MS. in the British Museum (*Additional MSS.* No. 34,135). The first question that arises is as to its date; this depends on the interpretation of two passages. The title runs :—

> "Extent of all the lands and rents of the Lord Bishop of St. David's, made by Master David Fraunceys, Chancellor of St. David's, in the time of the venerable Father the Lord David Martyn, by the grace of God Bishop of the place in the year of our Lord 1326."

David Martyn was Bishop from December 1296 to March 9th, 1328. If the Survey was made during his episcopate, as stated in the title, it is a fourteenth-century record of the estates of the See of St. David's; this is what it has always been regarded as being, but at the end of the Book there is this memorandum, in the same hand as the rest of the MS. :—

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[1] P. 229. [2] P. 191. [3] Appendix, p. 97.
[4] *Report*, p. 145. It is presumed that this is the document there referred to.

"The present extent was *renewed* by the order of the Reverend Father and Lord in Christ the Lord Edward, by divine permission Bishop of St. David's, Lord of Pebidiauke and Lawhaden, in the year of our Lord 1516, and the eighth year of the reign of King Henry VIII, after the Conquest of England, and in the seventh year of the consecration of the said Reverend Father."

The Bishop mentioned here was Edward Vaughan, who held the See from July 22nd, 1509, to 1522. The question is, What is the meaning of the word "*renovata*", translated "renewed"? Did the Bishop order the old MS. to be re-copied, or to be revised and brought up to date? In other words, is this MS. a copy of that of 1326, or is it that MS. adapted to a state of things one hundred and ninety years later? It is a matter that can only be decided on internal evidence, and this cuts both ways. If Pembrokeshire alone was looked at, probably the later date would be accepted, for it is difficult to believe that, although partly Anglicised for 250 years before this, Welsh tenure had disappeared in Pembrokeshire in 1326. On the other hand, if Cardiganshire is regarded, it is difficult to believe that Welsh customs obtained so completely as here described as late as 1516. The matter is not easy to decide; but on the whole, it would seem most probable that the MS. was copied, not revised, by Bishop Vaughan's orders. For this there are several reasons. Although there were sixteen Bishops of St. David's in the one hundred and ninety years between 1326 and 1516, some of whom took a very active part in the management of the estates of the See, such as Gower (1328-1347), and Adam Houghton (1361-1388), yet none of them are mentioned or referred to in the Book, although allusion is made to no less than seven of the Bishops, prior to 1326. It is hardly possible that between those dates some of the services described in the MS. should not have been commuted into money payments, or some other act done which would have affected the revenues of the See, and so required to be mentioned. Although this inference is far from conclusive, still, in default of other evidence, it goes to establish the earlier date: especially having regard to the fact that there is no mention how the commutation of rents by Bishop Martyn,[1] who, during his life, granted to the tenants of Landogy that they might pay half their rents in money, was dealt with after his death. If the extent had been made at the later date, it is

[1] See p. 231 as to Martyn.

difficult to think that the arrangement after Martyn's death, whatever it was, would not be stated. There is also no allusion to the Charter of Richard II to Bishop Adam Houghton (1361-1388), which is set out in the preliminary pages of the MS., to which reference would most likely have been made if the Survey had been revised after 1326. But the strongest reason for thinking there has been no revision, is the fact that there is no allusion from first to last to the Council of the Welsh Marches, no provision for trying causes at Ludlow, or escorting prisoners there. The MS. describes the state of things which existed before the establishment of that court. In 1516 it was in full working order, and if the Survey had been revised it seems almost incredible that the *ardua et dubia* litigations, which the MS. says went to Lawhaden, should not be stated, as was the fact, as then being tried at Ludlow. This seems to point very strongly that there was no real revision of the MS. in 1516.

Taking 1326 as the date, the Survey becomes one of very great interest, as showing the modes of tenure in land, the customs prevailing, the rents paid, and services rendered, the progress of English law, and the prevalence of Welsh ideas at that date. The fact that the estates extended over so large a portion of South Wales makes the record most important: as it shows not merely the different customs prevailing in each county, but the extent to which English law and English feudalism had penetrated into each district of the country. There is no other document that, so far as South Wales is concerned, gives a better idea of the different tenures of land in the first half of the fourteenth century.

There is nothing to show why the Survey should have been made at this particular time. Martyn had been Bishop for thirty years; and, although it was a time of unrest, yet that unrest did not affect the See of St. David's so much as it did other places. It is fortunate that this is so, as the Survey describes the normal state of things in South Wales at that time, and gives an account of the ordinary condition of the country.

It appears not unlikely that this Survey was made in accordance with the provisions of the Statute said to have been passed in 1276, usually called *Extenta Manerii*.[1] It is true that that Statute

[1] 4 Edward I, Stat. 1; Ruffhead, Statutes of uncertain date; *Statutes of the Realm.*

in its purview only applied to England before the conquest of Wales; but as it formed a basis upon which these surveys and extents could be framed, it was probably the basis for this, as will be seen if its provisions are looked at.

It enacted that the jurors were to inquire of the castles and other buildings inside the ditch; what the timber, stone, lead, and other manner of covering was worth; how they might be prized according to the true value of the walls and buildings; how much the buildings outside the castle ditch, with the gardens, curtilages, and issues of the court were worth.

How many fields of demesne there were, how many acres in each field, what each acre was worth by the year, how many acres of meadow, how much it was worth a year to let, how many acres of pasture, for what beasts or cattle, how many it would support, and what the pasture of each beast was worth to let by the year; how many beasts the Lord could keep on the foreign pasture, and what was the letting value of the pasture of each beast?

What parks and woods there were which the Lord could assart or improve, how many acres there were, how much the pasture of an acre was worth, how many acres these and the other woods contained, and how much they were worth a year to let?

What the pannage, herbage of the trees, honey, and profits of the forest, woods, rivers, moors, heath, marshes, turbary, and waste, were yearly worth?

What was the yearly value of the mills and fishings?

What freeholders dwelt within and without; how many freeholders there were; what manors, lands, and tenements, and what fees they held, by what services, and whether by knight service, socage, or otherwise, what they were worth and paid yearly of rents; who held by charter and who did not; who held by the old tenure, and who by the new feoffment; and also which of the tenants did suit in the County Court and which not; and what came to the Lord on the death of these tenants?

What customary tenants there were; how much land each held; what work and customs he did; what the works and customs of each tenant were worth yearly; what rent besides work and customs were paid yearly which the Lord could tax at his will, and which not?

What cottagers there were, what cottages and curtilages they held; by what services, and what they paid by the year?

What were the pleas and the perquisites of the counties and of the courts of the forest; the lawing of dogs, and how much they were worth by the year?

What churches there were in the Lord's gift; how many there were, and how much each church was worth a year?

What was the value of the heriots, fairs, markets, escheats, customs, services, foreign works and customs, pleas and perquisites of courts, fines, reliefs, and other casuals by the year?

If the *Black Book* is read in the light of the inquiries directed by this Statute, it will be found that, in the main, it answers the points mentioned; and it may be taken as fairly clear that, if not made under the Statute, yet the Statute formed the precedent on which the inquiries were made, and the presentments obtained from the jurors were based. It was not that any special inquiry was made for Wales on account of the conquest; but, that when the Lords Marcher directed their stewards to obtain information as to their Welsh estates, either because it was required by the Crown or for their own guidance, their stewards proceeded to make the same inquiries as to them that the King had ordered to be made as to all their English estates.

The task imposed on the officer, steward, or whoever it might be holding the Inquests, was no easy one. He was told to get a jury, sometimes composed almost exclusively of Welshmen, oftener of English and Welsh, sometimes of English alone—to find out what customs existed in Wales, and to adapt them to English names. It speaks volumes for the ability with which the work was done that the officer, whoever he was, who edited if he did not translate the findings by the juries of Welsh facts into English legal terms, should have done his work so well. The difficulties must have been very great; the task of transforming Welsh tribal customs into English feudal services required a trained and skilful hand. In considering the *Black Book* and what it shows, this fact should be borne in mind, and allowance made for it. The *Book* does not give us, unfortunately, the actual presentments of the juries, but those presentments as officially adapted to English Law; adapted to the replies to inquiries directed to be made by an English Statute as to the existence or absence of English feudal customs. In considering the meaning of the text of the *Black Book*, the precise inquiry in the Statute to which it purports to be an

answer should always be borne in mind, if the true meaning of it is sought. How extensive and ingrained the Welsh customs were, is shown by the fact the juries found "a mass of tribal customs which even Norman phraseology and classification could neither force into ordinary manorial grooves, or ignore."[1]

There is nothing in the MS. to show how the See of St. David's became possessed of her estates. If, as is probable, a *Liber Menevensis* similar to the *Liber Landavensis* existed, it has not come down to us. In what manner and at what date, if there were territorial Bishops in South Wales, St. David's swallowed up the endowments of the other Sees, the *Book* gives no clue. It takes things as they were in 1326, ignoring all that went before. There is no notice of the contest with Llandaff as to the Teilo churches in Ystrad Towy: they are treated as part of the property of St. David's, as if they had been always a portion of her estates. There is nothing in the *Black Book* to throw any light on the history of the endowments of the Welsh Church, very little as to the endowments themselves; the expression "tithes" does not even occur in it. It gives the impression that certain of the known endowments of the See were not in existence in 1326; probably such an impression is erroneous, as the MS. is not a record of the property, nor of the manors of the See of St. David's, but is strictly confined to the lands and rents of the Bishop, not to the possessions of the Church. It could be wished that it included all the endowments of the cathedral, but it does not purport to do so. The Statute would not have been a precedent for any such inquiry. Any inference, therefore, that could be drawn from it, as to no mention being made in it of any particular endowment, is not reliable. It is not a little remarkable how few are the entries relating to the Church; there are more as to the clergy, owing to the fact that the clergy were landowners, and served on the juries who swore to the truth of what the lands and rents of the Bishop consisted. In one or two cases certain ecclesiastical payments are mentioned, such as mortuaries, procurations, and the possessions attached to certain prebends. The important point it discloses is the fact, that in the Welsh part of Wales, a married clergy, or a clergy with families, were common.

[1] Seebohm, *Tribal System in Wales*, p. 51.

The estates of the See situated in Pembrokeshire were far the largest: out of the 328 pages of the *Book*, some 190 are taken up with the description of them. Their value was much in excess of any of the others, as will be seen in the list given below. The Cardiganshire estates were of less extent and value, and were all situate in the modern Mid and South Cardiganshire. The Carmarthenshire estates consisted of the parish of Mydrym, and some lands in Ystrad Towy, between Abergwilly and Llandeilo. In Gower, the estates, both in area and value, were small. In the Archdeaconry of Brecon they seem to have been extensive, but of no very great value. The figures thus work out:

County.	Value.				No. of Tenants.
	£	s.	d.		
Pembrokeshire . .	205	10	1	...	1,095
Cardiganshire . .	30	1	1½	...	260
Carmarthenshire . .	46	19	4½	...	249
Glamorganshire . .	7	12	7	...	21
Archdeaconry of Brecon . .	42	19	5½	...	220

Pembrokeshire was, therefore, the great and important possession of the Bishop. It was also by far the most Anglicised. At first glance, its survey does not appear very different from a survey of an English manor; it is only on looking into the details that its Welsh character is seen, veneered over by English law with English names. Cardiganshire no one could look at without seeing that the customs there were utterly foreign to all English ideas; in the other counties the customs were mixed, the Welsh being gradually set aside by the English. It must, however, be remembered that in all these cases the *Black Book* is the work of an English scribe trying to arrange these customs under English legal terms.

The distinguishing feature between the English and Welsh ownership of land is the fact that the then normal state of things among the English was sole and individual ownership, while among the Welsh it was ownership in common. The great feature of the *Black Book* is, that it shows the manner in which, in the first half of the fourteenth century, sole ownership was striving to oust common ownership. In appearance, it had in 1326 nearly done so in Pembrokeshire; it had not even begun to do so in the "country" of Cardiganshire; while in Carmarthenshire, Gower, Breconshire and Radnorshire, the two systems were existing side by side. Another

interesting point is the services the occupiers of land rendered the Lord of the Manor. Most services in Pembrokeshire were, at least in appearance, the same as those to be found in an English manor; while the Cardiganshire customs were quite different from those of an English manor, and clearly point to another state of things.

It is also to be remembered, in considering this Survey, that it purports to be made by manors; it is true in some cases the township is the unit, but in most it is the manor. The Survey may accurately be described as a manorial survey of the estates. So that there is no allusion to any parish as a territorial, opposed to an ecclesiastical, division. The only ecclesiastical division referred to which is regarded as also territorial is the Archdeaconry of Brecon. It would not be safe to draw any inference from this, any more than it would be from the fact, already stated, that the mention of churches is so rare. The *Black Book* is a Survey of lands and rents, not of endowments or ecclesiastical property; still less of areas, whether civil or ecclesiastical.

It appears from the *Black Book* that in 1326 the manorial system was not firmly established in South Wales, and it may be questioned if it had been long in force. A state of things that, at first sight, is opposed to all the ideas of an English manorial lawyer existed even in Pembrokeshire. For instance, in the different vills which went to make up a manor, different sets of customs prevailed. The ordinary English rule is that the same customs prevail throughout the same manor. In some of the manors mentioned here, the customs in each of the vills varied quite as much as the customs in different manors. This seems to point to the fact, that manors had only been recently introduced, not long enough for the customs of the different hamlets to become uniform. The manor was an exotic division, superseding the old divisions of the country, or rather comprising several of the old units of division. Thus, if the places represented tribal settlements, the union of several in a manor, and enforcing one law in all these diverse units, must have been opposed to Welsh ideas. Incidentally, the point is of importance, as it confirms the usual view that the English manorial system was introduced into the Principality by force of the legislation of Edward I; and consequently the state of things here and on the Marcher Lordships had only arisen in living memory. This would be expected in the county of Cardigan and in Ystrad Towy; but

it would hardly be expected in Pembrokeshire, where, if ordinary history is right, some form of the manorial system must have been set up by the Normans for years before 1326.

In Pembrokeshire it also appears that, although the county was not in name divided into hundreds until the time of Henry VIII, yet the Norman lawyer regarded the Welsh cantred as the same as the English hundred. Such a district is described as a hundred belonging to the Bishop, and the tenants had to do suit, not at the manor, but at the hundred courts. This seems to show that in Pembrokeshire the local courts were described by Norman lawyers as hundred courts, whatever their exact position may have been. The same state of things prevailed in other counties.

So many points of interest occur in considering the *Black Book*, that it is impossible in an Introduction to notice each of them in detail, or even to notice them at all. The best course will be to give a general account of the state of things the *Black Book* discloses as existing, and then to bring together some of the more important entries on the chief matters that arise, rather by way of indicating the information there is in the MS. on the different points, than as giving any detailed account, or forming any conclusions upon them.

The places treated in the MS. divide themselves naturally into two groups—the town and the country. It will be best first to speak of the towns and mention the points as to them; then adopt the same course with regard to the country districts; afterwards bring together some of the evidence on the following points of importance, regardless of town or country, or from what locality it comes. These points are:—

Church and ecclesiastical matters.
Civil divisions.
Measures of land.
The officers.
The profits, fairs, and markets.
The demesne, its cultivation.
Tenure.
Rents and services.

Even with as much compression as possible, these matters this Introduction to an inordinate length.

The *Black Book* shows the way the country was Anglicised. On the territory the Lords Marcher acquired—here it was the Bishop—a castle was built. To his followers, he granted round his castle portions of land on which they built their houses. For this land they paid a fixed yearly sum in money, a rent, and also rendered certain services. Subject to their doing this, they had certain rights: they could trade at the fairs and markets of the town; they were not liable to be fined more than the fixed sum, the common fine; on their death they had certain rights in disposing of their property; and they had in some cases a voice in electing their officers. They had also a right of pasture on, and probably of cultivating, certain parts of the Lord's territory. They were bound to do their services; but the Lord was not entitled to take more from them than the rent and agreed services. This state of things applied equally to town or country; but there were special modifications of the system in towns, as will be seen in considering the towns mentioned in the *Black Book*.

The persons who were the Lord's tenants of lands within the towns, the burgesses, were of two kinds: those who held burgage land, that is, part of the Lord's land which gave them their privileges; and those who, although they held no land, yet made the Lord an annual payment to have the right of burgesses ("Burgesses in gross"); these are called here "Burgesses *de vento*".[1] What were the precise rights of the Lords and the Burgesses as to the admission to this class is a very interesting question, but one that lies outside this Introduction. The probable explanation is, that as the area of the burgage land was limited, the Lord, although he could let the demesne and so create one class of tenants, yet he could not add to the burgage land, neither by letting the demesne and giving the tenants of it the same rights as burgesses, nor by sub-letting the burgage land and increasing the number of burgesses. It was the Lord's object to have as many burgesses as possible, so as to have an effective force for defence; it was also the burgesses' interest to have as many burgesses as possible, as long as the burgage land was not interfered with, so that services, such as escorting prisoners, carriage, harvesting, haymaking, should not fall too

[1] Dr. Henry Owen says that "*de vento*" is a contraction for "*de vendito*". There is, however, no mark of contraction over *vento* in the MS.

heavily upon them. So for payment of a fixed yearly sum, persons acquired the right of burgesses. The right was only temporary. The burgess could leave at any time on paying a fine. These men, carried about by every blast of fighting, are termed burgesses "*de vento*".

There is yet another class of dwellers in towns, "denizens"—persons who desired to reside and trade. If they had not the Lord's leave to reside, they were aliens, regarded certainly as enemies, possibly as criminals; they were allowed to reside on paying a fixed yearly sum to the Lord for his protection (*advocatio*). They, too, could depart on paying a fine.

The town, therefore, consisted of:—(*a*) Burgesses, holders of burgage land; (*b*) Burgesses who did not hold lands; (*c*) Denizens. In some cases also, there were tenants of the Lord's demesne, who seem to have had no definite status, but only paid their rent and performed their services. These were in each case matters of contract between the Lord and them, when they acquired their land.

The burgesses proper were divided into different classes: those who held without deed, those who held by deed. The first were far the largest, and included most of the burgesses of the town. If the settlement was one that had existed for some time, these burgesses were subdivided into groups, such as those who paid a fixed rent every year; those who paid an additional rent in alternate years; those who paid no rent, but performed services: each of these groups arising from some change in the original state of things. The smaller class, the burgesses who held by deed, were those who did not obtain a burgage tenement by succession, but who, when a burgage tenement came either by escheat or forfeiture into the Lord's land, had it granted out to them to be held on the terms contained in the deed. Obviously these would be the exception, and form the smaller class.

The rents were generally paid in money, but in some cases in kind. At St. David's, besides money, rents were paid in wax, probably for the Church, capons, gloves, needles.

All this applies equally to an English as to a Welsh town; the above account represents an English town equally as St. David's. It was the English idea of what a settlement ought to be, of what, according to the theory of English lawyers, settlers

from England took with them as part of their inheritance.[1] It was what the English tried to set up both in Wales and Ireland, and did set up in some of the Colonies: a reproduction of a bit of England.

A point of interest, and one that it is almost impossible to settle, arises here, What constituted a burgage tenement? and what was the amount of the fixed rent? As to both, no one answer can be given; the size and nature of the burgage tenement varied in different towns, and so did its component parts. It ought in strictness to have included a house with a certain quantity of land, but from the *Black Book* it would seem that in Wales a house was not an essential part. A burgage tenement might be land without a house; it is not clear if it could be land without buildings, but from the mention of a garden as a burgage tenement at St. David's, it seems that it might. The strict English rule that a burgage tenement included a hearth, was for some reason relaxed in South Wales. The rent was a fixed sum, and did not depend on the size of the tenement. All the burgage tenements paid the same sum; but the rent got very mixed, from the fact that a burgess in time acquired, in addition to his own tenement, the whole or part, or parts, of another or others, for some burgesses only held a fraction of a tenement; this makes it most difficult to say what was the actual rent.

St. David's was obviously the oldest of the boroughs; the subdivision of the burgesses there shows this. It was probably the first settlement, from which the others were offshoots; the establishment of these towns was one of the ways for Anglicising the country. In Pembrokeshire, assuming that the towns, as opposed to villages, are the places where burgesses are mentioned, there were but three: St. David's, New Mote, and Lawhaden. A careful examination of each brings out some interesting results, both as to the date of the settlement, the character of the town, and the methods the Lords Marcher used.

As an ecclesiastical settlement St. David's was far away the oldest in date. The great monastery of *Menevia* had existed for at least five hundred years before the other places were heard of; it was certainly the best known, and was probably the most im-

[1] See Blancard and Galley, *Salk.*, 411.

portant, place in the district. It would appear to have had a population of about 1,000. There are altogether 130 burgesses mentioned there, of different kinds.

(1) Those who held a burgage tenement without deed, that is, at the will of the Lord. Of these there were twenty-two. One of the tenements was held by two persons in common, the relic, almost the solitary relic, of the old Welsh tenure. These burgesses paid their rent at Easter and Michaelmas; the rent of an ordinary burgage tenement appears to have been 1*s.*

(2) Those who held burgage tenements, but paid additional rent in alternate years. They paid at the same times, Easter and Michaelmas, the same rent as the other class: 1*s.* for a burgage tenement, but every alternate year another 1*s.* as well. Of these there appear to have been ninety-seven.

(3) Those who held their burgage tenements by deed; of these there were eleven.

The great distinction between those who held by deed and those who did not, appears to have lain in this: that those who held by deed had usually some special terms or conditions of tenure expressed in the deed; while those who held without deed, held under the general conditions which applied to all—or, as it is said in the *Black Book*, they held by the ancient tenure; for instance, all the burgesses who held by the old tenure had the freedom of the town; the burgesses who had burgess land and not the freedom of the town, held by deed.

There were also—but this was the result of accident— a few burgesses who paid no rent. They held portions of a burgage tenement which had been sold or otherwise alienated, and the vendor had not got the rent apportioned on the sale, but remained liable for the whole. Of these, in St. David's, there were nine.

In addition to the rent, the burgesses had to perform certain services.

Each burgage tenant, whatever the number of burgage tenements he held, had, in St. David's, to find a man to work in the Lord's hayfield for a day; and the Lord had the option of taking the man's work, or being paid a halfpenny.

Each burgage tenant paid a relief of 1*s.* for each burgage tenement he held.

Each burgage tenant had to do suit at the Lord's mill: that is, to attend and work there for three turns, and pay the toll payable to the Lord for grinding the tenant's corn. As there were three mills at St. David's, the meaning of the expression, "he should remain for three turns" probably is that the tenant should take a turn at each mill.

As St. David's was a sanctuary, those who fled to it for sanctuary had to be kept, and kept safely. Each burgage tenant had to guard a sanctuary man in safety for a night.

Each tenant had to attend as juror at the hundred, not the manor, Court of St. David's, every fortnight. Any offence against the rules of the town was punishable with a fixed fine of 12*d.*

In war time, if the Shrine of St. David was carried out by the Bishop, the burgesses were bound to go with it, the only limitation being they could not, except in certain specified cases, be marched so far that they could not get home at night.

They were also bound to guard the town in time of war.

There were one-hundred-and-thirty people who rendered certain services, or paid the money value, that is the sum the Bishop could demand instead of the service. The services were divided into autumn and winter, and the autumn only are here valued.

There were other rents besides money. Four burgesses held tenements on paying 1lb of wax, worth 1*s.* 6*d.* each, at Michaelmas. Two others held tenements on paying capons at Michaelmas; the capons were worth 2*d.* each. Two held tenements on paying a pair of gloves each, worth 1*d.* a pair.

The constant reference to value seems to point to the fact, that in the town of St. David's, the time was arriving, if it had not come, when these services were commuted into money payments. On some of the estates this had been done, on others it was in process of being carried out. Some other tenants, three in number, held lands, part of the borough; but which not being burgage land did not give them burgess rights, nor subject them to burgage services; these paid their rents and nothing else. All others held under a special agreement, or, as is said, held by deed.

Others seem to have had curtilages and gardens at different rents. There were also eight burgesses who held no burgage land,

but had town rights. For this privilege they paid a fixed sum of 1*s.* to the Lord at Easter and Michaelmas.

There were also twenty-two others who paid a fixed sum of 2*d.*, at Easter and Michaelmas, to the Bishop to have his protection, that is, to be considered his men. The Lord had certain lands of his own, which he let to rent to twenty-eight different persons, who paid him rents varying with the quantities they held.

This made up St. David's, the oldest town of the district, as shown by the rights being more subdivided than elsewhere. The inhabitants consisted of:—

(1) Holders of burgage lands; burgesses who paid rent and rendered services. These were divided into various classes, but all were practically the same; they held the town lands, and had rights in the town.

(2) Holders of lands who had no rights in the town, who simply held lands and paid a rent. These, again, were of different classes.

(3) Burgesses who held no lands but paid for being burgesses.

(4) Persons who paid for the Lord's protection, but were not burgesses.

(5) Tenants of the Lord's demesne lands

These altogether number 214; according to the Survey the total annual value in money of St. David's was £42 3*s.* 1½*d.*

It will be noticed that there is hardly anything to show that St. David's was not an English town: the rents, the services, the names of the people, for the most part, all have an English air, and point to the fact that in this district of St. David's the Bishops had done the work thoroughly of transforming Wales into England. In comparing St. David's with the other towns in the diocese two points have to be borne in mind. (1) That there, so far as the *Black Book* goes, it appears that the only persons who rendered services were the burgesses proper. It is a little doubtful if the tenants who paid in kind and not in money rendered any services; it would seem not. The tenants of land outside the borough, the burgesses in gross, the persons holding protection, and the tenants of the Lord's demesne, do not appear to have done more than pay their rents in money. It would, therefore, seem to follow that rendering services was due only from the original tenants;

and if any of the others rendered service, it was a condition made by the Lord when their grants were given to them. Services were, it is true, a burden; they were also a privilege as well, and this privilege was not granted as a matter of course. (2) At St. David's the burgesses in gross do not appear to have received full burgess rights. Here, and here only, in describing them a special phrase is used: "pay to the Lord for holding the protection of the town" (*dat domino pro advocatione villæ habenda*). So that it would seem at St. David's the Lord could only grant limited rights. This would point to the fact that the settlement had existed for years. In places where the rights were newly created the Lord could do much as he pleased; but, in places where the customs had been of long standing, the power of the Lord to alter them was, if it existed, among the Normans, very limited. The distinction that is drawn by the *Black Book* between the protection of the town and the protection of the Lord should not be lost sight of; for the one the annual payment is 12*d.*, for the other 2*d.*

The next Pembrokeshire town is New Mote. This is described as a manor; there were in it eighty-nine burgage tenements held by forty-two tenants. Each burgage tenement had annexed to it eight acres of land, and the rent of each seems to have been 1*s.* In two instances, there are two persons mentioned as the tenant of one holding, one being that of a woman, and her sister, Amabel Nikelyn and Agnes her sister, who would probably have taken under the English law as co-parceners. Most of the names also appear not to be those of Welsh. The services are also mostly English, the great exception being that the tenants doing the agricultural services are fed by the Lord. The question of food, to which it is clear great importance was attached, is considered later. Another peculiarity occurs here that, although this is said to be a manor, there seems to have been no manorial Court; the suit of Court done by the tenant was done at the hundred Court; and it is expressly stated, "they cannot be made to answer for land there, but by consent". That New Mote was a recent settlement, appears from the fact that all the burgesses held by deed. The free tenants also held by deed, and it would seem by recent deeds, as deeds of new feoffment are spoken of (*cartæ novi feoffamenti*). This, however, may be the new feoffment referred to in the statute *Extenta Manerii.* The free tenants paid rent, and did the

usual English services of freeholders, relief, wardship, marriage, and suit of Court. The cottagers paid rents, gave heriots, and made the Lord's hay; while those who had the protection of the town paid money-rents, and did services; the rent ranging in amount from 6*d.* to 2*d.* There is some distinction between the cottagers and the ordinary burgesses in gross, who are called *Chenc'*, Anglicised into *Chensers*, "payers of quit rents."[1] But whatever they were, New Mote is an almost complete picture of an English settlement, varied with Welsh survivals, such as co-ownership, and the Lord feeding the tenants who did harvest services.

The only other town in Pembrokeshire in which burgesses are mentioned is Lawhaden. Here was the castle which was the Bishop's chief prison. Here the Bishop's Courts were held, and to them some of the Bishop's tenants were bound to bring any offender against the law from places in Ystrad Towy and elsewhere: a considerable journey in those days. Lawhaden is obviously a settlement formed by the English, as the district was divided into two parts, the town and the country—to use the technical English expression, "the town and the foreign"; the dwellers in the town having burgess rights, the dwellers outside in the country being strangers, not entitled to trade in the town, nor to have the protection of the town. The castle and the houses round it formed the town, outside came the holdings of the tenants of the demesne, beyond these the waste; the after-comers, who settled after the limits of the town were fixed, could not possess the rights which the dwellers in the charmed area had acquired for themselves. Lawhaden was probably the largest and most important of the Pembrokeshire towns, even more so than St. David's. The fair at St. David's was held twice a year, and lasted seven days each time; the tolls the Lord received were worth 5*s.* The fair at Lawhaden was also held twice a year, but lasted only three days each time; yet the tolls the Lord received were worth 6*s.* 8*d.* At Lawhaden, an area of 520 acres was divided into 174½ burgage tenements, at rents amounting to £12 11*s.* 7½*d.*, held by 126 burgesses, without the unlet burgage tenements which were in the Lord's hands for want of a tenant. Of these, all were held by individual owners except six, and by far the larger part of the tenants were not Welsh. Like the burgesses

[1] See Stat.; Jones's *Breconshire*, p. 130.

of St. David's, these of Lawhaden had also to render services, and their services were more onerous than those of St. David's, especially as regarded working on the Lord's land, and following him. There were also burgesses who had no land; but paid an annual sum to the Lord for being burgesses. They, too, were in a worse position than those of St. David's: for, if they resided on the Lord's land, they had, besides paying rent, to render the same services as the burgesses. There were also persons who paid a sum for the Lord's protection, who were not burgesses; but they, too, were at Lawhaden called on to do services, making hay and mowing; there were also tenants on the Lord's land at fixed money rents. It will be thus seen that the town was based on the same lines as at St. David's; but that there were only two classes of burgess. The town was made up of—

(1) Holders of burgage lands, who paid rents and rendered services.
(2) Persons who had no land; but who paid money for being burgesses, and who had to do services as well.
(3) Persons who paid for the Lord's protection, but were not burgesses. They were also made to do services as well as pay.
(4) Tenants of the Lord's demesne lands.

Lawhaden had no persons who held burgage lands and became burgesses—the class who held by deed, as at St. David's.

The difference between St. David's and Lawhaden is probably accounted for from the fact that more of the Welsh tenure remained at Lawhaden than at St. David's, and to this the extra services may be ascribed. St. David's had practically become a Norman town: Lawhaden was a Norman settlement, the Normans had been substituted for the Welsh. But the Lord could not be a loser, so the Welsh customs, if they were conducive to the Lord's profit, were added on to the Norman services. The country, or "foreign" of Lawhaden, is most instructive. It was held by two classes of tenants: knights' fees, which were indivisible, which went from father to son, as any English landed estate (an instance of the introduction by the St. David's bishop of the Norman tenure of knights' services into a Welsh district), which were said to be held by

the law of England; and a second class, hereditary knights' fees, divisible according to Welsh tenure; they rendered none of the English services, but only their own; on the death of any of these last, the land was divided. The inference to be drawn is, therefore, that Lawhaden was a Welsh district. A strong castle was built there, and it was made the place where the Courts were kept and justice administered. So a considerable English settlement was required; on it being settled, the Welsh inhabitants were rooted out and English burgesses took their places; but as the Welsh had done certain services, the Lord would not lose by the change, and made the English do these services as well as their ordinary English ones; this, in fact, was an instance of Welsh tenure added on the English, because it was profitable to the Lord. This division of the country into two different sets of tenure implies a late establishment of the English here, and proves that Lawhaden was settled at a much later date than St. David's. This is corroborated by the usual account; the Castle of Lawhaden was built by Bishop Beck between 1280 and 1293.

If that was the date when the vill of Lawhaden was formed, the thirty odd years would give ample time for the creation of such an English town as the *Black Book* shows to have existed there in 1326; the establishment of tenure by knights' service in the district round the town at the end of the thirteenth, or the beginning of the fourteenth centuries, marks a further development in the Anglicising process. This at least seems clear: that the building of the Castle, although it caused an English town to grow up round it, did not suffice to render the surrounding country English. A further change in the ownership of land at a later date became necessary for that.

These three are all the towns which, according to the *Black Book*, the Bishop had in Pembrokeshire. They were not sufficient to turn the country into an English settlement, even with the exceptional advantages that existed there for establishing English rule. The next two towns in Cardiganshire show another side of the case. There a different state of things existed. The towns were merely English outposts, struggling for existence. In the first town, Llanddewibrefi, there is no mention of burgage land. Fourteen burgesses are mentioned, but they are all burgesses in gross, paying the Lord 1s. a year at Easter and Michaelmas for

having the freedom of the town. From their names, they are all Welsh: they all rendered services as well as their money payments, and services that are not those of an ordinary English manor. There are also two classes who pay sums of *4d.* each to the Lord at Michaelmas for holding his protection; they, however, do not appear to do services. Llanddewibrefi, a purely Welsh town, therefore differs from a Norman town like St. David's and a Norman settlement like Lawhaden, in the fact that the position of burgess rests not on tenure but on payment. There are persons called burgesses; but no English lawyer would regard men who made an annual payment to the Lord, and held no land, as burgesses of a town. Llanddewibrefi had a town and a country; on turning to the country there is nothing to be seen but Welsh law and Welsh customs, not a trace of English. According to the usual account, Bishop Beck's College was founded here in 1287, and this might be the date of the establishment of the Norman settlement.

The other Cardiganshire town is Adpar. The situation of the town, on the opposite bank of the Teifi from the great castle of Newcastle Emlyn, would lead to the belief, having regard to the Norman castle and Norman settlement at Newcastle Emlyn, that a state of things would be found at Adpar somewhat resembling that at Lawhaden. The town, for some reason or the other, does not seem to have been very prosperous in 1326, for no less than sixteen burgage tenements were in the hands of the Lord for want of tenants. There were ninety-six burgesses holding burgage tenements at a fixed rent of *1s.* each, payable at Easter and Michaelmas, and rendering certain services, but these of a very mild kind: relief—the Constable guarded the prisoners, not the burgesses—suit at mill, suit at the hundred Court, a fine on alienation of land. The total value of the burgage tenements was £24 3*s.* 3¼*d.* Of the tenants, by far the larger number were Welsh; the exception is to meet with an English name; but curiously the tenements, except in two cases, were held by individuals, not by co-owners. It would therefore seem that at Adpar some process had been going on by which the Welsh tenures in the borough had been done away with; but the Welsh inhabitants had not been expelled, but continued to hold the land, but on English tenures. Possibly there may have been a difficulty in getting English settlers, which would account for the Welsh being

allowed to remain, and also for the fact of the number of unoccupied burgage tenements. There were also three persons who paid to the Lord for protection 4*d.* each at Michaelmas. This is what was to be expected from the influence of Newcastle Emlyn; Adpar is a resettled town, but the dwellers are Welsh.

The Carmarthenshire towns are Abergwilly, Llanogwade, Llandeilo, and Llangadock.

Abergwilly is near the great Norman fortress of Carmarthen; there is, therefore, burgess land. Twenty-five burgesses, all of them individual owners, held burgage tenements and paid fixed rents at Easter and Michaelmas, amounting to £6 1*s.* 10*d.* There were also burgess services, mainly of a Norman nature: relief, suit of court, a common fine of 12*d.*, attendance at a market. The burgesses could only be specially distrained; they had to do suit at the mill. A striking Norman feature was that the burgesses had a grant of common pasture, granted by the Bishop. There were freemen who did not hold burgage lands and had no rights in the borough, but paid their rent and did their own services, different from those of the burgesses. These are clearly men who had held by Welsh tenure, but had been turned into English tenants. The heriot here is no longer the Norman best beast; it is the Welsh *cheddiw*, a fixed money payment. There were also persons who paid the Lord for a protection. Abergwilly, it will be seen, was a complete Norman settlement planted in a Welsh district.

Llanogwade is another instance of this class. There were there twenty-four burgesses holding burgage lands, mostly Welshmen, all holding by separate tenure, all paying fixed rents at Easter and Michaelmas, amounting to £4 2*s.* 2½*d.* Their services and customs were the same as the burgage tenants at Abergwilly. There were also persons holding protection. But there were other free tenants who held by Welsh tenure; there were there three "gweles" and Welsh services. This, again, is a Norman settlement in a Welsh district. The Welsh had been cleared out of the town to allow English tenure to be established. If they agreed to hold on English tenure they had been restored to their lands; but outside the town there were neither Norman ideas nor individual ownership; the free tenants of the place were comprised in "gweles."

Llandeilo Vaur was a place with a town and a "country." In the town there were fourteen burgesses, all holding separately, all

apparently Welshmen, holding burgage lands, paying fixed rents of 1*s.* each at Michaelmas; rendering more onerous services than at Abergwilly, probably the remains of the old Welsh tenure, which here, as elsewhere, had been got rid of, the old tenants being allowed to go on under English tenure. There were also sixteen burgesses in gross, all Welshmen, who paid 12*d.* every Michaelmas for the right of being accounted burgesses; but, in addition, they were made to render the same services as the burgesses who held land, with the addition that if they wanted to give up being burgesses they rendered double service. There were also eleven persons, mostly Welsh, who paid 4*d.* every Michaelmas for the Lord's protection, and, in addition, had to do all the services done by burgesses; and who, if they wanted to cease being burgesses, had to pay double. Outside the town of Llandeilo, in the "foreign" or country, the gweles, the Welsh services, the Welsh customary tenants and their services are met with. It is the same state of things as at Llanogwade.

At Llangadock there were thirty-three burgesses, who held burgage land and paid fixed rents of 12*d.*, amounting to £1 5*s.* 8*d.*, at Michaelmas, and did certain services. All these held individually; all the men were Welsh. There were also eight persons who held the Lord's protection, who paid to the Lord at Michaelmas 4*d.*, and did all services as the burgesses of Llangadock. In the "country" of Llangadock were the gwele and the Welsh services.

In Gower and the Archdeaconry of Brecon there were no towns.

The evidence of the towns as given in the *Black Book* may, therefore, be thus summed up. There were nine towns. St. David's follows so closely the line of the English towns that it may be taken as the example of an English settlement in a foreign country. Llanddewibrefi may be taken as the example of a Welsh town made in accordance with fixed English ideas. The Lord had decreed that there should be a town; for a town there must be burgesses, and the only way they can be obtained is by certain men annually paying so much money; therefore, money was paid. Between these two are two other classes: (*a*) the class of town which springs up round a castle, represented by Lawhaden and Adpar. Here there are burgesses who hold land, and burgesses who do not hold land; they have all to do services as well as pay rents, the services being often not merely the Norman services, but those with the old Welsh

in addition. (*b*) The class of town which discloses the settlement planted in a hostile country, which is represented by New Mote, Abergwilly, Llanogwade, Llandeilo Vaur and Llangadock. Here in town the burgesses and services are Norman, once outside the town both are Welsh. The tribe, tribal ownership, tribal government, and tribal services, not having been interfered with, still existed and flourished.

The great points of interest this account of the towns brings out are, therefore: (1) the mode in which the English law was introduced. A town was formed, either by building a castle or planting a strong settlement. The Welsh landowners were not dispossessed of their lands, but they were made to hold them on English tenures. If the Welsh customs were of a kind to bring money to the Lord, they were retained, and the Norman customs added to them; if they did not add to the Lord's revenue they were abolished, and Norman customs substituted. Outside the town, in the same district, the Welsh customs and Welsh tenures went on as before. If the district was quiet it remained unmolested, but if it was troublesome, or was considered so important as to require increased protection, there was a further displacement of the Welsh, and a number of military tenants were introduced, as at Lawhaden. But there does not seem to have been any general attempt to do away with Welsh law and establish English; the two went on side by side, subject to the establishment from time to time of some new town or new settlement under English law and English methods.

(2) It follows from this that there can be no date fixed when English law was established in Wales, before the Acts of Henry VIII. Where the Lords Marcher went, they took English law with them; but there was no general abrogation of Welsh law or Welsh customs. If this was so on the estates of the Church, it would be much more so on the estates of laymen. As long as the Lord could make a profit out of any existing system, whether English or Welsh, he continued it in addition to what he established. When it ceased to be profitable, he introduced something else. The Welsh idea of co-ownership was profitable to the Lord, as each of the co-owners paid a relief instead of only one person paying it, so the Lord continued it. The theory of the law was one thing; the practice, another.

Before passing from the towns, it will be interesting to see how they compare with each other in the number of burgesses and the value of the rents; the figures are curious, and have an important bearing on the history of the time, as they show to some extent how in the case of trouble (and at that time, living in a state of veiled rebellion, it might any day be necessary to fight) the Bishop's forces were placed.

Town.	Number of Burgesses.	Burgesses in gross.	Protections.	Total Value.		
				£	s.	d.
St. David's	140	8	22	42	3	6½
New Mote	42	—	—	4	9	0
Lawhaden	126	4	—	37	14	0½
Llanddewibrefi	14	14	—	0	14	0
Adpar	96	—	4	18	11	1½
Abergwilly	25	—	12	8	13	6
Llanogwade	24	—	2	7	19	1
Llandeilo	14	16	11	3	5	6
Llangadock	33	—	8	4	5	8

It will be noticed that, outside Pembrokeshire, the towns run very much alike in numbers, that is, the English settlements were all of the required size, but did not grow. St. David's is larger, on account of the existence of the monastery; Lawhaden, on account of the castle; but, otherwise, the towns fall into two groups, a greater and a lesser; the lesser being in the Welsh country, the greater in the more civilized parts.

It will also be noticed that the towns have nothing to do with parishes; a district, possibly a tribal district, is taken; on part of the town the houses are built, the rest is the country or "foreign;" the dwellers are made to some extent to adopt English customs, but the whole arrangement is civil, not ecclesiastical; the Bishop has nothing to do with the parishes in which the district is situated, only with the district itself. That parishes existed in Wales at the date is clear from Pope Nicholas' *Valor*; otherwise, as far as the *Black Book* goes, it might well be argued that the country was not at its date divided into parishes. It, however, may well be that the divisions dealt with by the *Black Book* are older than parishes.

Although the account of the towns given in the *Black Book* is of great interest and importance, yet that of the different manors is

perhaps more so. The towns have a general likeness one with another; but that cannot be said of the manors, for not only do the customs in the manors in each county differ, but also the customs in the same manor. Perhaps one of the most difficult questions in the history of land tenure in Wales is how and when did the country become divided up into manors? The divisions of the country mentioned in the *Black Book* are vill, manor, and hundred. It often happens that a place is described, but nothing said as to what it represented; its only mention is the place-name, which would serve for any division. The first question is, therefore, What were the territorial divisions of the *Black Book*, and what modern English units do they represent? For some of the divisions a jury is sworn; should all the land that is treated of by one jury be deemed to form one division, this would seem to be the natural way of dealing with it, but it is by no means clear that it is the right one. Juries are formed for towns, some of which are described as manors, for hundreds, and for places of which no description is given. For instance: in Pembrokeshire there are clearly three towns, St. David's, New Mote, and Lawhaden; one hundred, Pebidiauk; districts called manors, for which juries are sworn; districts for which juries were sworn, but to which no name is given. In some of these districts, places that appear to be separate divisions are included. It is an almost hopeless task to try to make them correspond with any modern unit, the best plan seems to be to take, as a separate division, each of the places for which a separate jury was sworn.

Of these there are thirty-eight; as to each of these places the *Black Book* gives the following particulars, following closely the statements of the *Extenta Manerii*:—

(1) The names of the jury.

(2) The profits of the place; that is, the monies derived from the Lord's houses, gardens, mills, fisheries, and what he received from the forest or common.

(3) The demesne: its extent, what it would feed, the value of the pasture, and the corn it would grow.

(4) Any land that had in any way come into the Lord's hands.

(5) The tenants of the place: what they held and what rents they paid in money; what services they rendered as well, and the money value of the services; the different

classes of tenants, freeholders, copyholders; the land held by each, the rent in money paid by each, and the services each had to render. If at the different places the services varied, they are given separately.

Any casual tenants, such as those to whom any part of the demesne was let, are separately mentioned.

(6) The total value of all the items is then given, and in some cases the acreage.

In the totals the *Book* is most defective; in many cases the totals are left blank, in others the totals, as stated, cannot be made out from the figures given; and it is hardly possible to get accurately what was the real value of the different places. As far as possible this has been done by adding up the items, but the figures here given do not in many cases correspond with those in the *Black Book*. The statements in it that the totals are carried over to other heads, may to some extent account for this.

As has been said, it is most doubtful if the manors referred to in the *Black Book* were manors in the technical English sense of that word; that is, if in the Welsh manors the English system prevailed in anything like completeness, especially at so early a date as 1326; but, assuming it did, the total number of manors would be as appears from the following list. When the place is called a manor in the *Black Book*, the name is printed in italics.

	No. of Persons on Jury.
PEMBROKESHIRE :—	
St. David's	11
Welsh Hundred	11
Crughely	6
Castle Poncius and Newtown	6
Brewdy	No jury.
Trefdyn	9
Villa Camerarii	9
Villa Grandi	13
Pebidiauk (Upper and Lower)	14
Castle Maurice	12
Wolfs' Castle	6
New Mote	No jury.
Lawhaden (town)	12
Lawhaden (country)	12
Lantefey	12
Wowcran	3

	No. of Persons on Jury.
CARDIGANSHIRE :—	
Llanddewibrefi	8
Nantcwnlle	9
Blaenpennal	4
Llanddewiaberarth	6
Llanon	3
Lodrepedran-Diffrynteyn	12
Adpar	12
Llandogy	8
CARMARTHENSHIRE :—	
Meydrym	10
Ystrad Towy—*Abergwilly*	8
Llannogwade	8
Llanllwan	5
Llannarthney	No jury.
Llannenyth	11
Llandeilo Vaur (town)	12
" (country)	12
Llandeuaysan	No jury.
Llangadock (town)	12
" (country)	No jury.
Gower, Llangeuelath	12
Llanddewi in Gower	3
ARCHDEACONRY OF BRECON :—	
Glascwm	7
Landou	9
Newtown	6
Brane	8
Garthbrenig	No names.

It will be thus seen that there were thirty-eight juries who made presentments. And in the *Black Book* it is said that eighteen of these were manorial juries.

A word should be said as to the constitution of these juries. They vary greatly in number, the highest being fourteen at Pebidiauk, in Pembrokeshire, the lowest three, which occurs on three occasions. They seem to have been selected from the freeholders, as in some cases it appears they furnished the families composing the gwele. In some instances the chaplain, as he is called, probably the parish priest, was one of the jurors. In one instance a woman appears as a juror.

To make the description of the findings of the juries clear, a word must be said as to the then tenure of land in Wales. This was originally tribal; how much of the system that prevailed in South

Wales is due to Cunedda and his sons, who conquered the South-West part of it in the fifth and sixth centuries, and how much belonged to the previous inhabitants, is most difficult to say. It, however, need not be discussed here. The Dimetian code is probably the best remaining record there is of the laws and customs that existed in South Wales, or rather in Dimetia; and it may be taken that the Dimetian code practically represents the Welsh customs that prevailed in Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, Carmarthenshire and Gower. Probably the customs in Breconshire and Radnorshire differed in detail, the Gwentian rather than Dimetian code applied to those counties. The whole of three codes are treated here as authorities for Welsh customs, irrespective of the districts in which the Bishop's estates lay, as stating what those customs were before the English law began to eat into them. It must, however, be noted that all the codes, as printed in the Welsh Laws, were taken from thirteenth-century MSS., written only shortly before the *Black Book* was made; and if they are anything more than copies of earlier MSS., they must describe customs to some extent altered by English ideas, especially in Pembrokeshire.

The Welsh codes show a modified tribal system, the modification having probably been brought about by two causes, (*a*) the influence of the Church; (*b*) the influence of English (using the term to express the ideas in force in England, which were mostly Norman) customs and ideas. It is most likely that the customs that existed in practice were not so much modified as the scribe of the codes, probably a Churchman, represented when detailing them in theory.

The land was divided, not into the estates of individuals but into the estates of "stocks," or groups of families; each group made up what was called a "gwele," or bed. The first time the expression occurs in the *Black Book* is in the account of the "country" of Llanddewibrefi in Cardiganshire, where it is said there were eight beds which are called "gwely." The number of the gweles in the different manors varied considerably, eight being the largest number mentioned in the *Black Book*, in any district; sometimes there was only one. Each gwele usually consisted of a small number of families, usually three, but sometimes less; never more in Cardiganshire, but sometimes more in Carmarthenshire. In the *Black Book* each gwele, quite irrespective of the number of

families, paid the Lord a fixed rent in money, and rendered certain services. This rent and these services, in the form they appear in the *Black Book*, were probably English additions. It would seem that, according to Welsh ideas, the gwele were all independent groups, not in any sense tenants. It is also remarkable that no mention is ever made in Cardiganshire of the quantity of land each gwele held. With all the Lord's tenants, properly so called, the minutest details are given as to the amount of land each held; but with the gwele this is never done; no quantity is specified, and the rents they paid in each case were always the same. It would follow from this, that in places where gwele were found, there was no individual ownership; but so many groups of families were entitled to reside on the tract of land, and each group paid a fixed rent. Whatever may have been the case in North Wales, so far as the *Black Book* goes, there is nothing to show that, except possibly in the Archdeaconry of Brecon, the people who were represented by the gwele were more of a pastoral than an agricultural people; their rent was really a commorth every third year, and the proportionate part for each year is given, which represents the annual rent.

Nor does the *Black Book* show that these gweles were shifting not fixed dwellers; on the contrary, it would appear they were fixed to a particular district, sometimes called a manor, the whole of which was theirs when the demesne, and any land the Lord had enclosed and let, was taken out of it. In other cases, in the Vale of Towy and the Archdeaconry of Brecon, the acreage each gwele held is given. It is noteworthy, that usually this acreage is equal in amount. It would also seem, from some of the cases given, that a share in a gwele could be acquired by one of the proprietors of another. It would follow, there would be no escheat of the land that a gwele occupied. How far the relation of landlord and tenant subsisted between the owner of a gwele and the Lord is a point considered hereafter, but it would appear that the idea of tenure was not, at all events originally, a Welsh one. The notion of Lord and vassal seems to mark the point at which English ideas began to operate; and the more elaborate that idea is at any place, the longer had English ideas prevailed there. The question of the gwele will be dealt with later. Here it is used as marking the difference between English

and Welsh law. Where the gwele prevailed, the district may be considered as Welsh, untouched to a greater or lesser degree; where the gwele had disappeared, the district had become Anglicised to a greater or lesser extent.

Taking the Pembrokeshire manors first, there is nothing in the account of St. David's referring to the difference between English and Welsh customs as far as the *Black Book* goes. The Lord's profits and the demesne are all duly noted; the only point is, that in speaking of the profits of the Courts it is not the manor but the hundred Court that is mentioned, as that to which the tenants did suit. Then follow the tenants, the different classes of burgesses, their holdings, and their rents. It will be noticed that individual ownership is here the rule, cases of co-ownership very few. The process of Anglicising the town had been thoroughly carried out.

The Welsh Hundred is more instructive. There is, it is true, no mention of "gwele," yet in the first six vills there is no individual ownership, but two persons and their co-owners, the remains of six gweles, are given as the holders. In Welsh this would be, "there are there six gweles; of the first gwele is comprised Philip ap Kedivor and Adam de Mynyth, and their co-owners." In the Anglicised form, it is "Philip ap Kedivor and Adam de Mynyth, and their co-owners, hold so much land at such a rent." It may be merely a different way of describing the same thing; but the difference of description means a great deal—a change from gwele to joint tenancy, from Welsh to English law. It is most likely that this is the way the English law gradually worked out the Welsh. From this it appears that unless the English lawyers had made some change, the Pembrokeshire gwele, when it existed, was one of two or more groups of families. This is rather unusual, but it is also found in three places in Cardiganshire—Nantcwnlle, Llanddewiaberarth, and Bangor.

At Crughely individual ownership appears again, except at one vill, Panthar Laythe, where there was a case of two persons and their co-owners; another trace of a gwele. Castle Poncius is wholly Anglicised. At Brewdy the traces of the gwele appear again, and here at Penhesken there is an instance of three families to a gwele instead of the usual two. It is a rather interesting place, as side by side with the two co-owners are found cases of individual ownership, showing how gradual was the process of elimination.

Trefdyn is all individual owners, but the reason for this is given in the MS. For some cause or other, all the tenants had surrendered their land and taken grants from the Lord in the English form. "They all hold by deed, as appears by the register."

In the next manor, Villa Camerarii, all the freeholders hold in co-ownership, in groups both of threes and of twos, the only individual owner being the Prior of Whitwell. It is stated in the *Black Book* that the Hospital of Whitwell was founded by Bishop Beck, who endowed it with lands. Beck was Bishop 1280-1293, so this gives a date when land was taken out of co-ownership and given to individuals, and shows that the process was then going on. At Villa Grandi the joint ownership still continued. It would seem that all these persons were supposed to hold by English law.

Pebidiauk is perhaps the most instructive place in Pembrokeshire. The Upper Bailiwick was held by knights' service by tenants, who, with one exception, appear from their names to have been Englishmen, and whose estates descended on death in their entirety to their heirs. Here occur the familiar feudal terms—homage, relief, wardship, marriage—as incidents of tenure. There are nine of these military tenants settled there. One of them, William ap Llewelyn, is a Welshman, and it is remarkable that he is the only one who does not hold in severalty. The land was held by William ap Llewelyn and his brother; he did suit of Court for his brother and himself, an instance of a modified gwele, the English Lord converting it into an individual holding by making one man responsible for the personal services, and recognising him and him only as the tenant. The next class of tenants are those who do all the same services as those who held by military tenure; but they hold not as feudal tenants but by the law of Wales. Among them is William ap Llewelyn. Here he and his co-tenants render all services that do not want sole personal performance, as before. But the MS. goes on to say: "If there are several sons, the eldest receives seisin for all his brothers, and does suit of Court for them as the eldest" (*henaf*). Thus, while the law of Wales is recognised as the law that applies to the estate, the English law of primogeniture is introduced by making one of the family, the eldest son, the recognised military tenant, on whose failure to perform his services the estate would be

forfeited. This mixture of individual and co-ownership in the holdings is most instructive, as showing how the English law was being forced on the district, not so much directly as indirectly. In one case a woman, "Wenllian, daughter of Jorwerth," and her co-tenant appear.

In the Lower Bailiwick of Pebidiauk, all the knights' fees were held by individuals, but the holdings are curiously mixed up: individual and common ownership occurring almost indiscriminately. It is also worth notice that the whole of the district, Villa Grandi, is not called a manor. It appears as a number of vills, in some of which the English tenure completely prevailed, in some of which remains of the Welsh tenure were found; then come two bailiwicks, the upper of which is held partly by English knights' service, partly by Welsh tenure; the lower of which is held partly by knights' service; but one of those who held a knight's fee, an Englishman, it is true, so far retained the old Welsh customs, as to give neither wardship nor marriage. This would seem to show that the strictly manorial system was confined to a limited area; outside it, although not part of it, were lands which were included in the district, but not included in the manor. It must be remembered that, at this time, there was nothing to prevent the creation of new manors in Wales, as the statute *Quia emptores*, which prevented this in England, did not extend to Wales; so, doubtless, the process which from the *Black Book* appears to have been going on, led, if not to the creation of new manors to the extension of the boundaries of old ones; the fact that the holder of land in a defined district, although outside the actual limits of the manor, yet paid rents, and rendered services to the Lord of the manor, must soon have led to the English lawyers including his holding, with probably the rest of the district, within the limits of the manor.

Castle Maurice is a district that had been quite Anglicised. The only freeholder was one William Gower, whose two daughters held his land as co-parceners. Co-ownership seems to have been done away with, and the idea of common rights in the tenants of the manor, as such, over a tract of land to be recognised. The aforesaid tenants paid to the Lord for a bovate of land which they held in common, 8*d*. Their rights over the bovate are not like those of the members of a gwele, but are those of the tenants of a manor over land which belongs to the Lord.

At Priskilly, there are traces of the old tenure. Two groups of threes, each hold land, pay rent, and do services.[1] At Wolf's Castle, individual ownership prevails; at New Mote there is one instance of common ownership;[2] but, as has been already stated, English tenure is in the ascendant. The same is the case at Lawhaden, but here there were certain knights' fees held, according to Welsh law, and so divisible.[3] These fees are peculiar. There are four, and they show how the change from Welsh to English law was carried out. Instead of the usual number of persons and their co-owners being mentioned, the names of all the persons are given, including those of two women; so that the tenure does not represent a gwele, but a number of tenants in common, in the English form. The English lawyers said the Welsh gwele was only gavelkind. This is an illustration of how they dealt with it. There is another curious instance which shows how a gwele was transformed into English tenure: half a fee at Landesilian is said to be held by the heirs of Griffith ap Henry, Jevan ap David ap Howell, and Jevan ap Griffith, *per stirpes*,[4] or in their case in thirds; this is a strict application of the English rule that each of the three tenants would take *per stirpes*, while his share would be divided *per capita* amongst his descendants. The gwele did not go in that way; the division was not made till a fixed date, and then it was made *per capita* and not *per stirpes*. This is an instance of how the English lawyers modified the Welsh law, from what it was, into what they thought it ought to be. The same thing is seen in another case in the country of Lawhaden, where land is said to be held by the heirs of Jevan ap William and William ap Jevan,[5] making it a tenancy in common, instead of a gwele with its stock. A note to the services confirms this view: it is said that on the death of anyone, the land is to be divided among his heirs. The English lawyers, regarding the gwele as a form of gavelkind, acted accordingly: the reason for this appears from the rest of the sentence, "on such division, each personally takes seisin and does fealty to the Lord." That is, it paid the Lord better to treat a holding as gavelkind rather than as a gwele, for, if it was gavelkind, each person entitled to any part had to pay a relief; while, if it was a gwele, three reliefs would be

[1] P. 117. [2] P. 129. [3] P. 161. [4] P. 163. [5] P. 163.

the outside the Lord would get, and probably only one. No wonder, if the substitution of English law for Welsh could be made to work to the pecuniary interest of the Lord, he should do his best to see that it was carried out.

At Laurenny (Karrenny), in the same district, there is a curious survival of tribal ownership. Llewelyn ap Henry, and all his co-owners in blood, held a carucate of land; as if to emphasise this, there is a marginal note, "Welsh Land."[1] It would be difficult to give a better definition of Welsh land tenure, than to say the land was held by one person, and all his co-owners in blood, "*omnes comporciones de consanguinitate.*"

It is interesting to find that the survival of Welsh tenure carried with it the survival of Welsh customs. Among the services at Laurenny is found what is mentioned in all the Welsh districts, but only occasionally in Pembrokeshire, the liability of the tenants to give a commorth, that is, a collection for the Lord's benefit. Usually it was given every third year; but here, in its Anglicised and more profitable form, it was given every year.[2] The tenants who held by Welsh tenure had to find men to guard the country against robbers; not, like the English, to find a man whom the Lord maintained, but to find and keep a man at their own cost. They were also bound, at the sound of a horn in the Welsh Court, to hang any person sentenced to death at the suit of the Lord.[3]

In Lamphey (Lantefey) the Welsh customs and tenures seem to have died out; all the land was held by individuals. A special custom—it is hardly necessary to say an English custom—existed here, granted, it is stated, by favour of the Bishop—that on the death of a tenant, the widow should succeed to the land; but if there was no widow, or the widow re-married, the heir should take the land.[4] It is obviously a form of free bench. Probably the Bishop granted it to encourage marriage, by making a provision for the widow, while there was none for any other female, thinking that in this way marriage would be promoted. Whether the custom worked well or not does not appear; it is, however, said, that the land came into the Lord's hand on the death of a tenant:[4] another English custom for the Lord's benefit; as, before it would be granted to a new tenant, the Lord would be entitled to fees.

At Lamphey and Warren (Woveran), the English law had effaced

[1] P. 165. [2] P. 165. [3] P. 167. [4] P. 177.

the Welsh, for individual ownership seems to have been the general rule. At Warren a custom is mentioned, which shows the substitution—probably the recent substitution—of English for Welsh law. When the extent was made in 1326, the English rule was in force that the Lord was entitled to all the tenant's goods on an intestacy, and could dispose of them as he pleased.[1] This was a recent innovation, as it is said the custom formerly was that the nearest in blood should be preferred to all others, by the special favour of the Lord; it is a good instance of the process that went on. Under the Welsh laws the tribe took the tribesman's goods, and distributed them among the tribesmen, according to the special rules of the tribe. Next came the Lord, who took the goods and distributed them among the relations, the tribesmen. Then came the third step: the Lord took the goods, and dealt with them as he pleased.

This completes Pembrokeshire. It will be seen that the Welsh law had been nearly eradicated; not so much by any actual change in the law as by administering it by English officers, and in accordance with English ideas. An English lawyer, acting on the rules he had been taught, applied them to the state of things he found; so gradually, by calling things by English names, and applying the legal consequences flowing from English names, Welsh law was done away with, and English law substituted for it. That this could only be done in a place where there were English surroundings, and where the English had been settled for some time, seems clear by the accounts from the other counties, where doubtless the same process was carried on by the same officers, but where, the surroundings being Welsh, the process made but little way. It is also clear that this process was a very gradual one; as, in spite of all that had been done to establish English law, a very large substratum of Welsh law still existed in the county.

The change from Pembrokeshire to Cardiganshire, where there were no English laws to work upon, is most remarkable. There is no individual ownership—the land is held in gweles. It is true there were in some cases tenants of the Lord who held in severalty; but with these exceptions, the tenants of the manor are all members

[1] P. 195.

of different gweles. This is so at Llanddewibrefi, Nantcwnlle, Blaenpenal, Llanddewiaberarth, Llannon, Lodrepedran, Henllan, and Bangor. It is not too much to say that, so far as the *Black Book* goes, individual ownership does not exist in Cardiganshire until the Borough of Adpar is reached. In one form or the other, the holding by gwele is universal in all the manors, and also at Landogy. Whenever a case of individual ownership occurs, it is by special grant; so contrary to the custom of the country. It may therefore be said that here the Welsh system was in full vigour. The inference which follows is that, even if there were nominal conquests by Norman lords along the Teifi, yet, in fact, the Welsh institutions and customs remained very much as they had always existed; that English law, which had so permeated Pembrokeshire, had little or no effect outside English limits. Probably a still greater contrast than the differences in law in the two counties will be seen, if the names of the persons mentioned in both are compared. In Pembrokeshire, by far the larger part of the names are English, or it might be better to say not Welsh. In Cardiganshire the vast majority of the names are not English.

Carmarthenshire is more Welsh than Pembrokeshire, but less Welsh than Cardiganshire. At Meydrym the gwele is again universal, except where the Lord has let land to individuals. At Abergwilly, outside the town, there is a good deal of individual ownership; but there is also a good deal of common ownership and Welsh customs. At Llanogwade there is a good deal of individual ownership, but there are also gweles. At Llanlluan there are all gweles, no individual owners. Llanarthney and Llanneyth are the same.

The town of Llandeilo is all individual ownership, the country is all gweles. Here another form of the gwele is found;[1] certain land is held by the descendants of a particular ancestor. While the gwele consisted of a certain number of stocks, in this case there is only one. This seems an intermediate form between the gwele and individual ownership. The gwele, several families, the stock, a single family, then the individual. Llandeuaysan consists of gweles; the town of Llangadock consists of individual owners, but the country of Llangadock of gweles, except where the Lord had

[1] P. 273.

specifically granted certain land to individuals. Carmarthenshire, therefore, represents a stage in the Anglicising process in a less advanced state than Pembrokeshire. The towns show that in them the English ideas prevailed, the country is almost wholly Welsh, English ideas have hardly penetrated.

In Gower, in Llangeuelath, the individual owners are confined to those who had grants from the Lord; the other lands are held by gweles;[1] while in Llanddewi in Gower there is no trace of Welsh tenure—it is all individual ownership, and all English customs.[2] Gower, therefore, presents a more advanced stage of English progress than Carmarthenshire. This may be due to immigration; and it is worthy of notice that one of the land-owners at Llangeuelath is spoken of as "Madoc Flemmys."[3]

The Archdeaconry of Brecon, Radnorshire and Breconshire, is also mixed. At Glascwm there are gweles; the Welsh tenure prevails.[4] At Llandou individual ownership and English tenure prevail.[5] Outside Pembrokeshire there is no place from which all marks of Welsh tenure seem to be so completely eradicated as at Llandou. At Newtown there is only a slight trace of Welsh tenure in the mention of the liability of the tenants to find a commorth;[6] so it is at Trathllan. At Gwennhir the gwele appears again, as also at Gilvach, Calvannok, and Redwernen. At Kevenpresk the name "gwele" does not appear, but the fact of Welsh tenure is found in the co-ownership of the land. At Garthprengy there is individual ownership, and also commorth.[7]

It will, therefore, be seen that the Archdeaconry of Brecon was in much the same state as the county of Carmarthen, except, perhaps the establishment of English law was slightly more advanced, as it appears that some of country places had got rid of gweles; while in Carmarthenshire gweles existed everywhere but in the towns.

The evidence of the *Black Book* as to the state of Wales in 1326, therefore, stands thus:

Pembrokeshire had been the longest settled and most completely Anglicised of all the South Wales counties. Here the Welsh tenure had in name ceased to exist, and can only be traced from certain anomalous matters connected with land, which

[1] P. 287. [2] P. 291. [3] P. 284. [4] P. 290.
[5] P. 294. [6] P. 310. [7] P. 327.

are mentioned as existing, these are the survivals of the Welsh tenure.

Gower had become partly Anglicised; in one of the two places it seems to be completely so, in the other hardly at all.

Breconshire and Radnorshire are in much the same state. Parts are quite as much Anglicised as Pembrokeshire, while others are Welsh.

Carmarthenshire is being Anglicised; in the towns the English law prevailed, but in the country Welsh.

Cardiganshire is wholly Welsh; except in one town, Adpar, English law had made no progress; it is still Welsh in every way.

These results, to a great degree, correspond with the historical records. Possibly it might have been expected that English law would have made more way in Cardiganshire; but on the whole they agree with the historical account of the progress of the English conquest of Wales.

It is somewhat interesting to find that when the Anglicising process was once carried out it became permanent, lasting almost to the present day. A Table given in the *Report of the Welsh Land Commission*,[1] stating the manors which the Ecclesiastical Commission took over from the See of St. David's, proves this. The Table is as follows:—

Manors.	Parishes.	Remarks.
Pembrokeshire.		
Trellys and Grandiheno, with Castle Morris, Letterston, and St. Dogfaels	St. Nicholas . Granston Mathry and Letterston	Tenure customary freehold, small annual quit-rent, no fines nor heriots. Courts held at Trellys every third year.
Dewisland, Upper and Lower	St. David's .	Tenure customary freehold, small annual quit-rent, fine on alienation 5*s.*; no heriots. Court held annually at St. David's.
Trevine . .	Llanrian .	Tenure customary freehold, small annual quit-rents, fine on alienation 5*s.*; no heriots. Court held at Trevine every third year.
City and Suburbs of St. David's .	St. David's .	Tenure customary freehold, small annual quit-rents, fee on alienation, certain and small, no heriots. Court held at St. David's annually.

[1] Appendix, 444.

Manors.	Parishes.	Remarks.
Pembrokeshire.		
Llawhaden, The Barony and Townreed of	Llawhaden . Bletherston Llandisilio, etc.	Tenure customary freehold, small annual quit-rents, fine on alienation 10*s.*; no heriots. Court held at Llawhaden every third year.
Monckton . .	Narberth .	No Court, no present emoluments.
Wolves Castle .	St. Dogwells .	Leased.
Brawdy, Pointz Castle, and Loughvaine	Brewdy, etc. .	Leased.
Llwydwrt . .	Llandycefn .	No Courts, no present emoluments.
Priskilly . .	Mathry and St. Edrin's	No Courts, no present emoluments.
Cardiganshire.		
Llanddewibrefi .	Llanddewibrefi	Customary freehold; no fines heriots, or quit-rents; commorth formerly, but not now received. No Courts.
Dyffryn Tivy and the Borough of Atpar	Llandyfriog . Llandisilliogogo	Customary freehold, no fines or heriots, small rents received. Court annually at Llandyfriog.
Carmarthenshire.		
Mydrim . .	Mydrim .	Customary freehold, small quit-rents, fine on alienation 13*s.* 4*d.*; no heriots, commorth formerly, but not now received.
Abergwilli . .	Abergwili .	Customary freehold, small quit-rents, fine on alienation 6*s.* 8*d.*; no heriots. Courts held at Abergwilli every third year.
Llangadock Villa and Llangadock Patria	Llangadock .	Customary freehold, small quit-rents, fine on alienation 10*s.*, no heriots. Court held at Llangadock annually.
Llanfynydd Llanegwad Llanarthney or Treclase Llanllyan	Llanfynydd . Llanegwad Llanarthney Llanarthney	Customary freehold, small quit-rents, fine on alienation 6*s.* 8*d.*; no heriots; commorth formerly, but not now received from Llanfynydd and Llanegwad. Courts held in the four manors annually, within each in succession.

Manors.	Parishes.	Remarks.
Glamorganshire.		
Llangefelach or Clâse	Llangefelach	Copyhold of inheritance, small quit-rents, mortuary fee or heriot on death 5*s.*; commorth formerly, not now received. Courts held annually at Llangefelach.
Llanddewi Castle	Llanddewi	No Courts, no present emoluments.
Radnorshire.		
Glascarnon	St. Harmons	No Courts, no present emoluments; commorth formerly, but not now received.
Glascwm or Glascombe	Glascwm	Leased.

It will be seen from this what was the result of the process which the Edwardian lawyers applied to Wales. All the lands of the See of St. David's were brought within the boundaries of some manor. In most cases the tenure was said to be customary freehold, which is thus explained: there are no fines payable on admission, as in the case of copyholds; a quit-rent, now of small value, the survival of the rent mentioned in the *Black Book*, is paid annually; a small fee is paid on alienation; and on descent, if from father to son, a sum of 5*s.* is charged for inserting the new names on the register. All services seem to be abolished, but the vitality of the Welsh commorth appears; it lasted in several of the manors until quite recent years. The *Black Book* is confirmed in its statements by the fact that there was no commorth in Pembrokeshire, while there was in the other counties. It is probable, owing to the fact that the commorth was, as a rule, only payable every third year, that the Courts in some of the manors were only held every third year; the steward only came to some manors when there was something to be received, that was every third year; thus the system of three-year Courts arose, at first only applicable to those manors in which a commorth was payable, but gradually extended to other manors.

Having pointed out the general state of things that the *Black Book* discloses as to the state of Wales under Edward II, some of the different questions as to tenure, cultivation of land, the position of the Lord and his rights, have to be considered. Many of these points do not appear to have been noticed by writers on the Welsh laws. The statements in the *Black Book* are open to various

interpretations; those put forward here are those which seem most accurately to explain the state of things there disclosed, but individual views cannot be stated with confidence as the true solutions of the questions raised. It is no easy task to trace the origin of English manorial customs; but that is as nothing compared with the difficulty of trying to explain customs which have their origin in a state of things an English lawyer would ignore as pure barbarism, and which has been altered and modified so as to give it the appearance of possessing some trace of what was considered legality. It is quite impossible to hope to avoid all the pitfalls that surround the subject. What makes matters worse, is that most of the work of modern scholars has been directed to the state of things which existed in North Wales; it is by no means clear that the same existed in South Wales. From the North Wales facts, inferences have been drawn and applied to Wales as a whole, which certainly need further consideration before they are accepted as applying to any district outside the locality where they were known to be in force.

The customs that prevailed in the different districts, the property of the See of St. David, can best be understood if they are considered collectively; it therefore seems most convenient to collect and examine the different entries under separate heads.

Church and Ecclesiastical Matters.

As has already been said, there is nothing in the *Black Book* to show how the Bishopric of St. David's acquired its estates, but there are some entries as to endowments that are of interest.

The Hospital of Whitwell, at St. David's, is said to have been founded and endowed by Bishop Beck, who was Bishop from October 6th, 1280, to April 20th, 1293; the endowment, as given in the *Black Book*, was £5. There is no detailed statement as from what the income arose, except that in the town of St. David's it held 3½ burgage tenements and 4½ acres of land, and land and services in other places.[1] The only clue there is in the *Black Book* as to what the other lands were, is an entry as to land, under Villa Camerarii, at Llandruidion (Landodreon'). "The prior of Wytewell holds there 1½ carucates of land without

[1] P. 15.

rent in money."[1] The rent of a carucate there works out a little over 3*s.*, so that there must have been more land elsewhere. Whatever it might have been, the Hospital did not hold it long, as Bishop Houghton (1362-1369) took it away from Whitwell, and annexed it to his college of St. Mary's.

The Premonstratensian house of Talley, in Carmarthenshire, which was a daughter-house to Halesowen, a daughter of Welbeck, seems to have acquired some property in St. David's, but to have disposed of it. Jevan Bregath is said to hold a curtilage in St. David's, formerly belonging to the Abbot of Talley.[2] It must have been of some importance, as the rent paid was 5*s.*, and none of the other curtilages paid more than 2*s.* But there is nothing to show how the Abbot acquired or when he parted with it. Possibly when Gervase, the Abbot of Talley, became Bishop of St. David's in 1215 it became part of the property of the See; otherwise it is unusual to find a religious house alienating a valuable bit of property at so early a date as 1326.

The mention of the Prior of Lawhaden as holding various tenements[3] shows two things: that there was a priory there, and that the Prior held by military tenure, as the entry of his holding occurs among those who held undivisible knights' fees by the law of England. Prior Brother William held at Kylmayn half a carucate of land, and 10 acres of land at Cotland.[4] The Prior also was free from all services in connection with his land, but collection of sheep.

There do not seem to have been any other religious houses or their officials who held land of the See of St. David's. The church of Brawdy (Breudy) received procuration from the manor of Brawdy, out of some,[4] but not out of all the vills that made up the manor. At Trefruscawe, Jevan ap Richard held a bovate of land, and paid yearly 1*d.*, which was accustomed to be received as a procuration for the church at Brawdy.[5] John Morys held a bovate of land at Vrothes, and paid 1*d.* a year, which belonged to and was usually received for the church of Brawdy. At Landenev there was a case of two co-owners, David Vaughan and John ap Henry and their co-owners, who held a carucate of land without rent to the

[1] P. 87. [2] P. 39. [3] P. 159, 160. [4] P. 158. [5] P. 70.

Lord, but paid 1*d.*, as procuration, to the Church at Michaelmas; and at Penhesken' there is another gwele, David Vaughan, Jevan Gogh, and Roger Gough and their co-owners, who held a carucate of land without rent to the Lord, but paid 1*d.* procuration to the Church at Michaelmas. The total rents of the manor of Brawdy were given at £7 14*s.* 9*d.*, and it is added, "from which is received for the procuration of the Church, 4*d.*"[1] It is only here that mention of anything like an endowment to a church occurs; the fact that it appears as payable by the holders of a gwele makes it of great interest, especially as this payment seems to have been the only incident of tenure. It is hardly fair to reason from one instance, else it might be said that endowments of the ordinary country churches were the exception, not the rule; if so, it would follow that the large area in glebe which many of the Welsh churches now have did not belong to them in 1326. Against this has to be set the fact that the *Black Book* is not an extent of the property of the church, but only of the rents of the Bishop of St. David's; and all that it shows is that the land the churches held was not land which belonged to the Bishop, but to themselves. The church of Brawdy had some of the Bishop's land, therefore it appears here, the other churches did not hold Bishop's land; their land was their own, so they would not properly appear here. This seems to be the fairest inference, and it accounts for the fact of there being only one endowed church mentioned. There is, however, another point suggested by this entry which is of more interest. How came a holding held by the law of Wales, so probably before Norman times, to pay to the Church? If the Church held tribal lands, did the gwele system apply to them? Were there priestly families as well as lay families, tribes of the Saint, as well as tribes of the land? This entry suggests that such was the case.

At Llangerugge, there appears to have been in force either the beginning of a system of endowment, or the beginning of the practice of leasing for lives.[2] The author of the *Black Book* is stated to be David Fraunceys, the Chancellor of St. David's: he appears to have held office from 1321 to 1332, and also to have been Archdeacon from 1328 to 1334. At Llangerugge, Master David Fraunceys, the Chantor of St. David's, held a plot and 4 acres

[1] P. 72. [2] P. 158.

by deed for the term of his life, as appeared by the register, and paid a yearly rent of 13½*d.* It seems most probable that the Chantor, the Chancellor, and Archdeacon were one and the same person; the point of interest is, was the land leased to him as an individual, or held by virtue of his office? If the latter, the land would soon be regarded as part of the endowment of the office. The office of Chancellor was endowed, and still is, with the Manor of Nunstreet in the parish of St. David's, and the manor of Knwch Craig in the parish of Mathry; the question is whether this entry of a leasehold for life marks the commencement of the endowments of the office, and points to the way in which those endowments arose. It is worthy of notice that at Langerugge there were no tenants, except the Chantor or Chancellor. The profits are returned at 3*s.* 6*d.*, the value of the demesne at 66*s.*; and David Fraunceys, as the solitary tenant, paying 13½*d.*, which is said to be included with the demesne, giving the total as 69*s.* This looks very much as pointing to the way the endowment of the Chancellorship was acquired.

At Lamphey (Lantefey) an entry appears of sanctuary land,[1] which gives rise to some interesting questions. It only appears here, which shows that, whatever may have been the rule in early times as to each church being a sanctuary—a state of things which would be inferred from various passages in the Welsh laws, yet in later times there was only one sanctuary, the church of St. David's. What was this sanctuary land? It consisted of a carucate, or about 80 acres of land, and appears to have let at 6*s.* the bovate;[2] which was said to be 7 acres, or just under 1*s.* an acre, a very high rent. There were 18 tenants, and in addition, the Bishop had part of it in hand; the total rents were 69*s.* 5*d.* It appears to have had nothing to do with Welsh tenure or Welsh law, for all the tenants held their holdings individually; it follows that at some time the land had been granted to the sanctuary for some purpose. One of the tenants, Gregory the Chaplain, was presumably in orders. It is probable that the grant was since the Norman Conquest; and it does not seem an unfair inference that the reason for the grant was to form a fund for the maintenance of persons seeking sanctuary at St. David's. By the Welsh law, a person could remain in

[1] P. 173. [2] P. 173.

sanctuary for a considerable period; in one passage in the Welsh Laws 7 years, or a longer period, is mentioned; but no provision seems to be made by law for the regular maintenance of the sanctuary man. The burgesses of St. David's were bound to keep the fugitive to the church for a night at their own risk, but no longer; there does not seem to have been any liability on any one to maintain the fugitive after he had once reached the church. It therefore is not improbable that the sanctuary land was land which had been given to the Bishop, or set apart in some other way, so that the rent should be used for the support of those who sought sanctuary at the shrine of the Blessed David. It was a good thing for the monks to possess this celebrated sanctuary; for although the ordinary fugitive might not pay much in offerings, yet in those wild times it was not at all uncommon to have a rich man seeking sanctuary, and he probably was expected to pay in proportion to his position, and so make up for non-paying guests.

Other entries as to St. David's show the great veneration that was paid to the relics of St. David. In times of war and tumult, it was the custom to carry round the relics of the Saint of the country, and to invite the prayers of the pious to procure his aid "in guarding his ancient realm." There was hardly a monastery of any importance that did not possess some relics of a miracle-working saint; and their exhibition to the faithful, if it did nothing else, usually brought in money, the offerings of the pious. In time of war, St. David was carried round his district; the Bishop's tenants there were bound to escort the relics, the only limitation being that they could return home the same night.[1] So also were the tenants of the Welsh Hundred, but their liability was limited to times of war.[2] The tenants of Castle Poncius and Newtown do not seem to have been limited to times of war, nor their escort limited to getting home the same night; they had to follow as far as Carnetrney.[3] The tenants of Trefdyn had to follow, but only so far that they could get home at night; but their obligation was not limited to war time.[4] The tenants of Villa Camerarii and Castell Maurice had to follow to Carnetrney.[5] The tenants of the Upper Bailiwick of Pebidiauk, who held by English tenure, were only liable to follow in war time, but no limit is placed on their journey;[6]

[1] P. 37. [2] P. 51. [3] P. 67.
[4] P. 81. [5] Pp. 89, 111. [6] P. 94.

the tenants of Wolf's Castle, in like circumstances, had only to go to Carmetrney.[1] The tenants of the vill of Lawhaden had only to follow in war time, but they had to go as far as Kermerdyn.[2] But the tenants of the country of Lawhaden had only to follow for a day, so that they could return home at night.[3]

It will be noticed that these obligations fall into two great divisions: those in time of war, and those in time of peace. In war time the progress was to provide for the safety of the Bishop's territory by prayer; this was probably to a great extent, if not entirely, a Norman custom, an obligation imposed by the Normans. The peaceful progress had a different object. The procedure in Welsh courts was to a very large extent made up of proof by relics, and the enactments as to which of the litigants is to provide the relics show the great importance that was attached to having an available supply. The progress of the relics in time of peace was possibly to enable them to be used in judicial proceedings, thus supplying a public want in a way that was not unprofitable to the St. David's monastery; an instance of how the Latin monk utilised his opportunities. Nor was this the only Welsh custom that the monk, or rather the ecclesiastic, adopted. In some of the Pembrokeshire manors—and it is not without interest that it was chiefly in these manors—a custom seems to have arisen of claiming a mortuary. Under the Welsh law, on the death of a tenant, a payment known as an *ebidiw* was made; this the Norman lawyer said was the same thing as a heriot, and so enforced its payment whenever a heriot could be claimed. According to Welsh law, a criminal could only bequeath his debts, and a sum of money to the Church;[4] this was called his *daered*. It seems at first to have been a voluntary payment;[5] when afterwards it became a customary payment, the judge who tried the prisoner claimed a share. The Norman lawyers considered that the part of the *daered* which went to the judge was the same thing as a mortuary: a sort of ecclesiastical heriot; a payment to which the Church as judge was entitled to claim whenever a man died. In two of the Pembrokeshire manors the *ebidiw* was changed into a heriot. This seems to have been fairly general;

[1] Pp. 123, 125.
[2] P. 153.
[3] P. 161.
[4] Vol. i, pp. 254, 255.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 369.

but in one of these Lamphey (Lantefey), the *daered* was changed into the mortuary, and made a compulsory payment.[1] The heriot was the best beast, the mortuary the second-best beast, or the best upper garment which the deceased usually used, if he had no beast.[2] This change from a voluntary payment of uncertain amount to a fixed compulsory payment marks a step in the conquest of the country.

A most important point that the *Black Book* brings out is the position of the clergy in 1326, as to which some very interesting information may be gathered. The *Black Book* mentions sixty-seven places, and on twenty-seven of these the names of persons in orders are given. They are usually described as Chaplain (*Capellanus*), which, it seems, means the resident priest. In sixty-three cases out of the sixty-seven, the persons so described are landowners, tenants of the Lord, and it may be inferred from the rents they paid were in a fairly good position. Their holdings are not, as a rule, large, but they all seem to have been in a substantial position. This will be best seen from a glance at these figures.

County.	No. of Places.	Places where Clergy mentioned.	No. of Clergy	Landowners.
Pembroke . .	22	11	19	953
Cardigan . .	11	6	9	169
Carmarthen .	11	7	8	184
Gower . .	2	1	1	9
Archdeaconry of Brecon	11	2	3	145

As far as any inference can be drawn from this, it shows that the clergy in Wales in the fourteenth century were, in many cases, well-to-do small landowners—an independent class, not very unlike the other tenants on the Bishops' manors.

The next matter brought out is, that they were men with families. Whether married or not may be a question; the presumption would be that they were, as it is clear that they had families who were acknowledged, openly and publicly recognised, as the children of the clergy. Expressions such as "Gruffyd, son of the Chaplain,"[3] make this clear.

When the Welsh districts and Cardiganshire are much more difficult questions arise. There it is fou the clergy are mentioned as one of the families, or

[1] P. 175. [2] P. 181. [3] P.

that make up the gwele. For instance, at Llanddewibrefi, as the site of one of Bishop Beck's colleges, it was only to be expected that several persons in orders would be found there. In the town among the burgesses there is Roger the Chaplain, who had the freedom of the town;[1] but in the country of Llanddewibrefi the land was divided among eight gweles. In two of these—the third and the seventh—two different chaplains are stated to be heads of the families.[2] In the third gwele, Cadogan the Chaplain, Ewer, the son of the Chaplain, and Jorwerth ap Cradoc were the three stocks which made the gwele. In the seventh, Meiler the Chaplain, David ap Auel, and Gwas Dewi Vaughan were the stocks. All these held their land by Welsh tenure, kin, and descent (*Ach et Edrid*). Whatever view may be taken of the origin and nature of the gwele, one thing is clear: that each of the families that composed it were presumed to be capable of having descendants. It was not like the Latin idea, that an ecclesiastic was a corporation sole, and that any land belonging to the incumbent of a parish belonged to him as such; there, a change in person did not matter, as the land was annexed to the office. Here, the fact that the man was in orders had nothing to do with it. He was one of the families that formed the gwele; his occupation in life was quite immaterial.

At first sight these entries look like very strong evidence in favour of the recognised legal existence of marriage among the Welsh clergy; to some extent, this is so. It has, however, to be taken with two qualifications:

(*a*) That there is no evidence in what class of orders these men were who are spoken of as chaplains, nor as to whether they held any ecclesiastical preferment. If they were only in minor orders, the Latin Church would not notice the fact of their having married, especially if they held no ecclesiastical preferment. There are instances of beneficed clergy at this date being deprived for being married; but instances of unbeneficed persons in minor orders being interfered with because they were married are most rare, even if they exist. Possibly these persons may have been connected in some way with the college at Llanddewibrefi; and it is not unworthy of notice that, while the burgess Roger the Chaplain is styled *Dominus Rogerus Capellanus*,[3] the term "*Dominus*"

[1] P. 197. [2] P. 201. [3] P. 197.

does not occur before the names of the men who made the gwele —Cadogan Capellanus, Ewer filius Capellani in the one case, and Meiler Capellanus in the other[1]—the absence of "*Dominus*" may point to the fact of minor orders.

(*b*) The next qualification is, that in the Welsh tenure which the gwele represents, the same strict rules as to legitimacy did not prevail as in Norman or English descents. If a child was the recognised son of its parents, even if legally there was some impediment to the parents marrying, the child would inherit under Welsh law. This is, however, assuming not only that title to land was still regulated by Welsh custom, but that the personal status of the individual followed the Welsh, not the English rules —a much more unlikely point. However, in spite of these qualifications, there is no doubt that these entries as to the marriages of the clergy in a record prepared by an officer of the Latin Church, the Chancellor of the Bishop, probably also the Archdeacon, and the Chantor of the Cathedral, recognising a married clergy and their children as tenants of the Bishop, is strong evidence that the custom was legal; especially when, if these persons had no legal right, the Bishop could probably have claimed the land they held by escheat. That he did this when he could is seen from the fact that, under the description of lands that had come into the Lord's hands, that is by escheat, there are cases of land held by clergy, as at Llandogy, "6 acres of land formerly of Cadogan the Chaplain."[2] It must further be noticed that this entry as to the gweles does not stand alone, as of the five gweles at Nantcwnlle, in the first two, among the families that made them up, are Llewelyn ap Capelayn and Adaf the Chaplain.[3] At Llanddewi-aberarth, out of the four gweles, the fourth is held by Llewelyn the Clerk (*Llewelyn clericus*) and Gruffyd, the son of the Chaplain,[4] and the descendants from them. At Bangor,[5] where the four gweles are each named, the first, called "Gwele Enewris," was made up of two families, Llewelyn the Chaplain, Gruffyd ap Jevan, and their co-owners. The number of instances in Welsh districts as to clergy and their families show that this was nothing unusual—that these families were regularly recognised in law as the successors to their fathers' property; this goes far to prove that the marriage of the clergy among the Welsh was not only a legally recognised fact,

[1] P. 200. [2] P. 231. [3] P. 207. [4] P. 209. [5] P. 215.

but also, what is more important, that their children were treated as legitimate, not only by the Welsh themselves, but also by the English officials in legal documents. If this was so in 1326, it is hard to believe the statement usually accepted as history, that during Bishop de la Bere's episcopate, 1447-1460, the status of the Welsh clergy had undergone so vast a change, that they admitted that the women who lived in their houses were not wives, but only concubines, and prayed the Bishop to get rid of the ladies; but the Bishop refused, because he would lose so much of his income by the fees he received from the licences to the clergy to keep women.

One other interesting notice as to the celibacy of the clergy is found in the *Black Book*. A Bishop is said to have sold some of the land of the See, to provide money for his daughter. It is hard to believe that the Latin holder of a Welsh See—for the Bishop was David Fitzgerald, 1146-1176—had so survived the sense of shame as to sell the episcopal lands to provide for his bastards; but it was either this, or the Bishop did what some English Victorian bishops are said to have done—provided for his legitimate daughter out of the revenues of the See.[1]

The appearance of the names of the clergy among the families composing the gweles, especially the case at Llanddewiaberarth, of a gwele consisting wholly of families of clergy,[2] suggests that it is the remains of the system among the Welsh tribes of the division of the tribal land into the two classes of the lands of the lay tribe and of the Saint's tribe. The question is one of considerable difficulty, and involves a long and detailed inquiry, which here would be out of place, into the origin of the gweles and of the districts on which the different gweles were settled, but it is obvious that some cause must have existed for the clergy becoming co-owners in the gweles; it seems that the explanation of the "tribe of the Saint" is the one that presents the fewest difficulties.

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[1] In the case of one English bishop, a dispute arose as to the fines on certain copyholds that accrued between the date the Ecclesiastical Commissioners agreed to take over the estates of the Bishopric and the date of the legal transfer. Both parties claimed them. But the Bishop, having received them kept them, and refused to pay them over to the Commissioners. Thereupon the Commissioners charged the Bishop with a breach of faith, as having put monies that did not belong to him in his pocket. To this the Bishop gave a most positive denial; "Not a penny," he said, "had gone into his pocket: he had settled the whole on his daughters!"

[2] P. 208.

The *Black Book* shows that the clergy were fairly distributed throughout the Bishop's estates. At St. David's, John Chapelleyne was a burgess,[1] as were Morys Monk and David Benedic.[2] In the Welsh hundred at Treffweyth', among the owners of land was David the Chaplain, who held, with Thomas ap Symond, what had once been a gwele, but had now become 2 bovates.[3] In Treethnewd', one of the Tydwaldy vills, Philip ap Watkyn and Master (*Dominus*) David the Chaplain held what had probably at one time been a gwele, but was then 4 bovates;[4] while Thomas, the son of the Chaplain (Thomas ap Capellaynus), held a carucate of land, part of another gwele, at Tyrteyno.[5] At Castle Poncius, Master Adam the Chaplain held 2 bovates of land by deed.[6] At Trefllys, one of the vills that made up the Villa Camerarii, Gurgen the Clerk was one of three co-owners of a carucate and 2 bovates, and paid rent to the Reeve.[7] At Castle Mawr, Master Philip the Chaplain held 2 bovates of land.[8] In the borough of Lawhaden, John Decanus occurs as joint owner of a burgage tenement with John Bowenon, as do also Llewelyn the Chaplain and David the Clerk.[9] In the country of Lawhaden, John Clericus is one of four who held a carucate of land at Idostu.[10] At Castle Bygelyn, Llewelyn the Chaplain, and the heirs of Walter ap Eynon, held forty acres of land.[11] At Lamphey (Lantefey), Master Gregory the Chaplain held two acres of the sanctuary land.[12] He also appears among the cottagers as holding a plot of land, and as one of those exempted from all services except heriots and leyrwit: the last a somewhat peculiar exemption for a priest—while renting two acres and sixty virgates of the demesne.[13] Among the cottagers there also appears a plot with a curtilage, which was the Chaplain's of the parish, but which never paid rent or service.[14] This looks like the endowment of the office. At Warren, John, the Chaplain of the parish, had a plot, building, and curtilage, and 6½ acres of land, formerly the property of Master Gilbert the Chaplain[15] —and the entry looks as if this particular plot was also part of the endowment of the parish priest.

In Cardiganshire, at Llanddewibrefi, Roger the Chaplain was a burgess.[16] Cadogan the Chaplain and Meiler the Chaplain

[1] P. 21. [2] Pp. 27, 29. [3] P. 55. [4] P. 59.
[5] P. 59. [6] P. 67. [7] P. 85. [8] P. 113.
[9] Pp. 143, 149. [10] P. 163. [11] P. 165. [12] P. 175.
[13] Pp. 187, 189, 191. [14] P. 187. [15] P. 193. [16] P. 197.

were holders of gweles;[1] at Nantcwnlle, Llewellyn ap Capelayn and Adaf the Chaplain held gweles.[2] At Llanddewiaberarth there was David the Chaplain, Llewelyn the Clerk, and Gruffyd, son of the Chaplain.[3] At Lodepedran, Llewelyn the Chaplain.[4] At Bangor, Llewelyn the Chaplain appears as part owner of a gwele.[5] At Adpar, David the Chaplain held 4½ burgage tenements, and Gervase the Clerk 15.[6] So that there were in Cardiganshire at least twelve clergy on the Bishop's manors alone.

In Carmarthenshire, David Somer the Chaplain appears as a burgess at Abergwilly, holding 2½ tenements.[7] At Llanogwade, Master Ithel the Chaplain held 2 burgage tenements; and Master Madoc the Chaplain was one of four landowners who held 3 acres of land in the Forest, then called "Killardun."[8] At Llanlluan, there was William the Cleric;[9] at Llandeilo, Madoc the Chaplain was a burgess;[10] at Llangadock, Cradoc the Chaplain was a burgess, as was also John Vycar.[11] This gives seven clergy on their Carmarthenshire estates.

In Gower, the only person mentioned as in orders is Philip the Chaplain, who was the stock of one of the seven gweles that were found at Llangeulath.[12]

In the Brecon Archdeaconry, among the cottagers at Llandou, the name of Philip the Cleric occurs;[13] and among the copyholders, John Prior;[14] while David, the son of the Cleric, is one of the persons who held a protection there.[15] At Garthprengyg, John the Chaplain was tenant of 10½ acres of land;[15] and Master Gervase the Chaplain of a curtilage and 5 acres of land.[16] This gives a total of some forty persons in orders who appear in the *Black Book* in twenty-seven different places.

Out of the 35 juries mentioned, the names of clergy appear on 12, namely:—In Pembrokeshire, 3: Villa Camerarii, Gurgen the Clerk; Castle Maurice, Master Philip the Chaplain; Warren, Master John the Chaplain. In Cardiganshire, 3: Nantcwnlle, Llewelyn the Clerk; Llanddewiaberarth, David the Chaplain; Lodrepedran, Llewelyn the Chaplain. In Carmarthenshire, 3: Llanogwade, Master Madoc the Chaplain; Master Ithel the

[1] P. 201. [2] P. 207. [3] P. 209. [4] P. 211.
[5] P. 215. [6] P. 225. [7] P. 244. [8] P. 251.
[9] P. 257. [10] P. 265. [11] P. 279. [12] P. 287.
[13] P. 297. [14] P. 301. [15] P. 307. [16] P. 329.

Chaplain; Llanlluan, William the Cleric; Llandeilo Vaur, Master Madoc the Chaplain. In Gower none. In the Archdeaconry of Brecon, 1: Glascwm, Anian the Chaplain.

In the entry as to Abergwilly it is just possible to trace that the college existed there. Bishop Beck founded two colleges, one at Llanddewibrefi in 1287, and one at Llangadock in 1283; the last was moved to Abergwilly in 1284. The *Black Book* contains nothing to show the existence of the college at Llangadock, but under Abergwilly appears: "The Lord has a plot within the close of the college church, and it is worth yearly 6*d*."[1]

At Warren, in Pembrokeshire, the jurors found that there was a chapel there, annexed to the prebend of the Bishop, and that it was worth yearly £20.[2] This chapel it is difficult to trace, but in Pope Nicholas' *Valor* there is mentioned the prebend of the Bishop, which was far the most valuable of the prebends, being taxed at £20.

Another difficulty as to prebends arises at Llanlluan in Carmarthenshire. Among the free tenants is an entry, "that there is there a stock called Cladoc, with their descendants, who hold certain prebendal land (*terra prebendalis*), and pay the Lord yearly, at Michaelmas 6*s*. 8*d*., and that prebendal land contains 21 acres."[3] The case is peculiar: there were at Llanlluan three gweles of only one family in each; after describing these, the jurors go on to present the stock called Cladoc, who held the prebendal land. To what the prebend belonged that owned it does not appear: whether to the cathedral of St. David or the colleges at Llanddewibrefi or Abergwilly, assuming that these collegiate churches possessed prebends. But the great difficulty is, why prebendal, that is, Church land, should pay rent to the Bishop and not to the prebend; and how land which was in the possession of a Welsh stock came to be made prebendal. All sorts of speculations might be made, but with such scanty information speculation is useless. The importance of the entry is, that it affords another point in the relation of Welsh tenure to the Church that has to be investigated: How land of Welsh tenure came to be prebendal, and how the Bishop acquired rights in it. For it seems that at St. David's the Bishop had always a share in the revenues of the cathedral, besides his own estates as Bishop.

[1] P. 243. [2] P. 193. [3] P. 257.

Another point which shows that the rules of the Latin Church and of the English ecclesiastical law were not in force in Wales, is brought out by an entry at Newtown.[1] Under the profits of the Lord, the jurors found "That there is a plot called the Cemetery, and it contains half an acre, and it is worth yearly, 2*d*."[2] If this was not the churchyard, it is difficult to see what half-acre plot would be the cemetery; the fact that it was part of the Lord's property, that he let it, raises an interesting question, and points to a curious survival. In England the freehold of the churchyard is in the incumbent—he can let the pasture in the churchyard; here it does not appear to have been so. It was in the Lord, but the Lord was the Bishop, and the Bishop had, from having been only an official in the St. David's monastery, become first the head of the monastery, then the proprietor of all the property of the monastery. This cemetery would originally form part of the land given to the monastery on which the church was built, and which belonged to it—part of the *Llan;* for some reason the monastery still kept possession of it, after the church had become a parish church; when the Bishop took over the land of the monastery, this passed to him with the rest; it was let, and the rent received by him, and so it was included as part of the property of the See. In this way the explanation is easy; but otherwise it is difficult to show why the Lord of the manor should be entitled to let and receive rent for a churchyard.

In the *Black Book* the names of seven of the Bishops of St. David's appear; the mention of them is of interest, as they give certain fixed points in the history of the estates of the See, that are useful in tracing how things developed into the system the *Black Book* describes. These names are nearly always those of thirteenth-century Bishops, only one—

David Fitzgerald, 1148-1176, being earlier. David was the Bishop, already mentioned, who gave 7 carucates of land at Lawhaden, which was formerly part of the Bishop's demesne, as a provision for his daughter.[3]

Gervase, who was Bishop 1215-1229, commuted the rents of the Tydwaldy tenants, which before his time had been paid in flour and cheese, into money for the convenience of the Church.[4] He also

[1] P. 309. [2] P. 309. [3] P. 139. [4] P. 57.

made a grant to the freeholders of Llandeilo, who held certain customary freehold land, of certain land which was not freehold; with the result, as found by the jurors, that the tenants paid half of the toll at the Lord's mill from the free land, as well as for the land not free; in return for the privilege granted.[1]

Anselm le Gras, Bishop 1231-1247, fixed the rents of the copyholders at Trefdyn, in Pembrokeshire, which before his time were at arbitrary sums, at fixed sums at the will of the Bishop.[2] It seems probable that he did away with the Welsh tenure which had prevailed, replacing it by something like English copyholds.

Thomas Wallensis, 1248-1255. It is not certain if it was this Bishop, or Thomas Bec, 1280-1293, who is the Bishop Thomas mentioned as having exchanged 22½ acres of the demesne land at Meydrym for 26 acres of land at Kyluayn, leaving only 7½ acres of demesne at Meydrym.[3] No particulars of the exchange appear: nothing beyond the mere fact of its being made.

Richard de Carew, 1256-1280. During the episcopate of this Bishop, an exchange was made at Llanogwade, of three-quarters of an acre of land outside Llanogwade, for 3 acres of land in the Forest called Killardun, which contained 12 Welsh acres.[4] The persons who held the three-quarters of an acre were Jevan ap Kedivor Canan, Jevan Vachan, Master Madoc the Chaplain, and Jevan Oythel. Unfortunately, it does not appear how they held the three-quarters of an acre: as a gwele, or as individuals. If as a gwele, it would be of importance as showing the rights of the heads of the families who made up the gwele to deal with the tribal land; but, as it is, no inference can be drawn from it.

Thomas Beck, 1280-1293. As has been already stated, he is possibly the Bishop Thomas who made the exchange at Meydrym, if not, he is mentioned in the *Black Book* as the founder of the the hospital at Whitwell, in St. David's, for sick and infirm clergy and for hospitality for others.[5] No allusion is made to him as founder of the two colleges at Llanddewibrefi and Abergwilly.

David Martyn, 1296-1328. The first mention of this Bishop is that during his episcopate the Survey was made.[6] A Lord D[avid] by the Grace of God Bishop of St. David's, which was either this

[1] P. 271. [2] P. 81. [3] P. 235.
[4] P. 251. [5] P. 15. [6] P. 13.

Bishop or David Fitzgerald, already mentioned: probably Martyn, otherwise it would not have been necessary to mention the fact, had granted, that during his episcopate half the rents of Landogy should be paid in money.[1] In other words, he further carried out the process which had been going on during the previous century, of commuting the food rents into money payments.

Territorial Divisions.

As has been already stated, the Survey contained in the *Black Book* is mainly based on the manor as the unit; but in some places a survey was made and a jury sworn for what does not appear to be a manor; while in the manors themselves a number of different places are mentioned which seem to have very little connection with each other. There is a wonderful want of information as to what were the actual divisions of the country.

As to ecclesiastical divisions, one only is mentioned, the Archdeaconry of Brecon, an area which included a good deal of the counties of Brecon and Radnor. According to Jones, in his *History of Breconshire*,[2] the Archdeaconry contained about 124 parishes in Brecon and in Radnor. The *Black Book* gives an account of the Bishop's estates, in some three Brecon, and at least two Radnor parishes. With the exception of the Archdeaconry, no other ecclesiastical division is mentioned: no Bishopric, rural deanery, or parish. From Pope Nicholas' *Valor*, which was made 1288 to 1291, it is known that Wales was then divided into Bishoprics, Archdeaconries, rural deaneries, and parishes; but the *Black Book* is silent as to all of these but the Archdeaconry of Brecon.

As to civil divisions, there is an equal absence of detail. There is no mention of any county, no division between Pembrokeshire and Cardiganshire. There is nothing to show that the town of Llanddewibrefi is in a different county from Warren, the Pembrokeshire manor that preceded it. Nor, when Cardiganshire ends with the country of Landogy, is there anything to show that Meydrym is in another county.[3]

Ystrad Towy is the only local division in Carmarthenshire that

[1] P. 231. [2] Vol. ii, p. 177. [3] P. 235.

is mentioned;[1] at the end of the entries as to Carmarthenshire, the total is given of the lands of the Lord, in "Estrattewy and Meydrym."[1]

Gower is spoken of by name, and at the end "all the lands of the Lord in Gower;"[2] the Archdeaconry of Brecon begins a new title. There is no reference to any shire.

As to the Hundred, the case is different; the Welsh Hundred, as it is called in the *Black Book*, the Hundred of Dewisland as it is now called, is mentioned,[3] and the places included in it in the *Black Book* very roughly represent the places included in it to-day, but this is all. There is no direct mention of any other Hundred in the districts where the land described lies, nor of the Welsh divisions that are said to have been the equivalent of the Hundred.

That in some form Hundreds existed appears from the frequent reference, that the tenants were to attend at the Hundred Court; but it is only by such a reference that from the words of the *Book* the existence of Hundreds can be inferred. Vills are mentioned, but the term is used in several ways: as describing a town where there are burgesses—what would be called a borough, and as describing what we should call a vill, or hamlet. An instance of the first is seen in the expression Villa de Lawhaden, Villa de Llanddewibrefi, Villa de Atpar, Villa de Langadock; in some cases vills is used in a third sense, the *villa*, the town, as opposed to the *patria*, the "country," the foreign.

To show how little is to be learnt of the civil division of the country from the *Black Book*, the case of Pembrokeshire has only to be examined.

No name is given to St. David's; the heading is "Menevia," the ending "Total value of Menevia." It was a borough, as there were persons holding by burgage tenure; but although the Survey gives 73 acres and 80 perches, nothing shows what it is, or where it is.

The Welsh Hundred contains the names of some thirty places which are included in it. The divisions are made according to the services rendered to the Lord, not according to any territorial system. At the first six places—Porthlysky, Trefuergu, Trefiera'th, Leyther, Trefuleythyn, Treflywyth'[4]—certain persons

[1] Pp. 241, 285. [2] P. 291. [3] P. 47. [4] P. 47.

are mentioned who are described as tenants of the Hundred; certain services are common to all the six; certain other services are done by some of them and not by others. Then come a batch of twelve places—Trefelydyr, Tyrmynny, Tyrteynauk, Kayrnedren, Saluach Sybwyn, Salvach Lower Clegertillvir Harngleu Lower, Trefboyth, Treffiweyth, Maynarthr', and Trefcuelyn[1]—where the tenants mostly do the same services, but with certain variations. Tydwaldy, is then mentioned, at which the services are different. Then follow eleven places—Trefispoys, Trefdun, Penbury, Trefzago, Tyrmynny, Trefethneud', Tyrteyno, Lower Harnglau, Upper Harnglau, Trefkethny, and Solva[2]—where the services are the same as at Tydwaldy. The acreage of the land—6 carucates and 5 bovates—is given;[3] but this is all, and there is nothing to show whether the whole of the Welsh Hundred belonged to the Bishop, or whether he only held certain lands in it. The description is just such as an ordinary landlord at the present day would have made of the farms he had in a particular parish; but in what the division of the land consisted there is nothing to show.

Crughely, as the next place is called, includes four other places, arranged also according to services.[4]

Castle Poncius and Newtown is the first manor, so-called.[5] It is followed by the manors of Brawdy and Trefdyn.[6] Villa Camerarii includes eleven places, but whether it is a manor or what does not appear. Villa Grandi is a manor,[7] including eight hamlets; the tenants here again being grouped by services. Pebidiauk is divided into an Upper and Lower Bailiwick; the tenants of the Upper holding by knights' service, with a number who held by Welsh law;[8] the tenants of the Lower Bailiwick holding by knights' service, with a number of other tenants.[9] It is not said what the district is—Hundred, manor, or what. Neither is any name given to the division called Castle Maurice. Wolf's Castle is called a manor;[10] New Mote is a borough, but is entered as a manor.[11] Lawhaden town is spoken of as a vill.[12] No designation is given to Lawhaden country or Lamphey (Llantefey); while Warren

[1] P. 51. [2] P. 61. [3] P. 61. [4] P. 61.
[5] P. 69. [6] Pp. 73, 85. [7] P. 95. [8] P. 97.
[9] P. 103. [10] P. 127. [11] P. 137. [12] P. 157.

is called a manor.[1] It will thus be seen that it is almost, if not quite, impossible to make out anything from the *Black Book* as to the divisions into which the country was divided. There were Hundreds and manors, but of what the manors consisted, what made up the Hundreds, does not appear, and no amount of consideration to the details gives much light on it.

There is, however, one point that should be noticed. Does the state of things shown by the *Black Book* indicate that at its date manors, as the term is now understood, were in existence in Wales, and if so were they then fully formed? The manor of modern English lawyers was not known to the Welsh. The English theory, that the manor represents land and districts granted by the Crown to the predecessor in title of the Lord, so everything which the Lord has not granted to the tenant of the manor remains vested in him, is quite foreign to Welsh ideas. As far as can be made out from the Welsh laws, there is nothing to indicate that anything like a manor, in the English feudal sense, existed under them: in fact, the whole policy of the Welsh laws was opposed to it. Tribal ownership was the very opposite to the fundamental manorial idea, that the soil was in the Lord. After the Conquest of Wales, the Lords Marchers applied English ideas to the land they acquired, and it is likely that the same ideas had been applied to the earlier conquests in Pembrokeshire and elsewhere; but even if so, the country was not divided up into manors, as in England. The term "manor" was applied to the possessions of the Lords Marchers, and included those and those only; as the statute *Quia emptores* did not apply, there was nothing to prevent the creation of new manors in Wales. Gradually, therefore, the lands became settled on manorial principles, treated according to English law, and so were regarded as manors in the English sense. At the time of the *Black Book*, this process had not been completed. The estates comprised the lands of so many tribes, or parts of a tribe. The value of land was so small that the exact area of unenclosed land was of small account. Hence there were no boundaries to the manors. The people who dwelt in certain places, and rendered the same services, were regarded as one group, whatever the area of the lands might be. In time, the extent

[1] P. 195.

of the land became defined, but it was a most gradual process, certainly not carried out until after the legislation of Henry VIII. As the jurisdiction exercised over the places resembled the manorial jurisdiction more than anything else, the places became regarded as manors; consisting at first of so many tribes and their possessions, irrespective of the area which was supposed to belong to such tribes. In fact, this history is the story of the change from a jurisdiction exercised over groups of persons, to a jurisdiction exercised over an area of land. It will be noticed in the *Black Book*, that it is not the property of the families or townships that is given; not the area of open unenclosed land; but only an account of the land that paid rent, that is, the enclosed land. The only apparent exception to this is the case of Llannenyth, in Carmarthenshire. Here it is stated that the jurors present that there is arable land and mountain pasture a space of a league in length, and the same in breadth; and the arable land contains—.[1] But even here it would seem that only *enclosed* land is meant. The Lord's profits and his demesne are confined to what is enclosed and can be let; nothing is said about the waste on which the beasts of the tenants fed. The *Black Book*, therefore, represents the manor in a transition stage, where the manor comprised not merely a jurisdiction over so many families, but over so many families holding so much enclosed land. The ultimate stage, the jurisdiction over an area including not only enclosures but also so much waste land—the Lord's waste—had not yet been arrived at.

Measures and Weights.

The measures of land given in the *Black Book* also show that it was made at a transition period. There is no mention of the old Welsh measures of land: of the "long yoke," the "erw," the "randir," the "cyfar"; all the terms are English, and in strict accordance with English law. The acre appears to be the unit, and the land is treated as being divided into acres, bovates, carucates. A memorandum[2] is given, stating that a bovate or oxgang contains 7 acres, and a carucate or hide, a ploughland—80 acres. The hide is here mentioned as a measure, not as a unit of taxation; and the state-

[1] P. 261. [2] P. 13.

ment that a hide was the same thing as a carucate would not have been true in most English counties. In addition to these there are often mentioned measures which are less than an acre—perches, which seems the right translation of *pliticata*, although it is very doubtful if the Welsh perch was the same as the English; virgates or rods, which seem to differ from the ordinary English virgate; here the acre was something over 7 virgates, for it is said that "Stephen le Polter holds 3 acres and 7 virgates of land."[1]

Besides these recognised measures there are a number of uncertain ones, such as stangs, which seem to have been about a quarter of an acre, but the number of yards to a stang varied in different places.[2] The term is used for something less than an acre, as it is said: "Philip Curteys holds an acre and a stang."[3] Plots (*placea*), which does not seem to have any very defined meaning: a tenant is mentioned as holding a plot usually with something else. A curtilage, which also does not seem to express a clearly-defined area, and certainly not the usual English legal meaning of something connected with a house, and held with it; it often appears from the *Black Book* that curtilages are let as independent tenancies, quite apart from anything else, and "rents of curtilages" form a distinct item in the rentals of several places. Croft (*croftum*) again seems a general term with no fixed meaning; in one case a holding is said to consist of a croft, a plot, a curtilage, and a bovate of land.[4]

One of the most usual descriptions of land is a burgage tenement (*burgagium*), and it is most difficult to say if it represents any fixed measure. Such description as a burgage tenement and an acre of land would lead to the belief that it did; while such a description as a burgage tenement, containing one messuage, half an acre, and 20 perches of land, leads to a belief that it did not. Probably the amount of land that made up a burgage tenement differed in the different boroughs, and it was more the fact of its being burgage land than the area of it that was regarded; but this does not explain the difficulty of persons being stated to hold different fixed parts of a burgage tenement, such as a quarter of a burgage tenement, a half of a burgage tenement, three parts of

[1] P. 83.
[2] See Owen's *Pembrokeshire*, vol. i, p. 133.
[3] P. 19.
[4] P. 179.

a burgage tenement. At St. David's it would seem that the rent of a burgage tenement was a fixed sum, 1*s.* a year, and the subdivision was only regarded as a means of apportioning the rent; the most reasonable explanation seems to be that a burgage tenement was a portion of burgage land producing a rent of 1*s.*, wholly irrespective of the quantity it contained.

In Pebidiauk another division of land is mentioned: a knight's fee. It appears that the precise contents of a knight's fee in Pembrokeshire, the only place where their existence is mentioned, was 10 ploughlands, or 640 acres. Elsewhere it seems to have been a definite number of acres, as a whole knight's fee, and a half knight's fee, are mentioned; and also smaller quantities of land, such as 3 carucates and 2 bovates, which appear to have been regarded as less than half a knight's fee. In Owen's *Pembrokeshire*,[1] the following scale is given: 8 acres make an oxland a bovate, 8 bovates make a ploughland a carucate, 64 acres 10 ploughlands, a knight's fee, 640 acres. Twenty knight's fees, held of the King, or 12,800 acres, or 5 knight's fees held of the Earldom of Pembroke, 3200 acres, make a barony. The total is given as 3 fees and 1½ carucates. The only other measure of land mentioned in Pembrokeshire is one that it is difficult to explain. It is stated that the Lord bought at Trefseyssel[2] a certain liberty called "Havancia," from 6½ bovates of land, formerly of Maur ap Ithel, from which a customary rent of 1*d.* and a needle was payable to the Lord at Pentecost. Whether it was a measure of land, or a right to the share of the profits, or to take something from the land, is quite uncertain; the precise meaning here of the term "Havancia" is by no means clear.

All these terms, in use in Pembrokeshire, as representing so much land, are not of Welsh but of English origin; and show, that so far as the Bishop's lands were concerned, all the reckoning was—as would be expected to be the case—in English measures. In none of the other counties are so many different measures or terms used. In Cardiganshire there are only acres, plots, stangs, and burgage tenements. It would have been expected that here, at least, some trace of Welsh measures would have been found; such, however, is not the case: probably because the bulk of the

[1] Vol. i, p. 135.

[2] P. 93.

land was held by gwele, and nothing to show what made it, or how it was made up, is given.

In Carmarthenshire the measures are acres, virgates, stangs, curtilages, plots, and burgage tenements. There is, however, an interesting allusion to Welsh measures. Speaking of Llanogwade, the jury find "The Lord has there a forest which is called Killardun, and contains 12 Welsh acres" (*acræ Wallenses*).[1] This statement would imply that the quantity of land in an English and a Welsh acre differed. In Gower the only measures of land mentioned are acres, perches, roods or rods, and plots; in the Archdeaconry of Brecon, acres, crofts, plots and curtilages.

It will therefore be seen how completely the English measures were in name substituted for the Welsh. There remains a question as to what were the contents of the different measures. In England these were fixed by statute, and there was an attempt—a vain attempt, it is true—to secure uniformity. It would appear that in Wales, also, uniformity did not exist. From the Survey itself, it appears that the English acre and the Welsh acre were two different things, and it seems probable that the acre varied in the different counties. In Pembrokeshire it contained four stangs, but the size of the stang varied considerably in different parts of the county; while in Breconshire the acre contained a certain number of "cyfars," the exact number varying in different parts of the county. The "cyfar" was said to be 2 roods and 26 perches.[2]

Probably in Cardiganshire the acre also varied. The carucate, virgate, bovate, being arbitrary measures introduced by the English, were most likely the same wherever met with; on the whole, there would seem to have been great diversity as to what a particular measure represented in different districts, the matter being settled by local custom rather than by any general rule.

With reference to other measures, the only ones referred to are measures of quantity. In Pembrokeshire those mentioned are the bushel, which seems to have been the measure for the corn that had to be sown on the land, and the gallon, which is the measure used in taking the Lord's prisage. There is nothing to show what the capacity of the bushels and gallons were.

In Cardiganshire, the one measure mentioned is the bushel as a measure of corn.

[1] P. 251.

[2] Jones, *Breconshire*, p. 156.

In Carmarthenshire, the measures are bushels as measures of corn, and gallons as to beer.

In Gower the same; bushels as to corn and gallons as to beer.

In the Archdeaconry of Brecon, instead of bushels for the corn, a measure called a "trugg" is the recognised measure;[1] it is not known what its precise capacity was. As to beer, the gallon was the measure.

It is probable that the bushels and the gallon in the different districts varied considerably. The only weight mentioned is the pound,[2] usually used in connection with the wax, which some of the Pembrokeshire tenants gave as part of their rent. It is mentioned once in Breconshire,[3] in the same connection, but otherwise it does not appear. There is nothing to show what the pound was; whether the ordinary English pound or a local measure. Having regard to the way the weight of the pound varied in different districts in England, it would only be natural if it did the same in Wales; but as it was probably an arbitrary new measure, introduced by the English on the Bishop's estates, it possibly might be the same all over those estates.

THE OFFICERS.

The officers mentioned in the *Black Book*, as connected with the different places, are six in number. Here, as elsewhere in different districts, different officers appear. It would not be right from this to infer that the officers did not exist where they are not mentioned, but only that no peculiar or special rule applied to them. Whenever there is a special custom relating to an officer, his duty, or his emoluments, it is stated, not otherwise. The officer who is most frequently mentioned is the Reeve (*præpositus*). Part of his duties were to collect the manor rents, and that possibly is the reason he appears so often. His position will be best understood if his different duties at the different places are given.

In Pembrokeshire, at St. David's, the Reeve, if the three mills there were in the Lord's hands, accounted for the outgoings.[4] He was the person to pay the tenants of Tydwaldy for certain services to which they were entitled to be paid.[5] He received the rents from

[1] P. 295. [2] P. 37. [3] P. 325. [4] P. 13. [5] P. 57.

the tenants of Trefllys, Trefmarthan, Trefmayck, Fonnan' Pedrykyaun, and Trefelgar', the first six vills of the Villa Camerarii.[1]

In Cardiganshire there is no mention of any Reeve.

In Carmarthenshire, at Llanogwade, the Reeve was paid by custom a salary of 2*s.* a year,[2] but at Llandeilo the salary was only 12*d.*; here it was not paid him, but allowed in his accounts as the rent of a burgage tenement.[3]

No mention of a Reeve occurs in Gower.

In the Brecon Archdeaconry, at Glascwm, it was part of the Reeve's duty to receive and take any prisoners arrested there to the Lord's Court at Landou [Llandew.][4] He could call on the tenants of Glascwm to assist in doing this. The Reeve at Landou was bound to receive them; and unless they were hung at once, to keep them until the Court was held.[5] It will thus be seen that the Reeve's duties mostly were to collect the monies due to the Lord; consequently, as was to be expected, the Lord usually appointed him; but in some cases the tenants seem to have elected him, and it was a question if they could elect him outside their own body. It appears clear from one of the entries that he had to be a burgess, and that in his accounts the rent of a burgage tenement was allowed him for his salary.[6] This accounts for the difference of the salary at different places. The question of election is one of interest, as the Reeve probably represented some tribal officer whom the tribe used to elect; and the fact of the election might be a survival of the tribal custom. In the few cases where it occurred, the appointment by the Lord was a mark of the Lord's right to nominate his own officer, and rule in his own way. It is difficult to explain the question whether the tenants could nominate one of themselves or not.[7] The idea that they could not seems opposed to all experience and to facts, especially where the salary was the rent of a burgage tenement—as the Reeve, to get his salary, must have been a person capable of holding a burgage, so one of themselves; but there is a passage in the entry as to Llandou, as to the tenants electing the Reeve,[8] that may point to the fact that the Reeve might be elected, not merely from themselves but from the tenants of the whole district.

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[1] P. 85. [2] P. 253. [3] P. 267. [4] P. 293.
[5] P. 293. [6] P. 267. [7] P. 305. [8] P. 305.

The next officer who is mentioned is the Steward. He presided in the Manor Court, and as such was an important person. He is only mentioned in the *Black Book* in Pembrokeshire, Cardiganshire, and Carmarthenshire. In Pembrokeshire, the tenants of Tydwaldy, in the Welsh Hundred, had to attend before the Steward, whenever necessary, on being summoned.[1] It shows the confusion as to jurisdiction, that the tenants of the manor are said to be bound not only to do suit at the Hundred Court, but also to attend before the Steward of the manor. This seems to point to a Manor Court, as well as the Hundred Court. It is not clear why the tenants were required to attend before the Steward, unless it was at a Court. From an entry as to New Mote, which was a manor, it would appear that two Courts—the Hundred and the Manor—were regularly held. The jurors there claimed that they could not be sued in respect of their land in the Hundred Court, unless they consented to it; that the only Court that had jurisdiction over them or their lands was that of the Bishop's Steward, held before him, or his deputy at Sessions by writ.[2] That is, the title of the tenants of the manor to their land could only be tried in the Manor Court to which the land belonged; in exactly the same way as, in England, a tenant of land held in ancient demesne could only be sued in respect of such land in the Court of the manor of which the land held formed part. This gives a glimpse of what was done in the Manorial Courts, and what their jurisdiction was; but it tells very little of what was the position and jurisdiction of the Hundred Court. In Cardiganshire, at Llanddewibrefi, on the visit of the Steward the Constable had to find him in fuel, salt, and candles.[3] In Carmarthenshire the Steward, on his first visit to the manor of Meydrym, was entitled to have as a fee from the tenants a certain number of sheep (*collectio ovium*);[4] the same was the case at Llannogwade[5] and Llannarthney.[6] The right seems to have been confined to the first visit the Steward paid to the manor. Whether it was a kind of "first-fruits" payable to the Lord which the Steward took as the perquisites of his office, and appropriated—the Lord here being the Bishop—is not clear.

[1] P. 57. [2] P. 133. [3] P. 199.
[4] P. 239. [5] P. 257. [6] P. 259.

It would be interesting to find if the Stewards on non-ecclesiastical manors received this right in any case.

The Constable of the Manor, or rather of the vill, is mentioned in all the three counties. In Pembrokeshire, at Castle Maurice, the Constable received 5*s.* out of the goods of any one convicted.[1] The goods, under the English law, in cases of felony, would be forfeited to the Lord; and out of them the Constable got his share. This is probably a survival of the Welsh law, under which certain officers—the Maer and the Canghellor—were entitled to a fixed portion out of certain forfeitures. The fact that here the forfeiture is not confined to felony, as by English law, points to an earlier origin.

In Cardiganshire, at Llanddewibrefi[2] and Adpar,[3] the Constable was bound to keep the prisoners at his own risk. At Llandewibrefi, the Constable, at his own cost, was bound to find the Steward, when he came there, with fuel, salt, and candles.[2]

In Carmarthenshire, at Meydrym, the Constable had 5*s.* out of the goods of any convicted thief; and on each tenant taking possession of his estates (*de quali seisina*), 5*s.* as his fee.[4] Here it will be seen that the Constable only gets his fee on conviction for felony, not on each conviction for an offence.

The Beadle is mentioned in one Pembrokeshire district—the country of Lawhaden.[5] It was his duty to summon the tenants when they were required; the tenants of the country of Lawhaden were, it is stated, exempt from certain services; but they were bound to go with the Beadle to Woveran (Warren) at their own cost when he summoned them to do so; and not only to Woveran, but to all places of the same tenure.[5] This shows that the Beadle was the summoning officer for the Courts.

In Carmarthenshire, at Meydrym, the Beadle was paid a fee of 18*d.* at Easter and Michaelmas;[6] but at Llannarthney he got 2*s.*[7]

At Llannogwade, the Beadle and the Reeve had out of the goods of a convicted thief not so much in value, but a fixed share, that is: any stolen flour, all iron vessels, and any swarm of bees;[8] the same custom prevailed at Llannarthney[9] and Llannenyth.[10] This, again, is probably the survival of a Welsh custom.

The moveable goods of all the Beadles in Ystrad Towy, if they

[1] P. 113. [2] P. 199. [3] P. 227. [4] P. 239. [5] P. 161.
[6] P. 239. [7] P. 259. [8] P. 257. [9] P. 261. [10] P. 263.

died in office, were seized by the Lord, who retained them the their accounts were settled with him.[1]

That the Beadle was the officer whose duty it was to exe the orders of the Court is shown by an entry as to Abergwilly ants any of the Bishop's tenants were fined in the King's Court aw- King's Beadle, who was appointed by the King's Judge, they enter on the tenant's land and distrain, but only for that parti) at fine. No other distress or attachment could be made on only goods or the person of any of the Bishop's tenants; that is ous King's officers had no general jurisdiction to execute proce the Bishop's tenants; from that they were exempt. All that of were liable for was, if they had been tried and sentenced in King's Court, the King's officer, if the judge appointed him ls so, could levy for the fine without requiring it to be done thr the Bishop's officer. This would be in accordance with the ch of Henry III to Anselm, Bishop of St. David's, which is recit the charter of Richard II to Bishop Adam Houghton, a co which appears as part of the preliminary matter in the *Black* It is rather an interesting point how this special privilege, seems originally to have been granted only for Ystrad T became extended by the Bishop and his servants to all possessions; this extended right seems to have been the r for the confirmation charter of Richard II. Another also arises from the expression "a justice assigned for Bishoprick of St. David." Does it mean that there w special appointment of the King's judges to act within Bishoprick as an ordinary area of jurisdiction, that is, where a were held for such a district before the counties were fully e lished; or does it mean that the King appointed, as occ required, certain justices who acted within the Bishoprick, and but for the special appointment, could not have done so?

There are two other officers mentioned, but only inciden the Bishop's Bailiffs—all that appears about them is, tha tenants of Preskely (Precelly) had to carry their catables drinkables;[4] and the Hayward, who was an officer who lo after the cattle and the pastures of a manor. Robert the Hay is mentioned as holding a part of the demesne at Lantefe

[1] P. 277. [2] P. 245. [3] P. 5. [4] P. 117.

was let,[1] but, beyond the name, nothing appears about his office. John le Heyward is also mentioned at Trefdyn.

The Profits.—Fairs and Markets.

The first thing the juries found, in the places mentioned in the *Black Book*, are the profits which accrued to the Lord; that is, the source from which revenue was derived, other than the demesne lands and the different tenants. These profits include various items, the most usual being those from mills, markets, fairs and fisheries. They show something as to the state and importance of the different places described.

For Pembrokeshire these profits occur in fourteen places:—

St. David's, where they amount to £21 19*s.* 2*d.*, derived from the three water-mills, the stone buildings, the pasture inside the walls, the fairs and markets, and a house in the town called the Long House.[2]

At Crughely the profits came to £1 16*s.* 4*d.*, from 36 acres of land, which appear to have been escheated to the Lord, the pleas and profits of the Court, and the monies from 8 acres of turbary.[3]

At Castle Poncius they came to £5 17*s.* 2*d.*, from a water-mill, buildings, farms, and the pleas and perquisites of the Courts,[4] and the demesne.

At Trefdyn, to £7 12*s.*, from buildings, a garden, pleas and perquisites of the Court, and profits at the fair.[5]

At Villa Camerarii, to £2 0*s.* 12*d.*, from a water-mill and the profits of the Court.[6]

At Villa Grandi, to 12*d.* from the profits of the Court.[7]

At Castle Maurice, to £3 6*s.* 5*d.*, from wooden buildings, a haggard, a mill, a fishing, a wood, the hay in the wood, the profits of the Court, and a chief rent from the manor of New Mote.[8]

At Wolf's Castle, to £2 4*s.* 0*d.*, from the buildings, a garden, a fishery, a water-mill, 6 acres of wood, and the profits of the Court.[9]

At New Mote the profits were £4 18*s.* 8*d.*, from the assize of the houses, the profits of the Court, a water-mill, which was worth £4, and the fairs.[10]

At Lawhaden, to £16 17*s.* 4*d.*, from stone buildings inside the

[1] Pp. 79, 189. [2] P. 13. [3] P. 61. [4] P. 65. [5] P. 73.
[6] P. 85. [7] P. 91. [8] P. 109. [9] P. 119. [10] P. 127.

walls and wooden buildings outside, a garden, a water mill, fishery worth £12, a fulling mill, profits of the Hundred Court, of fairs, and of fishing in the Clether.[1]

At Langerugge, 3*s.* 6*d.*, from the wooden buildings and a haggard.[2]

At Kevyn, £1 15*s.* 4*d.*, from the profits of the forest, in acorns, nuts, feedings, and timber.[3]

At Lantefey, £20 2*s.* 3½*d.*, from the assize of the stone houses within and without the walls; three orchards, four vivaries, a dovecot, two water-mills, a windmill, a park, a bog for turbary, the profits of the Court, and a chapel annexed to a prebend, which was worth £20.[4]

At Woveran (Warren) the profits were 12*d.*, from a plot and a haggard. There was also a chapel annexed to the Bishop's prebend, which was worth £20.[5]

These profits deserve careful study, as they bring out several matters, such as the relative importance of the different places mentioned, the business done at the Courts and fairs, the size of the different towns, those that were and were not fortified. They also show the difference in the state of things in each county, and how much more civilised Pembrokeshire was than any of the other districts, even after allowing for the larger size of the Bishop's estates there. They also show that the endowments of the Church were greater in Pembrokeshire than elsewhere. Nowhere else is there anything to show that a prebend was worth any sum like £20 a year. Indeed, it is only in Pembrokeshire that the power of the Church really appears.

In Cardiganshire a very different state of things is disclosed. The Pembrokeshire profits amounted to £81 2*s.* 8½*d.*; the Cardiganshire only to £16 17*s.* 10*d.*; at Llanddewibrefi they were £2 4*s.*, from a house and profits of the Court, both at fairs and markets.[6] In the country of Llanddewibrefi, the profits were £4 16*s.* 8*d.*; a water-mill brought 10 marcs, the honey in the forest of Crynnenyth, and the profits of the Court, £2. There were lead mines there, but the "profits were rare." The pasture of the forest was worth 13*s.* 4*d.*; it fed 240 cows.[7]

At Garthely the profits of the Court were 3*s.* a year.[8] At

[1] P. 137. [2] P. 157. [3] P. 167. [4] P. 169.
[5] P. 193. [6] P. 197. [7] P. 199. [8] P. 205.

Nantcwnlle, the profits of the Court were £1 a year, which, with four wooden houses and the water-mill, made up £3 1*s.*[1]

At Llanon the profits from fairs and markets were 1*s.* 6*d.*[2]

At Henllan there was a water-mill worth £1 6*s.* 8*d.*, and the profits of the Court for the three vills of Lodrepedan, Henllan, and Bangor were 13*s.* 4*d.* a year.[3]

At Adpar the profits came to £2 16*s.* 4*d.*, from a water-mill, the Hundred Court, fairs and markets, and an easement.[4]

At Llandogy to £2 6*s.* 10*d.*, from the stone and wooden buildings, a garden, the profits of the Court, and a fair.[5]

In Carmarthenshire the profits amounted to £17 16*s.* 7½*d.*

At Meydrym they came to £2 13*s.* 4*d.*, from a water-mill and other profits of the Court.[6]

At Abergwilly to £1 7*s.* 9*d.*, from the pasture of an island in the Towy, and in the Close, a water-mill, two weirs, wrecks, fairs and markets.[7]

At Llanogwade the profits were £2 1*s.* 8*d.*, from the pannage of the acorns in the forest, a mill, a weir, and the profits of the Court.[8]

At Llanlluan the profits of the Court were worth 2*s.* a year.[9]

At Llannarthney the profits of the Court were worth 10*s.*, and a water-mill was worth £1.[10]

At Llannenyth the profits came to £1 12*s.* 8*d.*, from a water-mill, a fulling-mill; and the profits of the Court.[11]

At Llandeilo the profits were £1 1*s.* 4*d.*, from a fair, and the profits of the Hundred Court, and a market.[12] In the country of Llandeilo they came to £4 9*s.* 8*d.*, from the rents of land, a water-mill, and the profits of the Court.[13]

At Llangadock the profits came to £1 16*s.* 4*d.*, from the rents of the land, the profits of the Hundred Court, of fairs, markets, and tolls from passengers; and in the country of Llangadock to 10*s.* 2½*d.*, from rents and profits of the Court.[14]

In Gower the Lord's profits came to £4 8*s.* 11*d.*

At Llanguelath to £4 0*s.* 11*d.*, from a house, a water-mill, and the profits of the Court.[15]

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[1] P. 205. [2] P. 211. [3] P. 215. [4] P. 219. [5] P. 229.
[6] P. 235. [7] P. 241. [8] P. 251. [9] P. 257. [10] P. 259.
[11] P. 261. [12] P. 263. [13] P. 269. [14] P. 277. [15] P. 285.

At Llanddewi to 8*s.*, from the assize of stone and wooden buildings, and the profits of a garden.[1]

In the Archdeaconry of Brecon the profits were £18 1*s.* 4*d.*

At Glascwm they came to £1 3*s.* 6*d.*, from rights of pasture, profits of the Courts, fairs, markets and tolls.[2]

At Llandou to £6 9*s.* 4*d.*, from buildings, a garden, 4 curtilages, the profits of the Court, a water-mill, the profits of fairs, and a grange.[3]

At Newtown to £4 3*s.* 10*d.*, from the stone and wooden buildings, 2 curtilages, the cemetery, and a water-mill.[4]

At Brane to £3 17*s.* 10*d.*, from the wooden buildings, a curtilage, a water-mill, and a fishery.[5]

At Trathllan to £2 1*s.*, from fairs, and the profits of the Court.[6]

At Calvannok to 12*d.*, from the rent of a wood.[7]

At Garthbrennig to 5*s.*, from the profits of the Court.[8]

As regards value, the different counties stand thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Pembrokeshire	81	2	8½
Cardiganshire	16	17	10
Carmarthenshire	17	16	7½
Gower	4	9	0
Archdeaconry of Brecon	18	1	4

That is, in Pembrokeshire not only were the profits more than in any other county, but more than all the other places added together; indeed, the profits of St. David's and Lantefey each exceeded those of any other district, while those of Lawhaden were almost the same as those of Cardiganshire. The reason for this appears from the accounts. In Pembrokeshire there were three walled towns, St. David's, Lawhaden, and Lantefey; as against none in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, none in Gower, and none in the Archdeaconry of Brecon. There were stone buildings in five places, St. David's, Trefdyn, Wolf's Castle, Lawhaden, and Lantefey; as against one in Cardiganshire (Llandogy), none in Carmarthenshire, one in Gower (Llanddewi), and two in the Archdeaconry of Brecon (Llandou and Newtown). There were twelve water-mills, a fulling mill, and a windmill, bringing in £44 10*s.*; as against five water-mills in Cardiganshire, bringing in

[1] P. 289. [2] P. 291. [3] P. 293. [4] P. 307.
[5] P. 311. [6] P. 313. [7] P. 323. [8] P. 327.

£8; five water-mills and a fulling mill in Carmarthenshire, bringing in £10 6*s.*; one in Gower, producing 13*s.* 4*d.*; and three in the Archdeaconry of Brecon, producing £8 16*s.* 8*d.*

The profits of the Courts are curious, as showing the business done. In Pembrokeshire eleven Courts produced £6 9*s.* 0*d.* a year; in Cardiganshire nine brought in £5 11*s.* 8*d.*; in Carmarthenshire ten brought in £4 16*s.* 0*d.*; in Gower one produced £1 6*s.* 8*d.*; and in the Archdeaconry of Brecon four produced £3 11*s.* 8*d.* There was no single Court which brought in more than the Court of the Country of Llanddewibrefi, £2 a year, the same as that of the Welsh Hundred. This is assuming that the fees at all the Courts were the same in each district; it is, however, by no means clear that such was the case. Indeed, there is no evidence as to this, nor whether the fees in the Hundred Courts were the same as those in the Manorial Courts. It would not be safe to trust too much to any conclusions drawn from the profits of Courts.

The fairs are a matter of interest, especially when it is remembered that some writers contend that the dates of the fairs are survivals of old church feasts, and point to the festivals of the Saints to whom the churches of the places are dedicated. Altogether, the *Black Book* gives the dates of the fairs at thirteen places; a table of the dates and the tolls is of interest, as giving some idea of the business done at such fairs. The list of markets and fairs,[1] which gives eighteen fairs a year, also points to the places where business was mostly done in 1326. It is singular why, at the two places where the Bishop resided, the fairs should last for a week, while nowhere else did they last more than three days. The days on which the fairs are held do not furnish anything of interest, except in the case of St. David's; it is hard to see why two fairs should have been held so near each other as Whitsuntide and Midsummer, as in some years they must have almost clashed; and this may be the reason why the profits were so small. The same may be said as to St. Luke and St. Martin. The frequency of this last Saint, who is supposed to have done so much for the Celtic Church, may possibly be a survival. It will be observed that all the Saints mentioned are Latin Saints; that even in his own country and by his own monastery no fair was held on St David's Day.

[1] See next page.

LIST OF MARKETS AND FAIRS.

Place.	No. of Fairs a Year.	Days it lasts.	Date.	Tolls.	Market Days.
Pembrokeshire.					
St. David's .	2	7	Whitsuntide and Nativity of St. John the Baptist	5*s.*	Thursday. Tolls, 2*d.* a year.
Trefdyn . .	1	3	St. Martin . .	2*s.*	
New Mote .	2		Michaelmas and St. Nicholas	8*d.*	
Lawhaden (vill) .	2	3	St. Luke and St. Martin.	6*s.* 8*d.*	
Cardiganshire.					
Llanddewibrefi .	1	3	Assumption of Virgin	20*s.*	Monday. Tolls, 20*s.* and pleas a year.
Adpar . .	1	3	Translation of St. Thomas	12*d.*	Saturday.
Llandogy .	1	3	Michaelmas . .	6*d.*	
Carmarthenshire.					
Abergwilly .	1	7	St. Maurice .	6*d.*	Friday. No tolls, by King's Charter.
Llandeilo Vawr .	1	3	St. Barnabas. .	12*d.*	Saturday.
Llangadock .	1		St. Peter and St. Paul	12*d.*	Thursday.
Gower.					
Archdeaconry of Brecon.					
Glascwm .	1	3	St. Martin . .	5*s.*	Saturday.
Landou . .	2	3	Holy Trinity and St. Luke	6*d.*	
Trathllan .	2	3	St. Mary Magdalene and St. Lawrence	12*d.*	

From the point of view of business, Llanddewibrefi is remarkable. The tolls there exceed the whole of the tolls of any other place, and nearly the tolls of all the others together. When the tolls of the market are also taken into account, it will be seen that for purposes of business Llanddewibrefi must have been one of the most important of the Bishop's towns. It is not easy to see the reason for this. It could not have been the college; as at Abergwilly, where there was also a college, the tolls came to 6*d.*, while at St. David's itself they were only 5*s.* It is also rather singular that the markets were so few: only one in Pembrokeshire, and the tolls at it only 2*d.* a year. It may be that the other Lords had markets, for this is not the list of all the markets that were held, but only of those that the Bishop was entitled to hold; and it is almost certain that as the Bishop had a market by charter at Abergwilly, that the other Lords Marchers had markets by charter

at other places on their own manors. The amount of business also is singular. In Carmarthenshire the profits never exceed 1*s.*, and only at one place in Cardiganshire and one in Breconshire are they over this sum; while in Pembrokeshire there is only one place at which they are under it.

The Demesne, its Cultivation and Cattle.

The entries in the *Black Book* as to the demesne lands of the different manors are, perhaps, the most interesting of any, for they bring out clearly the difference between the ideas of the English and Welsh as to land tenure; and show conclusively that the English lawyers applied English terms to land, and customs relating to land, which were wholly inappropriate and inapplicable. According to English law, the demesne was the Lord's own property: the tenants of the manor had no rights over it The distinction between the demesne lands, where the tenants had no rights, and the commonable lands, also the lands of the Lord, but over which the tenants had rights, is clearly and sharply drawn, and is one of the fundamental distinctions in the law as to English manors. In Wales, according to strict English rules, there was no demesne, as over the land so called those interested in the manor had certain rights. The Lord had no property in the land to the exclusion of those interested in the manor. Their rights might not be large or important, but still they had rights. This is what would be expected, if it is remembered that all Welsh land-owning had a tribal basis.

It is not clear whether the Lord could alienate the demesne land at the time of the *Black Book* without the consent of the other persons interested in it. A passage stating that, as to certain land, the Lord could sell it, or deal with it as his own, gives rise to the inference that he could not. It would not be right to push the conclusion from a single passage too far, but it is quite clear that the persons interested in the manor had some rights over the demesne. These rights are very peculiar, and are not to be accounted for by any reference to English law. The dwellers on the manor seem to have had a right to dictate how the demesne should be cultivated. It is true that they had to do much of the cultivation, but it is equally true that they could not only say what should be grown, but that the Lord was

liable to them for a certain proportion of the crop. This was not confined to any one district: it seems to have been the rule, as the crops to be grown differed in different places. The proportion to be sown to the acre also differed. The amount that the Lord had to account for also differed in different places, but the principle is the same throughout. Upon all the Bishop's estates he was bound to plant a certain amount of seed per acre; he was liable to account to the dwellers on the manor for a certain fixed proportion of the crop. Such a liability cannot be accounted for on any of the ordinary principles of English law; and, it is clear, must have arisen from some other system.

The details of the custom are of considerable interest, quite apart from the custom itself, for they give the particulars of what kind of corn was cultivated in the different districts; what quantity of each kind of corn was planted; and, inferentially, give some idea as to the crop yielded.

In the entry of the demesne, in many of the manors, the acreage is given, with the letting value of each acre; then follows the quantity of seed to be sown on each acre, and the quantity for which the Lord is answerable. At St. David's, this last is thus expressed: "*Et respondeb ad iij gⁿnū de quol'it gene bladi.*"[1] It is not easy to say what is the precise meaning of "answering to the third grain:" beyond this, that the Lord was liable to his tenants for some fixed proportion of the crop. In the translation the passage has been rendered "three measures," but that is only avoiding the difficulty. It would seem that the Lord was liable in this case for a third of the crop; in some cases it is the 4th grain, in some the 2nd, in some the 5th; the liability differs in different kinds of crops, in wheat it is one figure, in barley another, in oats another; but whatever it is, it seems to represent a fixed proportion of the crop for which the Lord had to answer to the dwellers on the manor. In no dictionary or text-book has anything been found relating to, or explaining this custom, or giving any reason or explanation of this phrase "answering to the grain." Before considering the matter further, it will be well to state where it occurs.

The *Black Book* refers to the demesne on 19 out of the 40 manors mentioned in it, and in 19 it states how the demesne was to be cultivated, and the share the Lord was to answer for. The

[1] P. 14.

different kinds of corn differ in the different places; they include various kinds of each: thus there is wheat—coarse wheat and bearded wheat; oats, great oats, and small oats; peas, large peas and lesser peas. With regard to each kind, both the quantity to be sown per acre and the quantity to be answered for differs.

The following Table[1] gives the quantities, in bushels, except in the Archdeaconry of Brecon, where it is given in "trugges," of each kind of grain to be sown to the acre, and the quantity to be answered for in each of the places named.

Apart from the question of the share that the Lord had to answer for, the Table is of interest as showing where the different kinds of grain were cultivated, and the quantities sown to the acre. Oats was the most popular crop, then barley. The quantity of bushels to the acre of oats and barley seems fairly the same. Barley never is more than 8, and gets down to 4 bushels; oats goes up to 9, and never gets below 7. Wheat is the least variable crop, from 4 to 2 bushels per acre.

In the Archdeaconry of Brecon the quantity of corn to be sown is measured, not in bushels, but in a measure called "trugges."

The *Black Book* is careful to draw a distinction between the demesne meadows and pastures; the demesne that has been let to tenants, and land that has come into the Lord's hands by purchase, forfeiture, exchange, or otherwise; and it would seem that in each of those classes the Lord's rights and those of the dwellers in the manor were different. As to meadows and pastures, the Lord's rights are strictly defined—how many acres he is entitled to, what each acre will let for, and how many great beasts, sheep and pigs, can be kept on it. There is nothing said as to the other lands or the other meadows and pastures: it is clear that all are not mentioned. It would therefore follow that an important difference existed between the English and Welsh ideas as to manorial land. In England, the whole land would be described as the Lord's, over which the tenants had rights of common. In Wales, the separate property of the Lord only is mentioned; as to the rest he had no rights, or, if he had any, only as one of the dwellers on the manor. The soil was not in him, subject to the common rights; all the dwellers in the manor, the members of the tribe, were entitled as co-owners to the land. That being so, as the

[1] See next page.

QUANTITIES, IN BUSHELS, TO BE SOWN TO THE ACRE.

Place.	Wheat.	Coarse Wheat.	Bearded Wheat.	Light Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Great Oats.	Light Oats.	Peas.	Great Peas.	Lesser Peas.	Beans.	Vetches.	Buckwheat.	Quantity to be answered for.
Pembrokeshire.															
St. David's .	4	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	To 3rd grain.
Castle Poncius	3½ and a peck	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	To 3rd grain.
Trefdyn .	3½ and a peck	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	3	...	...	8	3	4	Wheat and buckwheat for the seed; beans, peas, vetches, oats, to 3rd grain.
Castle Maurice	4	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	To 3rd grain.
Wolf's Castle .	4	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	Wheat and buckwheat to 4½th grain; barley to 3rd grain; oats to 2½nd grain.
New Mote .	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	Buckwheat to 5th grain; great oats to 3rd grain; small oats to 2nd grain, and 2 bushels more.
Lawhaden .	4	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	4	Wheat, buckwheat, beans, peas, barley, to 3rd grain; oats to 2nd grain.
Llangerugge .	4	...	...	...	7	9	...	...	3	...	...	7	...	4	Ditto ditto.
Llantefey .	...	3	2½	3	6	7	...	...	...	3	2½	6	2½	...	Coarse wheat to 4th grain; light wheat to 3rd grain; beans, great peas, lesser peas, vetches, barley, to 4th grain; oats to 3rd grain.
Cardiganshire.															
Llandogy .	3½	...	...	...	7½	8	...	...	3½	...	...	7	...	4	Wheat, buckwheat, beans, to 3½rd; peas and barley to 4th grain; oats to 3rd grain.
Carmarthenshire.															
Meydrym .	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 bushels more.
Gower.															
Llangeuelath .	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To 2nd grain.
Llanddewi .	2	...	...	...	5	...	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	Wheat to 3rd grain; beans and barley to 4th, great oats to 3½rd grain; small oats to 3rd grain.
Archdeaconry of Brecon.[1]															
Landou .	4½	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	Wheat, buckwheat, barley, to 3rd grain; oats to 2nd grain.
Newtown .	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To 3rd grain.
Brane . .	4½	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To 3rd grain.
Garthbrenig .	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To 3rd grain.

Lord's rights were in derogation of the rights of the others, the *Black Book* defines them most strictly, and to the last farthing.

[1] Speaking of Breconshire in 1805, Jones says: "Wheat is sown in the proportion of a bushel and a half if sown early, two bushels if sown late, upon a statute acre; barley two bushels and a half; rye one bushel and a half; Peas bushel and a half; oats two bushels and a half."—Jones, *Breconshire*, vol. i, p. 155.

At St. David's were some twenty-eight tenants, to whom portions of the demesne had been let, they paying a fixed yearly rent, usually at Michaelmas.[1] It does not clearly appear from the *Black Book* whether the Lord could lease the demesne as he pleased, or whether he was bound to leave the specified quantity of corn-producing land unlet, so that the dwellers in the manor might have the benefit of the produce. The note usually added after the list of the tenants of the demesne, that the sums for which it is let are not counted separately, but are included in the total of the demesne, would rather seem to imply that the Lord could only deal with the demesne subject to the rights of the others; and could not alienate, but only let the surplus, after providing that the stipulated area was planted with the stated quantity of seed from the common fund. If the Lord had acquired any land not part of the demesne, this is always stated: for instance, at Maboris, it is said that the Lord had there, from the land bought from David Payn, half a bovate and half an acre, which was let to Jevan ap David.[2] Not being part of the common stock, the Lord could deal with it. Another point to be noticed is the close hold that was kept on the Lord, to prevent him depreciating the property. The quantity and the value of wood, of grass, of fern, that he could sell off without doing any injury is carefully stated, so that the Lord should not injure the common property. If the Lord had been in the same position as an English lord, it is difficult to believe that such entries as that he could sell so many loads of ferns and rushes, so much wood, without injuring the value, would have been made.

The whole of the entries as to the property in the Lord's hands go to show that he was not the sole owner, and could not deal with it as he pleased.

A Welsh lord of a manor could not "approve," as the Statute of Merton did not apply to Wales, and would have been opposed to all Welsh ideas. This appears from such entries as one at Lawhaden,[3] where a portion of the demesne is said to have been turned into burgage tenure: how and in what way this was done does not appear; but it shows the demesne could only be dealt with by all those who were interested in it agreeing, not by the Lord alone.

[1] P. 43 [2] P. 89. [3] P. 139.

In the list of burgage tenants it appears that some held leases of lands for lives, so this may be the way the demesne was converted to burgage. There seems to have been a custom to let some of the demesne; it is said at Lantefey, "out of this field was let to various tenants before the extent was made, 27 acres, ½ a virgate, and 6 perches of land as appears below."[1] Then follows a long list of tenants of portions of the demesne at fixed rents, about 1*s.* an acre, with services as well.

The same state of things seems to have existed in Cardiganshire at Llanddewibrefi; there were four forests of Crynnenyth, in which the Lord had certain houses, the honey, and pasture for 240 cows.[2] But here again his rights were definite and fixed; the forest was not his own, it was subject to the rights of the people of Llanddewibrefi—it belonged to them.

At Llanon, a piece of land came to the Lord by escheat on a felony.[3] This, and the Lord's title to it, was carefully described, but it does not appear that it became his property. At Adpar a number of burgage tenements came by various means into the Lord's hands; these are treated of separately, and carefully defined.[4] It seems that the fact of them coming into his hands did not in any way alter the nature of the land; it still remained burgage land, not the property of the Lord, although it had accidentally come into his hands. The Lord had a forest there of 40 acres.[5] It is said, if there was no agistment, the Lord could keep a certain number of cattle on it: that is, if the Lord could appropriate it, it would be worth so much; but this it does not seem he was able to do, for the value is given not counting what it would be worth if the Lord could keep off the others. On the common pasture, the Lord's right was limited as much as that of the tenants; the number of beasts he could turn out was defined. Thus, at Meydrym, it is said he could turn out 24 sheep on the common pasture.[6]

It is worthy of notice that in Carmarthenshire there was hardly any demesne, and very little land in the Lord's hands; what there was he seems to have acquired by some outside title. In Gower there was a good deal of land in the Lord's hands; and it would seem that the custom of the Lord cultivating for the inhabitants' benefit applied there not only to the demesne but also to the

[1] P. 171. [2] P. 199. [3] P. 211. [4] P. 219. [5] P. 221. [6] P. 235.

land in his hands: for it is stated that on the land coming to the Lord, he should sow 8 bushels of oats to the acre, and answer to the second grain.[1] On this land, it is also said, that a commorth was payable for each acre, whether the land was in the hands of the Lord or a tenant.

At Llandou, that part of the demesne on which the Lord had the right of pasture, the tenants had been accustomed to plough.[2] This, again, seems to point to the fact that the rights of the Lord were not paramount, but subject to the rights of the tenants. At Llandou the Lord had let a certain amount of the demesne, the rents of which were accounted for in the value of the demesne, and not separately. Certain lands had also come into the Lord's hands, one item of which deserves notice. Fifteen acres of land formerly belonging to Juliana Bole were in the Lord's hands for thirty years;[3] of these it would seem the Lord had in some way acquired the lease, but the reversion was not in him, as it would be in an English manor, but was in some other persons, probably the whole of the township; so that the Lord only acquired the interest of the tenant, not the reversion, which did not belong to him as it would to an ordinary English lord.

The whole question of the tenure of the demesne and the other lands is most interesting; it represents a state of things even then passing away, originally based on tribal ideas of ownership. Although the English officers tried to bring all the customs into line with English ideas, and to call the Welsh incidents of tenure by English names, yet it is clear that under all this the Welsh ideas were constantly appearing, and producing anomalies which must have vexed the souls of the English lawyers.

Tenure.

In no point does the difference between the English and Welsh ideas come out more strongly than in that of tenure. It is somewhat doubtful if tenure, in the strict sense of the word, the holding of the land by the tenant from the Lord, had any existence in Welsh law. The land or territory of the tribe was owned by the tribe; the chief was not the one great landowner from whom all the

[1] P. 287. [2] P. 295. [3] P. 307.

others held. His share in the common property was larger, and his value was greater, than that of the other tribesmen, but he was not the person in whom the land of the tribe was vested, and who could grant it and deal with it at his pleasure. The English idea was that the land was vested in the King, and that he had granted it out to his servants, who held it from him, and who only held it during the continuance of certain events (they having heirs); on the events ceasing, the land went back to the King. In the theory of the English law, the King became possessed by conquest of all the land in Wales; the soil was vested in him; and he granted it out to his servants, who held of him, their tenants holding from them. This was the strict English rule; and it was this rule that the Bishop as the Crown's grantee applied, at least in theory. All the owners of land, however their title was derived, were assumed to hold from the King, or the King's grantee. The great interest in the *Black Book* is the account of how the English lawyers, the Bishop's servants, applied the English law as to tenure, to Welsh lands; how they, in fact, by their theory changed the whole system of land-owning in Wales.

The Welsh idea was that the tribe owned the land; that the tribe was made up of a number—it does not appear any definite number—of settlements or villages; that each settlement consisted of a number of families. The land of the settlement belonged to these families. This is what is meant, in the *Black Book*, when it is said that at such a place there were so many gweles, or family groups. It is by no means clear that the lands of the Bishop comprised all the land of any one tribe; the inference would be that they did not, that he only owned so much of the tribal land as had been given to the Church; so that it contains no picture of what the tribes were, or what was their constitution. It only shows how the lands belonging to the Welsh tribes, which were owned by the Bishop, were occupied. To take the Cardiganshire estates, as an instance. Leaving out the towns of Llanddewibrefi and Adpar, which had been settled by Normans—it appears that there were ten settlements—Llanddewibrefi, Gartheli, Nantcwnlle, Blaenpenal, Llanddewiaberarth, Llanon, Lodrepedan, Henllan, Bangor and Llandogy. The number of families at each varied, from eight at Llanddewibrefi to one each at Gartheli and Blaenpenal. It would seem that this was only due as to whether the settlement was large or small, and

not to any fixed rule. The families held the land at the settlement. The first step is therefore clear, that the families owned the settlement, and the lands belonging to it. How these families were made up, in what way a stranger could obtain admission to them, and be enabled to become a tribesman and a landowner, lies outside the present subject. All that need be said here is that the tribes were made up of families, that the land was owned by the tribes, that is, by families.

The *Black Book*, having stated the number of families, that is, landowners or, as it calls them, free tenants at each place, then proceeds to show how the family is made up, of what it consists. Each family at Llanddewibrefi, and at most of the Cardiganshire settlements, consisted of two, or more usually three, groups; beds, as they are called; "beds" probably being used for "households." Here arises a difficult question: Were the persons who formed these beds related? Reasoning by analogy it has been assumed they were; and a passage in the *Black Book* as to Llanddewibrefi, which says that all the different families held by the ancient tenure, that is, by *Ach* and *Edrid* (kin and descent),[1] would be relied upon to prove it. But it is not quite clear what the precise meaning of the term is here. It occurs in the Welsh codes, as a term to describe certain forms of legal proceedings, as to which the procedure is most special. It could only be begun on two days in the year: December 9 and May 9; and there were other restrictions. The meaning of the passage may be that the land held in this particular place can only be sued for by this particular form of procedure, and so has no real significance as to the mutual relations of those families who make up the gwele to each other. As far as can be seen from an examination of the names, it would appear that the persons who made up the beds did not bear the same names, but that persons bearing the same names were members of different beds. It is, however, most dangerous to try to draw any inference from names without some other evidence as well. It is not necessary for the present purpose to consider whether all the different gweles were in theory or in fact descended from a common ancestor, nor whether the members of each gwele were descended from a common ancestor. The

[1] P. 201.

point here is, that the land was owned by groups of families; in this case each group was made up of either two or three families; and that it was not the individual nor the family but the group that was regarded as the tenant, and paid the rent. Each of the groups, or gweles, paid the same sum, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and did the same services. Probably the money rent was a commutation for certain services or other obligations. No distinction was drawn between gweles consisting of two families or three; each paid the same rent. It has very much the appearance as if certain dues, probably payable in kind to the chief, parts of the tribal obligation to maintain him and his Court, not payable in respect of the holding of land as rent, were due from the settlement. Instead of handing over the goods, a sum of money was paid to the chief or his officer. When the Norman lawyers came to work out the list of the manors, they found that the settlement of Llanddewibrefi paid to the chief of the tribe of the Saint, to whose share the Bishop had succeeded, certain services; that these services had been commuted into money, and the money was payable by the settlement; therefore, they divided the total sum payable, among the groups of families, and made each group liable to pay this sum as rent to the Lord for holding the land. The process seemed just, and of extreme simplicity; but its effect, whether foreseen or not was, in the eyes of the English lawyers, most momentous. It converted the tribal owners of the settlement into eight groups of tenants in common, paying fixed rents, rendering fixed services, liable to eviction, and all the English methods of recovering rent, if the rents were not paid on the proper day, or the services not rendered.

It was in some such way as this the Norman tenures gradually supplanted the Welsh. Once the tribal owners became entered on the Bishop's books as paying so much rent they became the Lord's tenants; the next step was to fix the boundaries of the lands they held, and then would follow, almost as a matter of course, a system of leases for lives. As the members of the stocks died, the Lord—of course, on payment—allowed them to be replaced by others. Probably, at first, these persons who made the old group up to its number, whatever it was, were related in some sort of way; but gradually the group was filled up by any one who would pay the Lord the sum demanded. At first it would be to a

man and his heirs, and the group would only require renewing when the heirs failed; then it got to grants for lives only, and the group was filled up when any one of the members died. It is probable that some such process has been the origin of the system of leases for lives which prevailed so extensively upon the Welsh ecclesiastical estates, especially those of St. David's, until they were taken over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the late reign.

The Pembrokeshire estates give a glimpse of the result of the groups of families being entered as tenants on the register. The name "gwele" wholly disappears; what remains are a number of tenants in common, with nothing to show how such tenancies arose. Among the burgesses of St. David's, a tenement was held by four persons, William Orleens, David Morys, David Oweyn, and Master Gregory.[1] This may be either a joint tenancy, or a tenancy in common; but its probable explanation is that it is really a gwele which had been inscribed on the list of tenants; afterwards the land which was so held had become defined, the idea of co-owners had been left out, and the holding confined to the actual heads of the families; and those heads treated as if they were ordinary tenants in common. A like case at St. David's is that of Mariota Fot and Davy Ibel, who held half a burgage tenement at a rent of *6d.*[2] Here there had been a further development: the whole burgage tenement was at a rent of *1s.*; the rule as to tenants in common was applied, and the rent was apportioned among them. St. David's was the oldest settlement, so its tenure had become more assimilated to the English system. In the Welsh Hundred the process had not reached the same stage of development; the gwele, it is true, were gone, but the heads of the families and their co-owners were still regarded as tenants; the quantity of land and the rents had become fixed, but the rents were no longer the same for the same quantity, but varied: 2 bovates at Trefiera'th letting for *16d.*,[3] and at Leyther for *2s. 3d.*[4]

Another stage in the gwele is found at Llandeilo (country). The land there which was called "customary" was occupied by three gweles;[5] the number of households that went up to make the gwele were no less than nine; probably, as the co-owners are not men-

[1] P. 23. [2] P. 27. [3] P. 49. [4] P. 49. [5] P. 269.

tioned, all the names of the household at the time of the Survey are given, and not merely those of the original stocks. In this case, a definite portion of land was assigned to each gwele, at a fixed rent. Here it was 4 acres of arable, with meadow and pasture; that is, each of the three gweles had 4 acres of pasture, with the right of turning out their cattle, and of their share in the hay.

The process by which the Welsh ownership of land became converted into English tenure may, therefore, be thus summarised from the *Black Book.*

First, the Norman settlers granted out the lands in the towns, and the lands in and adjoining the settlements, to their followers and friends, who held in accordance with English law. This is seen at St. David's, Lawhaden, Lantefey. There are a few, but very few, traces of the old tenure left; the majority of the names of the tenants are not Welsh; the land is held by single individuals in fixed quantities at fixed rents.

Secondly, outside the towns in some cases a clearance was made, for the land had been granted to be held by knight service, and there were a certain number of knights' fees. Such a state of things existed in the Upper Hundred of Pebidiauk, where the tenants held by knights' fees and their estates were not liable to be divided.[1] Even when Welshmen were allowed to hold a fee together, as was the case in one instance, one of the brothers was made to do personal service on behalf of all.[2]

Thirdly, the Welsh inhabitants were not ejected, but made to conform to the English law. This was carried out by successive steps.

(*a*) The number of families, or groups of families, living in a district were ascertained, and inscribed on the register as the freeholders of the district.

(*b*) The services which the tribal families in the district had rendered to the tribal chief were put down in the register, as due from them to the landowner of that district.

(*c*) Part of these services were commuted into money, and this was regarded as a payment to be made by the family or groups of families.

(*d*) The quantity of the land to be held, and the amount of

[1] P. 95. [2] P. 97.

rent to be paid by each family or group of families, was equally divided among them. All of them remained equally liable for the services which were not commuted.

(*e*) The groups making up the gwele were entered on the register as tenants in common of so much land at so much rent; with the result that the right of having the land divided, not among households but individuals, followed; that is, sole ownership gradually supplanted joint ownership by means of English legal processes.

(*f*) The name "gwele" disappears; all that remains of the old idea is the fact that there are certain tenants in common of particular lands.

(*g*) These lands are dealt with in two ways; either (i) partitioned, when each gets his share of the whole to hold in severalty; or (ii) as the lives dropped out, new lives were inserted, and so the lands were held on grants for lives.

There are other details that might be mentioned in the process; but these are the main steps, and the *Black Book* shows them all at work. Pembrokeshire illustrates the first two—the introduction of the burgess and knight service—and it is remarkable that it is only in Pembrokeshire that knight service occurs; showing that the system of compulsory introduction of tenures, which had been first tried, was not wholly successful, and gave way to the other, the modification of Welsh into English tenures.

Cardiganshire shows the earlier steps of the entry of the gweles as tenants on the register, but the entries were of recent date, as the payment by each group of families only is fixed, the quantity of land held by each is not determined.

Carmarthenshire shows both the payment fixed and the quantity of land for which the payment is made, settled — or, rather, in course of settlement—for in some places it has not been made, as in the most instructive case of Langadock it seems to be in the course of making. Pembrokeshire shows how the gwele drops out, and the persons are spoken of as "Kedivor ap Eynon, Jevan ap David ap Symon, and other co-tenants;" and how thus a division springs up, the land is either sub-divided in severalty, the rents not being always apportioned—so that class mentioned at St. David's came into existence, "burgesses who pay no rent," or the land remaining in common ownership, all doing the services

and taking the benefits; and the system thus developing into leases for lives, as at Llangloffan, where William Llewelyn and his co-owners held 7 bovates; and if there were more sons than one, the eldest received seisin for all the brothers, and did suit of Court for them as the eldest (*Henaf*).[1]

If the above inferences from the entries in the *Black Book* are correct, its importance as a record of the modes of the introduction of English law into Wales is clear. It would not be right to press the evidence it supplies too far, as there is nothing so hard to kill as local customs; and these entries on the Bishop's register, to which reference is so often made in the *Black Book*, may have remained unaltered for years. But it does seem fair to say that the *Black Book* supports what is known from other sources: that Pembrokeshire was the earliest settlement; that it was settled at different times; that the early system of settlement, rooting out the inhabitants and introducing others, was given up, and a new system followed later, of keeping the old inhabitants, but making them conform to English law. That this modern system was the one that gradually extended over South Wales; that it had been at work in Pembrokeshire for some time; that it was introduced later into the Archdeaconry of Brecon and Carmarthenshire, and later still into Cardiganshire. Beyond this it probably would not be safe to go, except to show that in certain places the Welsh tenures had died out, and that therefore such places were most probably the sites of Norman stations, or came by some cause specially under Norman influence. There are further questions of great interest which the *Black Book* suggests on the subject of the Welsh ownership of land, both as to the points in which it agrees with and differs from the state of things in North Wales, and as to the way it has been modified by English law. There are also important points on the nature of the tribal system in South Wales, which are suggested by passages in it; these, however, must be passed over, as they hardly fall within the scope of an Introduction.

Services.

There seems little doubt that, at an early period, an occupier of land, whether in England or Wales, paid the owner little if any

[1] P. 97.

money; but that the rent was paid by the tenant doing certain things for his Lord. At first, if he omitted to do them, he was punished; then, if he paid what the Lord asked, he was excused the service; and finally a sum was fixed which was to be paid every year, to release the tenant from doing other services. They were commuted into rent. There remained, however, a number of things which the tenant did, or was liable to do, which could not be thus dealt with, such as the payment of a sum on succeeding to the estate, payment on the death of a tenant; and these remained, and still remain, in many cases due from the owners of land, either to the Crown, or to those who claim from the Crown, the Lords of the manors. So far there is no difficulty; all services which can be certainly traced to tenure are capable of an easy explanation; but there are other services mentioned in the *Black Book* which appear to be of a different nature, and only became connected with tenure by the ingenuity of the Norman lawyers—services which had their origin in the rights and liabilities of the tribe to the chief, and of the chief to the tribe. The difficulty, in dealing with the services mentioned in the *Black Book*, is to distinguish with accuracy between these two classes, and to say which are Welsh survivals and which are Norman introductions.

In considering this subject, it is most important to bear in mind the difference between the Welsh chief and the Norman Lord. The tribal chieftain was merely a tribesman who possessed a greater money value than any other tribesman. How he acquired this extra value it is not now necessary to inquire; he had certain rights which the tribe owed to him—they had certain rights they could claim from him. The tribesmen were not liable to him as individuals; he had conferred no benefit upon them for which he could exact something from each individual. He was the representative of the tribe, of its dignity, the leader of its host, the spokesman on its behalf; but he was not the owner of the tribal territory or the tribal property; he had merely a share in it with the others; he was not entitled as chief to any rights against any individual tribesman.

The Norman Lord, on the other hand, while he filled nearly all the offices the tribal chieftain had filled, asserted that he did so on different grounds. All the dwellers on the manor dwelt there by his permission; he had given them their land, he had given them

permission to be there; they were under obligations to him in the strictest sense of the term. He promised, if they behaved themselves, to protect them, but he was not bound to do so; this provision probably arose because his dignity was injured if any one insulted his men, the men he had promised to protect; but the tenants, their bodies, their property, all belonged to him. He allowed them to hold his land, he had a right to their goods, they were "his men in life and limb, and earthly honour." They had no claim against him; he was absolute; by becoming his tenants they admitted this, and became his men.

The distinction between the tribal chieftain and the feudal Lord is well shown in the service of leyrwyt, which is so often mentioned in the *Black Book*. Leyrwyt is stated in a note on the *Black Book* to be the sum paid for defiling a bondwoman.[1] The Norman Lord claimed the whole of this sum, because the woman was his property—he was paid so much on her marriage. Defiling her before marriage reduced the sum he could get on marriage, and so injured his property; he was entitled to be compensated for that injury, so he took the whole of the sum. The tribal chief only got a part of the sum; it was not he who was injured, but the tribe. If the woman did not marry, the tribe would be injured, as there would be the loss of future tribesmen; or if she had illegitimate issue, there was always the question whether the father's or mother's tribe was entitled to them; the productive power of the tribe was injured by the woman's defilement; the tribe was therefore entitled to be compensated; the chief got a share of the compensation as one of the tribe. In neither case had morality anything to do with it. In both the matter was regarded as an injury; but in the one it was to individual property, in the other to common property.

Bearing in mind the different position of the tribal chief and the feudal Lord, it will not be difficult to understand some of the services which at first sight are "hard to be understood." It also throws light on a matter to which reference has already been made—the compulsory cultivation of the demesne by the Lord. The chief was liable to find the tribesmen in food. The rules as to the demesne are the rules regulating this liability.

In order to consider the services, it is necessary to try and

[1] P. 11.

classify them. It will be found that the division already hinted at as to tenure applies equally to customs; that here by far the larger part are English manorial services, or else Welsh customs modified into English services.

Taking Pembrokeshire first, it will be found, in the form in which the services are given in the *Black Book*, there are but few survivals. They may be divided into (*a*) *casual*, such as heriots, leyrwyt, relief, mortuary; (*b*) *agricultural*, such as mowing, ploughing, making hay, carrying goods, reaping; (*c*) *personal*, such as suit at mill and at Court, following the shrine, guarding and escorting prisoners to the Lord's prison. These vary infinitely in their details, and in the places where they are done; but most of the services fall under these divisions, and may be considered, in the form they appear in the *Black Book*, as English. One custom, which was pretty general, is Welsh, "collection of sheep." Each occupier had a certain number of sheep; every third year they were counted, and if they exceeded twenty, the Lord had a sheep. The custom probably points back to the time when the flocks of the tribe belonged to the tribe; or it may be it formed part of that obligation there was on the Welsh tribesman to supply his chief with food. A similar custom called pannage, very different from what is understood as pannage by English lawyers, also prevailed as to pigs in some places.

In considering the services and the changes that were made in them, it is important to bear in mind, that in one respect the change to English customs was favourable to the occupier. No one who reads the Welsh laws can fail to be struck with the infinite diversity of cases in which the payment from the tribesman to the tribe varied; what increased it, and what decreased it. Whatever were the virtues of the Welsh codes, there was one blemish which they shared with all other early codes, namely, they did not, even in theory, recognise equality before the law. All money payments were based, not so much on the nature of the crime, as on the rank of the person against whom the crime was committed. The "common fine" of a fixed sum in all ordinary cases must have seemed most strange to Welsh lawyers. It was a new idea, and one utterly foreign to their notions of justice.

Another way in which the system tended to equality was, as to the heriot. In Wales there was a payment made, it would seem,

originally to the tribe, afterwards shared by the tribal officers, as the representatives of the tribe, on the death of any tribesman over fourteen; this payment, called the *ebidiw*, varied in accordance with the rank of the deceased: thus the *ebidiw* of the falconer was one pound and a half; of the doorkeeper six iron pence; of a maer one pound. In some respects these payments resembled the heriot which the English Lords exacted from their tenants; and the heriot and *ebidiw* are usually stated to be the same. But in reality there is a great difference: the heriot arose from the fact that the Lord used to arm his tenants for the defence of the manor. At the tenant's death the arms went back to the Lord; he was entitled to send and take them, so that they should not get into hostile hands. As the arms were the most valuable possession the tenant had, in time the idea grew up that the Lord was entitled to take the most valuable chattel the tenant possessed; and as in many cases that was the best beast, the heriot became the best beast. Like other services, this right became commuted into money, and the Lord took at his option either the best beast or a fixed payment. When it was found that the Welsh made a payment on the death of one of the tribesmen, the English lawyer said this is a heriot, and the English rule was applied. The tenant gave the best beast of whatever kind it was; and if no beast, 5*s.*, or some other fixed sum. Here, again, in equalising the payment, the Welsh probably got an advantage. Another custom where the equalising tendency of the English law was seen, was in the payment of "leyrwyt," the sum payable on the defilement of one of the women of the tribe. By the Welsh law two sums were payable: a sum to the tribe, which became a payment to the Lord, and a sum to the woman. The Welsh code fixed the payments in accordance with her rank, both in the case of the first of these, the *Amboyr*, and the second, *Conwyll*. The Norman rule was different; the sum was fixed by whether the defiled woman was a maiden or not. If a maiden, the sum was usually double what it was if she was not. All the difference in the sum, according to the rank of the woman, was swept away. Probably one survival remained, and still remains. According to English law, the defilement of the wife of the King, or the King's eldest son, was, and is still, treason;[2] no money payment was fixed for

[1] P. 11.

[2] Stat. 25 Edw. III, Stat. 5, c. 7.

this; but otherwise, in most of the manors the entry runs—"And they give for leyrwyt, 2*s.* if a maid, if not 12*d.*" In some cases the payment was made, not only on defilement but on marriage, especially if the woman was married to a stranger, as at Lantefey:[1] where they paid for leyrwyt, if the woman was married out of the parish, 2*s.*, but if married within, nothing: showing that it was the injury to the tribe by losing the woman, not the injury to the tribe by the corruption of its morals, that was regarded.

In Pembrokeshire, something like thirty-two services are mentioned. Of these, the *casual* number seven; they are: heriots, leyrwyt, relief, common fine, mortuary, wardship, marriage. The *agricultural* are fourteen: gathering hay, making hay, mowing, reaping, ploughing, harrowing, carrying corn, washing sheep, making fences, carrying materials to mills, carrying materials for houses, prisage of ale, collection of sheep, commorth. The *personal* are ten: suit at mill, suit at Court, guarding the town in war, guarding fugitives to the sanctuary, guarding prisoners, escorting prisoners to prison, escorting prisoners to the gallows, guarding wreck, guarding markets, attending before steward, following the Lord in war, following the shrine in time of war, carrying provisions for the Lord.

The mortuary only occurs at Lantefey.[2] It appears to have been the best or second-best garment, or a sum of money. It was probably an introduction of the Latin Church. The relief, wardship, and marriage are the well-known ordinary incidents of feudal tenure introduced by the Normans, and not Welsh. That this is so is shown by a passage in one of the Worcester episcopal registers. A dispute arose, in 1281, between the then Bishop of Worcester, Godfrey Giffard, and Edward I, as to the Bishop's feudal right of marriage of the heir of Sir Henry de Penebrugge, who had held land both of the Bishop and of the King; the Bishop's land was in England, and so liable to marriage; the King's, the Bishop said, was in Archenfield, and held by Welshrie, whereof the King ought not to have wardship or marriage;[3] thus showing that unless by special grant, feudal rights did not attach to Welsh tenure. Wardship and marriage only occur at Pebidiauk[4] and Lawhaden,[5] where feudal tenures were in force.

[1] P. 181.
[2] Giffard's *Register*, p. 170*b*.
[3] Pp. 175, 181, 185, 191.
[4] P. 95.
[5] P. 161.

The agricultural services are, as a rule, the ordinary services that the copyholders of the manor had to render to the Lord. Here the peculiarity is that it is the free tenants in Wales, as well as the copyholders, who render the services. The most remarkable point about them is one to which obviously great importance was attached. Who was to maintain the persons rendering the services? Had they to find themselves, or did the Lord find them in meat and drink? The cases in which the Lord found them—or, as the *Black Book* puts it—the Lord finding food "*ad cibum domini*," are always given with the utmost detail, even to the extent that sometimes the food the Lord has to provide is mentioned. For instance, in Tydwaldy,[1] the tenants were bound to do the cartage that was required to the place where the Lord might be residing. He was bound to find them food, but the food was only to be one loaf of black bread.[2] On the other hand, they were bound in some cases to find food for the Lord; it might be flour and cheese,[3] or it might be a certain number of fowls,[4] it might be collection of sheep,[5] or pannage.[6] They were bound to carry food for the Lord as required, rabbits, geese, and fowls.[7]

The whole of the services, when read in connection with the cultivation of the demesne, that the Lord had to sow so much, and was answerable for so much, point to the conclusion that the services describe the remains of old customs, that the Lord was bound to support his tribesmen, and that the tribesmen, in their turn, had to support their Lord. This indicates a survival from the time when the food of the tribe, animals and corn, formed a common stock, in which all the tribe had certain rights; and this is probably the explanation why so careful and detailed statements are given on the one hand, as to the liability of the Lord in respect of grain; on the other, as to his liability to support the tribesmen when they are at work. In some services they had to find their own food; these are carefully stated; it is not an unfair inference that these last are the modern services or the modern form of services which were imposed by the English. When rendering the services that had survived from tribal times the tribesmen would be fed by the Lord; while for any new service that might be imposed, there

[1] P. 57. [2] P. 57. [3] P. 57. [4] P. 59.
[5] P. 153. [6] P. 201. [7] P. 57.

would be no reason why the Lord should incur this liability. It might therefore be possible, by this rule, to work out what were Welsh and what were English services. For instance, with regard to the service of attending the Bishop when the shrine of St. David was carried round the country—a service which was one of the most general in Pembrokeshire—it is very often said that the tenants are to be able to return home the same night.[1] The explanation of this provision is found in another service, where tenants had to do cartage for the Lord; if they returned the same night, they were at their own cost; if they were kept out a night, they were at the cost of the Lord.[2]

At Llanddewibrefi, the constable had to find the steward in fuel, salt, and candles at his own cost.[3] The steward was the Lord's representative, and finding him was the same thing as finding the Lord. According to the Welsh law, the steward had to supply the candle-bearer with the candles, here the process is reversed.

One service that is a survival of the Welsh ideas was the liability to carry materials for, and to build what are called the five houses: the hall, the Lord's chamber, the kitchen, the stall, and the grange.[4] The Venedotian code provided that there were nine buildings which the villeins of the King were to erect: a hall, a chamber, a buttery, a stable, a dog-house, a barn, a kiln, a privy, and a dormitory; the Dimetian code provides that the buildings were to be: hall, chamber, kitchen, chapel, barn, kiln-house, stable, dog-kennel, and privy. Four of these seem to have dropped out; possibly the chapel might not be required, as the buildings spoken of here seem to be permanent, not the temporary ones mentioned in the Welsh law. But this liability is an obvious survival from the Welsh law. It may be carried a step further. In many of the manors the liability of the tenants to carry materials is mentioned, especially for the mill, and also their liability to wattle;[5] the houses were probably made of wattle, and the buildings they had to erect were probably mostly so made. As the mills were for the advantage of both the Lord and the tenant, it is most likely the liability to erect them continued long after the houses had become permanent and the obligation to erect

[1] P. 81. [2] P. 301. [3] P. 199. [4] P. 201. [5] P. 113.

them had died out. All that remained of that service was to have the heavy materials carried by the tenant; the liability to build had then ceased, when the buildings were built of stone. But the tenants still remained liable to keep the Lord's mill in repair, to repair the mill-pond, the weirs, and the sluices; and that, even where the Welsh customs had died out, as in Pembrokeshire, even there English Lords continued the liability.

A Welsh service which seems almost to have died out in Pembrokeshire, but was almost universal in Cardiganshire, was what was called a commorth, or commortha. The word had two, if not more, meanings: it meant an association for mutual help; and as these were often in fact an assembling of the tribesmen to enforce a tribal right or avenge a tribal wrong, commorthas were declared to be illegal by an act of Henry IV,[1] one of the series of statutes that were passed to put down the disturbances that arose in consequence of Owen Glendower's rebellion. Here, however, it meant not such an assembly as was prohibited by statute, but a payment by all the tenants for a common object. Doubtless, originally this was for tribal purpose, for the common good of the tribe. In time, some of it went to the chief as representing the tribe; not for himself, but for the tribe; then it was shared among the tribal officers: then, when the English came, it was taken by the Lord as a payment to him—a "benevolence," or voluntary grant by his tenants. In Pembrokeshire, it is only met with in the *Black Book* in two cases: at Karrenny[2] and Kevyn.[3] But in Cardiganshire it occurs at ten out of the twelve places where a list of customs is given. There is also this further peculiarity, or rather development: originally, the commorth was an indefinite sum, a call on the tribesmen for a special purpose, which varied as the purpose varied. The Normans converted it into a fixed payment of so much from each place. The sum varied at the different places, but the commorth was no longer a sum raised as it was wanted, but a fixed sum payable at a fixed time. At Karrenny,[4] in Lawhaden, in the Welsh land, the tenants gave as a commorth every year, on the kalends of May, a cow and a calf of the value of half a mark; and at two adjoining vills the commorth, a cow and a calf, was valued

[1] 4 Henry IV, c. 97.
[2] P. 165.
[3] P. 169.
[4] P. 165.

at 6*s.* 8*d.*[1] In Cardiganshire, the commorth was given every third year, the yearly value is also stated; so that the commorth, whatever might have been its original object, degenerated into the annual payment of a sum of money.

As the matter is of great interest, some Tables have been appended to this Introduction showing what these services were; distinguishing between agricultural and other services, between the English and Welsh, and between the English modifications of the Welsh. A glance at the Tables will do more than pages of description to illustrate the nature of the customs, and the places in which they prevailed.

A comparison of these Tables gives some idea as to what were the English and the Welsh parts of the Episcopal estates; thus the relief was only paid in Pembrokeshire and the Norman towns in Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire; wardship and marriage were not paid out of Pembrokeshire; heriots, either in the form of the best beast, or a sum of money, were general; so also, except in Pembrokeshire, was leyrwyt. The "common fine" was nearly universal, as was suit of Court, either at the Hundred or Manor Court, and suit at the Mill. The different forms of military service, guarding the prisoners and the country, were most plentiful in Pembrokeshire. Elsewhere they mostly varied as the Norman influence varied, while the commorth was almost exclusively confined to the Welsh districts.

The agricultural services are shown on Table II. A glance at them shows their origin. Those as to making hay, harvesting, reaping, etc., are principally found in the Anglicised districts such as Preskely[2] (Priskilly), and the Archdeaconry of Brecon.[3] But the service of carriage in all its different details, which is most likely a survival of the old Welsh tribal custom of the tribesmen, carrying the Lord's baggage on his progress, is found throughout; forming in Cardiganshire and Ystrad Towy the main part of the services. It will be noticed how few services there are in the towns. What is said in the *Black Book* of Castle Maurice is probably also the case with these services: that they had passed with the rents into money (*transeunt cum redditis in pecuniam*).[4]

It is impossible to work out any satisfactory results as to the

[1] P. 167. [2] P. 117. [3] P. 291. [4] P. 110.

food services without entering in very great detail into the cases where the Lord found food and where the tenants found their own. At first it looks like a survival of the chief having to maintain the tribesmen; but it is by no means clear that it is so, for in certain instances the obligation of the Lord to find food is found in cases where the tenant held by deed; which gives rise to the inference that it was part of the bargain between the Lord and the tenant that food should be found. The probable explanation is to be sought in considering the different classes of tenants, the free and the villein; the nature of the service would probably differ in the case of each—with one it might be survival, with the other contract. This gives rise to another point that opens a wide field for consideration. Did the distinction between military and socage tenures exist in Wales? To a certain extent, that is, among the English, it undoubtedly did; they held grants of land that had been conquered or taken from the Welsh. The list of free tenants in Pebidiauk, one holding at the rent of a pair of gilt spurs,[1] shows its existence among this class, as also do the statements that at Meydrym in Carmarthenshire the tenants held by ancient serjeanty.[2] Outside Pembrokeshire, in the Welsh districts of Cardiganshire and Carmarthenshire, in the list of freeholders' services are found cases of villein tenure, or what would be considered such in England. It is a question of interest and importance if these people, although called freeholders, were ever freehold tenants in the sense the word is used in England; or whether here, as on the Scotch Border, the freeholders were anything more than customary freeholders, a superior form of copyholders. It is doubtful if the Welsh ever really possessed the full rights of freeholders, until after the distinction between freehold and copyhold had become of no importance.

Of other points of survival a number might be mentioned, but two only can be noticed. The first, the survival of the state of things described in the Welsh codes.

In the account of the tenants at Llantefey[3] (Lamphey), there is a passage which states how they sit in the hall ("*et sedebunt in aula ad mappam in arca*"). By the Welsh codes the seats in the hall of all the officers were fixed; and as regards the other persons, it was the

[1] P. 101. [2] P. 239. [3] P. 181.

steward's duty to seat them in their proper places. The passage in the *Black Book* relates to the *coloni*, the copyholders at Porthellan[1] and Lantefey[2] (Lamphey). In the list two distinct classes appear: those who pay rent and do no services, and those who pay rent and do services. The passage seems to mark a distinct feature in the land tenure of the district. With one class, the relation between them and the Lord had become one of contract and nothing more; they paid their rent, and had no other rights nor liabilities; but the other class, for some reason, not only paid rent but also did service, retaining the old tribal right of being fed by the chief in return for the services they did. They could insist on a place in the hall, and the steward was bound to provide them with a place—a lowly place it might be—but still a place which secured to them the right of being fed at the Lord's cost.

In the account of the Carmarthenshire vill of Meydrym,[3] and also of several other of the vills in the same county, the forfeitures on a conviction of a thief are stated. The Beadle had, according to custom, the flour from "whatsoever vessel it was stolen, just as it was found, but if it was full, nothing; and in the same way as to meal and sheep, and the lower sheaves in the stacks of every kind of corn." At Abergwilly, Llanogwade, and Llanarthney the Reeve and the Beadle had any stolen flour, and all iron vessels and swarms of bees stolen.[4] This seems to be a survival, and shows how the position of the different officers changed in the Welsh and Norman times. Under the Welsh law, as a rule, the stolen property taken with the thief went to the captor; but there were certain things which were regarded as indispensables, and could not be alienated; one of these was the iron pot, or cauldron, which was one of the indispensables of a freeman, or *breyer*. So also a swarm of bees; they could not be alienated, but were subject to the ordinary rules as to pledge. In early times, if they were stolen, they were claimed by the tribe; then the officers of the tribe received them on behalf of the tribe, and their right to have them on conviction became established. Then came the Norman officer, who did not in the least recognise he was claiming and receiving the things stolen merely as the representative of and on behalf of others, but received and kept them as his own.

[1] P. 177. [2] P. 179. [3] P. 239. [4] P. 257.

This disposal of the stolen goods raises another question. Were the officers, the Reeve and the Beadle, the officers of the Lord, or the officers of the tenants? This matter has already been mentioned;[1] it turns on the question who appointed them. It would seem that in early times the officers of the tribe were elected by the tribe, this rule was universal; but later on, under the Welsh princes, the change began; the officers were not officers of the tribe but of the King, as he appointed them. It is one of the great difficulties in Welsh history to see how far the Welsh King or Prince had freed himself from tribal ideas before the English conquest. The state of things disclosed by the Welsh codes points to the fact that the Welsh princes had to a certain extent substituted personal rule for the old tribal rule; but the difficulty is to say with any degree of accuracy how far the tribal system survived under the rule of the Welsh princes. It survived to a certain extent; one point of the survival was the election of certain officers, such as the Reeve and the Beadle. The *Black Book* shows that in certain places, even after the English conquest, this right existed, but the right seems to have been very limited.

It appears from several passages, that the officers were paid by an allowance out of their rents. In their accounts to the Lord, they were credited with the rent of a burgage tenement, so that in effect they became the Lord's officers, even if they were popularly elected. That they were so regarded is clear, from a passage in the *Black Book* with regard to Llandeuaysan,[2] where it is said that as to all and singular the beadles of Ystrad Towy, if they died while holding the Lord's office (*in officio domini*), "all their movable goods were confiscated to the Lord at the Lord's pleasure until their accounts were settled with the Lord." This seems to make it quite clear that, even if the form of popular election remained, the manorial officers were the Bishop's officers, and bound to carry out their duties for him, and not for the tenants.

The details of the services raise various other points of great interest; for instance, the very important question as to what was the rule of descent in the various places, both as to real and personal estate. From some indications it would seem that the rule varied in different districts; this, again, leads to a consideration

[1] *Ante*, p. lxv.

[2] P. 277.

as to whether the variations were a survival of tribal times; and whether, when the Lord took all the goods he did so for himself, or as the successor of the chief, whose duty it would be to redistribute them among the tribesmen.

Almost each statement as to the services raises some question that points back to an earlier state of things. It is to be hoped that some one will try, with the aid of the *Black Book*, to ascertain what really were the tribal customs of South Wales, and how far they differed from, and how far they agreed with, those of North Wales.

A word must be said about the rents. At the time the *Black Book* was made, the rents in kind had very largely been commuted into money, and the process of commutation was going on, for in almost all cases the money value of the rents in kind as well of the services is given; and it seems to have been at the option of the Lord, whether he would take the rents in kind or money. Possibly, one of the great things this Survey did, was to fix for the future the actual money liability of the tenants, in respect to everything. It is remarkable that the rents in kind were more numerous in Pembrokeshire than elsewhere.

It is difficult to say how the rents were fixed, but they varied considerably; a burgage tenement at St. David's seems to have let for 1*s.* a year; at New Mote for the same; at Lawhaden it varied, but 1*s.* seems to have been the usual rent. As regards the land, it is almost impossible to say what was the rent per acre; indeed, it is doubtful if in fixing the rent the acreage was regarded so much as what it would keep; the feeding power of the land, the value per head of the pasture, was more insisted upon than the area—a state of things that still survives in the hill country of South Wales, where the actual acreage of land is not so much looked at as how many sheep it will keep, or how many *creadur mawr*, the equivalent of the "*grossa averia*," the great beasts, it will sustain, and for how long.

The rate seems to have been each great beast, 4*d.*; every ten sheep, 4*d.*; every twelve pigs, 6*d.* A somewhat similar rule prevails on English commonable lands at the present day, in fixing the number of stock that can be turned out on stinted pastures.

Besides money rents at St. David's, there were some four

tenants who paid their rents in wax, the value of which is said to have been 6*d.* per lb.[1] At first sight this looks as if it was wax for the use of the Church, but it is not clear that this is so; the mention of honey in other places, as found by the tenant, shows that this may be a survival of the food rents, the tenants finding honey, as they were bound to do by the Welsh law. The honey from the King's villeins went to the Maer and the Canghellor; probably for the mead, as to which there are most elaborate regulations in the Welsh codes. It should, however, be noticed that the Gwentian code lays it down that the origin of bees is from Paradise: on account of the sin of man they came from thence, and God conferred His blessing upon them; and therefore the mass cannot be sung without wax.[2] By the Venedotian code, the honey of the King's men was to be sent to Court, and not to be retained.[3]

Another form in which rent was paid in kind was in capons or fowls: these were valued at 2*d.* each.[4] Probably, these were for the Bishop's table; for although it is provided that the tenants of lands all over the estates are liable to carry fowls when required, the liability to provide fowls is to a great measure confined to Pembrokeshire.

Gloves were another article in which rents were paid in kind; these were worth 2*d.* a pair.[5] It is somewhat doubtful if this is not a survival of a Welsh custom. Especial importance was, it seems, attached to the gloves by the Welsh laws. Freemen from another district, whom the King quartered on his own tribesmen, were to have whatever they lost during their residence made good by the tribesmen, except three things which they were to keep in their own custody, night and day: their trousers, their swords, and their gloves.[6] Against this must be set the fact that the rent of gloves seems always to have been specially reserved by deed.

In some of the places, in addition to the gloves, a needle was also paid; the needle being generally paid to the Reeve. The value of the needle is said to be 1*d.*[7] From a passage in the Dimetian code as to needles, this looks like a survival. There are, it says, three legal needles: the sewing-needle of the Queen, the

[1] P. 37. [2] *Welsh Laws*, vol. i, p. 738. [3] *Welsh Laws*, vol. i, p. 192.
[4] P. 39. [5] P. 39. [6] *Welsh Laws*, vol. i, p. 192. [7] P. 85.

needle of the mediciner of the palace for sewing wounds, and the needle of the chief huntsman for sewing the torn dogs. The worth of each of these is four legal pence; the needle of a seamstress in general is a legal penny in value.[1] The payment of the needle to the Reeve suggests the idea that the reason for this rent, which is only found in Pembrokeshire, and which was probably for the use of the officers of the Court, was used for the vestments and other things in the Church.

The rents that the *Black Book* records may be therefore divided into two kinds: money rents and rents in kind; the latter being possibly survivals of the old food rents that the tribesmen paid to their chiefs. These last were even then rapidly being commuted into money. In Tydwaldy, the rents used to be in gloves, and cheese. Bishop Gervase[2] changed these into money.[3] At Landogy, Bishop Martyn[4] changed a moiety of the rents into money,[5] and the same process was gradually being carried out all over the estates; yet enough remained at the date of the *Black Book* to show that what had been originally the tribal liability to contribute to the common support of the tribe, had degenerated into the tenant's liability to contribute to the wealth of his Lord.

Conclusion.

In addition to such important subjects as the place-names, and the names of the persons mentioned on the different manors, which show the distribution of English and Welsh in the district, to neither of which has any allusion even been made, there are numerous other matters stated in the *Black Book* which are of great interest, but on which it is impossible to touch for want of space. This Introduction has been mainly confined to the point of the value of the *Black Book* in regard to the history of the ownership of land in Wales. It was compiled at the precise period when the English law was spreading over Wales, but when enough of the old Welsh customs were left to show how the change from the old to the new conditions was being brought about. An examination of the facts stated shows that the old Welsh tribal system was fast disappearing; and, what is more important,

[1] *Welsh Laws*, vol. i, p. 450. [2] A.D. 1215-1229. [3] P. 57.
[4] A.D. 1296-1238. [5] P. 231.

how this disappearance was produced by converting tribal ownership into tenancy in common, customary freeholds, or leases for lives. When once the members of the "gwele" appeared on the list of manorial tenants as co-owners, English law was applied to the tenure of the occupants, so by a series of slow but regular steps the old order gave place to the new. A still more important change was the wholesale way in which tribal customs were transformed into feudal services. It is quite possible that a close investigation into the still-existing customs on the Welsh manors would show survivals of tribal society, and tribal customs in Wales before Norman times. But the mere antiquarian side has not been dealt with here. The great value of the *Black Book* in its historic character, the light it throws on how the English settlement of Wales was carried out, and the methods used in effecting it, is what has been attempted to be shown. To say nothing of its bearing on the question of the dates when the country was settled, on what was the actual condition of the different districts of South Wales in the first century after the Edwardian settlement, it brings into striking relief two points which are often either forgotten or passed over: (1) the enormous power of assimilation possessed by English law; how, under the name of custom, it absorbed and applied as part of its system, practices and ideas utterly opposed to every principle an English lawyer professes to believe; (2) how, by introducing into the Welsh laws something like equality before the law, English lawyers were able to so vitalise a dying system as to ensure its endurance for some centuries, when, if it had been left to itself, it must have speedily expired. Possibly this may be due to the fact that as the fourteenth-century lawyers were mostly Churchmen, they applied to law the same methods they had applied to religion; adapting the native customs as they had adapted the Pagan customs, and administering the whole as one great system of which they alone were the authors and interpreters.

J. W. B.

Lincoln's Inn, October 1901.

I.—Table showing Services rendered by Tenants, other than Agricultural.[1]

—	1 Relief.	2 Wardship.	3 Marriage.	4 Heriot.	5 Leyrwyt.	6 Attending Lord in War.	7 Guarding District.	8 Guarding Market.	9 Guarding Shrine.	10 Guarding Wreck	11 Guarding Fugitives.	12 Guarding Prisoners.	13 Escorting Prisoners to Prison.	14 Escorting Prisoners to Gallows.	15 Suit at Court.	16 Suit at Hundred Court.	17 Common Fine.	18 Suit at Mill.	19 Tolls on Buying and Selling.	20 Prisage of Ale.	21 Collection of Sheep.	22 Commorth.	23 Pannage.
Pembrokeshire.																							
St. David's	12*d.*	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	12*d.*	—	...	...	1		
Welsh Hundred	...	...	...	5*s.*, or beast	2*s.*, or 12*d.*	...	...	—	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	15 to 15	...	—	...	...	2		
Tydwaldy	...	...	...	5*s.*, or beast	2*s.*, or 12*d.*	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	7*s.*	—	...	...	2		
Crughely	...	...	...	5*s.*, or beast	2*s.*	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	15 to 15	7*s.*	—	...	...	2		
Castle Poncius	...	...	...	5*s.*, or beast	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	...	...	15 to 15	...	...	...	...	10		
Trefdyn	...	...	...	Beast	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	15 to 15	10*s.*	—	...	...	1		
Villa Camerarii	15*d.*	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	15 to 15	7*s.*	—	...	...	1		
Villa Grandi	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	—	...	...	15 to 15	7*s.*	...	...	...	1		
Pebidiauk, Upper	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	...	...	...	...	1		
Pebidiauk, Lower	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	...	—	...	...	1		
Castle Maurice	...	...	...	5*s.*, or beast	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	7*s.*	—	...	...	—		
Preskeley	...	...	...	5*s.*, or beast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	7*s.*	—	...	...	2		
Wolf's Castle	15*d.*	...	...	5*s.*, or beast	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	15 to 15	7*s.*	...	...	...	1		
New Mote	12*d.*	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	...	...	...	2*s.*	—		

[1] See p. xcvii, *ante*.

I.—Table showing Service rendered by Tenants, other than Agricultural—*continued.*

—	1 Relief.	2 Wardship.	3 Marriage.	4 Heriot.	5 Leyrwyt.	6 Attending Lord in War.	7 Guarding District.	8 Guarding Market.	9 Guarding Shrine.	10 Guarding Wreck	11 Guarding Fugitives.	12 Guarding Prisoners.	13 Escorting Prisoners to Prison.	14 Escorting Prisoners to Gallows.	15 Suit at Court.	16 Suit at Hundred Court.	17 Common Fine.	18 Suit at Mill.	19 Tolls on Buying and Selling.	20 Prisage of Ale.	21 Collection of Sheep.	22 Commorth.	23 Pannage.
Pembrokeshire.																							
Lawhaden (Vill)	12*d.*	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	—	...	—	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	12*d.*	—	...	13	1		
Lawhaden (County)	—	—	...	5*s.*, or beast	2*s.*	...	...	...	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	15 to 15	...	—	...	...	10		
Kevyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
Llantefey	...	...	...	Beast	2*s.*	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	10*s.*						
Woveran	...	...	...	Beast	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	10*s.*						
Cardiganshire.																							
Llanddewibrefi (Town)	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	12*d.*	—					
Llanddewibrefi (Country)	...	...	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	21 to 21	21 to 21	7*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	...	...	8	1
Gartheli	...	...	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	21 to 21	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	...	...	1	1
Nantcwnlle	...	...	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	21 to 21	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	...	...	4	1
Blaenpenal	...	...	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	21 to 21	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	...	...	1	
Llanddewiaberarth	...	...	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	21 to 21	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	...	...	2	1
Llanon	...	...	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	2*s.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	21 to 21	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	...	...	1	
Lodrepedran, Diffrynteyvy	...	...	...	7*s.* 6*d.*, or beast	2*s.*	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	—	...	21 to 21	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	...	...	2	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Henllan	...	...	...	7*s.* 6*d.* or beast.	2*s.*	...	...	—	...	...	...	—	—	...	21 to 21	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	—	—	...	..	1	1
Bangor	..	...	...	7*s.* 6*d.* or beast.	2*s.*	...	...	—	...	..	...	—	—	...	21 to 21	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	...	...	...	...	4	1
Adpar (Vill)	12*d.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 15	...	—					
Landogy	...	...	..	Beast	2*s.*	...	..	...	...	...	...	—	—	..	21 to 21	...	7*s.* 6*d.*	—	..	..	...	—	1
Carmarthenshire.																							
Meydrym	...	...	...	7*s.*, or beast	2*s.*	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	..	...	15 to 15	7*s.*	—	...	...	—	1	1
Abergwilly	13½*d.*	...	...	2*s.*	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	21 to 21	15 to 15	12*d.*	—	—	...	—		
Llangwade	13½*d.*	..	...	7*s.*	2*s.*	...	...	..	...	...	...	—	—	...	21 to 21	15 to 15	12*d.*	—	—	...	—	3	1
Llanllwan	...	..	...	3*s.* 6*d.*																			
Llanarthney	...	..	..	7*s.*	2*s.*	...	...	...	..	...	...	—	—	...	21 to 21	15 to 15	7*s.*	—	—	...	—		1
Llannenyth	...		.	7*s.*	2*s.*	...	...	...	..	..	...	—	—	...	21 to 21	15 to 15	7*s.*	—	—	...	—	3	1
Llandeilo (Vill)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	—	—	...	...	21 to 21	...	—	—	4			
Llandeilo (Country)	...	..	...	7*s.*, or beast	2*s.*	—	...	...	..	...	...	—	—	...	28 to 28	...	7*s.*	—	—	...	...	3	
Llandeusyan	...	...	...	7*s.*, or beast	2*s.*	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	21 to 21	...	7*s.*	—	—	...	...	1	
Llangadock (Vill)	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	15 to 15	12*d.*	—	—	6			
Llangadock (Country)	...	..	..	7*s.*	2*s.*	—	...	...	...	..	...	—	—	—	28 to 28	...	7*s*	...	...	..	...	1	1
Gower.																							
Langelath	...	...	...	5*s.*, or least	2*s.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	21 to 21	...	6*s.* 8*d.*	—	...	7	...	8	
Llandewi	...	...	...	5*s.*, or least	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	21 to 21								

I.—TABLE SHOWING SERVICES RENDERED BY TENANTS, OTHER THAN AGRICULTURAL—*continued.*

—	1 Relief.	2 Wardship.	3 Marriage.	4 Heriot.	5 Leyrwyt.	6 Attending Lord in War.	7 Guarding District.	8 Guarding Market.	9 Guarding Shrine.	10 Guarding Wreck	11 Guarding Fugitives.	12 Guarding Prisoners.	13 Escorting Prisoners to Prison.	14 Escorting Prisoners to Gallows.	15 Suit at Court.	16 Suit at Hundred Court.	17 Common Fine.	18 Suit at Mill.	19 Tolls on Buying and Selling.	20 Prisage of Ale.	21 Collection of Sheep.	22 Commorth.	23 Pannage.
Archdeaconry of Brecon																							
Glascomb	...	...	...	7*s.* 6*d.*, or beast	20*d.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
Llandou	...	...	...	Beast	12*d.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	21 to 21	...	7*s.*	—	...	12	...	1½	
Newtown	...	...	...	Beast	12*d.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	21 to 21	...	7*s.*	—	...	12	...	2	
Trathllan	...	...	...	7*s.* 4*d.* or beast	12*d.*	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	21 to 21	...	10*s.*	—	—	12	...	8	
Gilvach	...	...	...	7*s.* 4*d.*, or beast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 to 21	...	...	—	—	12	...	1	—
Garthbrenig	...	...	...	7*s.* 4*d.*, or beast	12*d.*	...	—	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	21 to 21	...	10*s.*	—	—	12	...	2	

II.—Table showing the Agricultural Services.[1]

—	1 Mowing	2 Gathering Hay.	3 Working in Hay	4 Carrying Hay.	5 Ploughing.	6 Harrowing.	7 Hoeing.	8 Reaping.	9 Carrying Corn.	10 Harvesting.	11 Carrying Stacked Corn	12 Carrying Materials.	13 Carrying Mill Stones.	14 Making Sluices.	15 Cleaning Mill Ponds.	16 Carrying Materials for Building.	17 Building.	18 Wattling.	19 Thatching.	20 Fencing.	21 Enclosing.	22 Carriage.	23 Carriage of Provisions.	24 Carriage of Utensils.	25 Washing Sheep.
Pembrokeshire.																									
St. David's	..	(a)	½d.																						
		—																							
Welsh Hundred	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	+	..	...	..	—													
Tydwaldy	..	...	—	...	...	...	..	...	—	...	...	—	..	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+	+		
Crughely	...	...	½d.																						
			—																						
Castle Poncius	.	+	...	...	+	+	...	+	+	...	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Brewdy	1d.	...	...	...	2d.	...	...	...	1d.	...	...	—													
	—				—				—																
Trefdyn	+	—	...	...	+	—	...	...	+	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	+								
Villa Camerarii																									
Pebidiauk, Upper																									
Pebidiauk, Lower	...	...	...	...	2d.	½d.	...	...	...	...	...	4d.													
					—	—						—													
Castle Maurice	...	—	—	...	+	—	...	+	+	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	+					
Preskeley	.	...	...	..	1d.	1d.	...	1d.	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	—		
					+	—		+																	
Wolf's Castle	.	...	...	...	2d.	...	...	1d.	1d.	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	—	...	—
		+		+	+	+		+	+																
New Mote	...	—	..	..	1d	½d.	...	1d.	..	½d.															
					+	—		+		—															
Lawhaden (Vill)	..	...	1d.	...	2d.	½d.	...	1d.	...	—	...	...	½d.	...	2d.										
			—		+	—		+							—										
Lawhaden (Country)	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—												

(a) The mark (—) means the tenants do the services at their own cost. The mark (+) means that the Lord finds food in whole or part. The figures are those stated as the value of the services.

[1] See *ante*, p. xcvii.

II.—TABLE SHOWING THE AGRICULTURAL SERVICES—*continued.*

	1 Mowing.	2 Gathering Hay.	3 Working in Hay.	4 Carrying Hay.	5 Ploughing.	6 Harrowing.	7 Hoeing.	8 Reaping.	9 Carrying Corn.	10 Harvesting.	11 Carting Stacked Corn	12 Carrying Materials.	13 Carrying Mill Stones.	14 Making Sluices.	15 Cleaning Mill Ponds.	16 Carrying Materials for Building.	17 Building.	18 Wattling.	19 Thatching.	20 Fencing.	21 Enclosing.	22 Cartage.	23 Carriage of Provisions.	24 Carriage of Utensils.	25 Washing Sheep.
Pembrokeshire.																									
Kevyn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	...	...	—									
Llanteſey	...	1*d.* —	...	1*d.* +	1*d.* +	½*d.* +	½*d.* —	1*d.* +	—	...	...	—	—	...	...	—	—	...	—	...	...	...	+		
Woveran	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1*d.* +															
Cardiganshire.																									
Llanddewibreſi (Vill)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—		
Llanddewibreſi (Country)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	—				
Gartheli	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	—				
Nantcwnlle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	—				
Blaenpenal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	—				
Llanddewiaberarth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	—				
Llannon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	...	...	...	...	—				
Lodrepedran, Diffryn-teyvy	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1*d.* +	1*d.* +	...	...	—	2*s.* —	—	—	—	—								
Henllan	...	...	...	...	...		...	1*d.* +	1*d.* +																
Bangor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1*d.* +																	
Adpar (Vill)																									
Landogy	1*d.* +	...	...	...	...	½*d.* —	...	...	1*d.* —	...	...	—	...	...	—	—	—								

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Carmarthenshire.																									
Meydrym	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4*d.* —			
Abergwilly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—				
Llannogwade	1*d.* +	1*d.* —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—							
Llanllwan																									
Llanarthney	1*d.* +	1*d.* —	...	...	...	...	...	1*d.* +	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—							
Llannenyth	...	1*d.* —	...	...	...	...	...	1*d.* +	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—							
Llandeilo (Vill)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—							
Llandeilo (Country)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—							
Llandeusyan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—							
Llangadock (Vill)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—							
Llangadock (Country)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	—	—	—	...	...	...	...	...	—	
Gower.																									
Llangeuelath	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	...	—	...	—	...	—						
Llanddewi	...	...		...	2*d.* +	...	...	1*d.* +																	
Archdeaconry of Brecon.																									
Glasewm																									
Llandou	1*d.* +	...	1*d.*	1*d.* —	2*d.* +	½*d.* +	½*d.* —	...	1*d.* —	...	...	—	...	—	—	+	—	...	...	...	...	+			
Newtown	1*d.* —	...	1*d.*	1*d.* —	2*d.* +	½*d.* +	½*d.* —	...	1*d.* —	...	...	—	...	—	—	+	—	...	...	...	...	+			
Trathllan	1*d.* +	—	...	...	2*d.* +	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	—			
Galvach	2*d.* +	...	...	...	1*d.* +																				
Garthbrenig	1*d.* +	—	...	...	2*d.* +	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	...	—	...	...	—	—	—	...	...	—			

(*a*) The mark (—) means the tenants do the services at their own cost. The mark (+) means that the Lord finds food in whole or part. The figures are those stated as the value of the services.

Dewi mawr *Mynyw*, syw Sywedydd,
A Dewi *Bresi* ; ger ei broydd ;
A Dewi bieu balch *Ian Gyselach*,
Lle mae morach, a mawr grefydd.
A Dewi bieu Bangeibyr y sydd
Meidrym, le a'i mynwent i luossydd ;
A *Bangor Esgor* ; a Bangeibyr *Henllan* ;
Y sydd i'r clod-fan y clyd Ywydd ;
Maenawr Deisi di-orfynydd ;
Abergwyli bieu gwyl-wlydd ;
Henfynw deg o du glennydd Aeron,
Hyfaes ei meillion, hyfes goedydd ;
Llanarth, *Llan-adneu*, llannau llywydd ;
Llangadawg, lle breiniawg rannawg rihydd ;
Nis arfeidd rhyfel *Llanfaes*, lle uchel ;
Na'r llan yn *Llywel*, gan neb lluydd ;
Garthbrengi ; bryn Dewi, digywilydd ;
A *Thrallwng* Cynfyn ger y dolydd ;
A *Llanddewi y Crwys*, Llogawd newydd ;
A *Glascwm* a'i eglwys ger glas fynydd,
Gwydd-elfod aruchel, nawdd ni achwydd ;
Craig Furuna deg yma, teg ym mynydd ;
Ac *Ystrad-fynydd*, a'i ryddid rydd."

GWYNFARDD BRYCHEINIOG,
Myv. Arch. (Gee's Ed.), p. 194.
Welsh modernised.

THE

Black Book of St. David's.

Charles R:

Right Reverende father in God Right trustie and welbeloved, we greete you well. We have of late taken the state of our sevall Bp^rickes into our princely consideracon, that we may be the better able to pserve that livelyhood wch as yet is left unto them. Upon this deliberacon we finde, that of later tymes, there hath not risen a greater inconvenience, then by turning leases of one and twenty yeares into lives, for by that meanes the psent Bp puts a greate fine into his owne purse to enrich himselfe his wife and children, and leaves all the succeeding Bps of what desertes soev to us and the church, destitute of that growing meanes, wch else would come in to helpe them. By which course should it continue; scarce any Bp coulde be able to live and keepe house according to his place and calling. We knowe the Statute makes it alike lawfull for a Bp to lett his lease for one and twenty yeares or three lives, but tyme and experience have made it apparente that there is a greate deale of difference betweene them, especially in Church leases, where men are comonly in greate yeares before they come to those places. These are therefore to will and comande you upon pill of our utmost displeasure and what shall followe thereon, that notwithstanding any statute or any other pitence whatsoev, you psume not to lett any lease, belonging to yor Bp^ricke into lives wch is not in lives already. And further that where anye fayre opportunity is offered you (if any such be) you fayle not to reduce such as are in lives into yeares. And we doe likewise will and requyre that these our Royall ires may remayne of Recorde, both with yor owne Register and with the Register of the Deane and chapter of yor Cathedrall Church, And that by them notice be given to all yor successors respectively, whom we will that these ires shall concerne as much as yorselfe, that they psume not to breake anye of these our comandes in the least manner, as both you and they will answer it at yor and theire uttermoste pills. Geven under our signet at our Manno^r of Greenwich the two and twentith day of June in the tenth yeare of our Raigne.

To the R. Reverende father in God our R. trusty and welbeloved Theophilus Lo. Bp of St. Davids and to the Bp of that sea that hereafter for the tyme shalbe.

July the 10th 1695.

Memorand that this is the booke comonly called by the name of the Blacke booke mencöed in the sevall deposicons of William Ford and Nicholas Holland gen witnesses then examined before us whose names are hereunto subscribed by vertue of his Maties writt of Comission from his Maties High Courte of Chancery to us and Essex Meyricke Esq. directed in a cause there depending att yssue betweene William Skyrme the younger, an infant by Daniell Poyer his unkle and next friend Pltt and Griffith Hawkewell Esq. and others defts, on the said Pts behalfe.

WILL. DAVIES.

W. THORNBOROUGH.

RICH: EDWIN.

Ex Rotulo Cartarū de anno septimo Regni Regis Richardi Secundi.

Ricus Dei gra Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dns Hibn Archiepis Epis Abbatibz Priorr Ducibz Comitibz Baron Justic Vic Ppositis Ministris et omibz Ballivis et fidelibz suis salm. Supplicavit nob venabilis pat Adam Epus Meneven ut cū ipe Epatū suū et quamlibt pcellā ejusdem de nob ut de corona nra integre teneat ipeq; ac pdecess sui Epi loci illius jurisdicōe regali in omibz dniis suis Epatus pred ut in cognic omniōdoz ptitoz psonat et Regat ac de corona ad psecuc suā ppriā et alioz cū omniōdis pfic inde pvenien juxta consuetud partiū ilt tot retroact temporibz usi fuer et gavisi absq; hoc qd nos seu pgenitores nri seu aliquis alius Dns Marchie aut eoz ministri rone aliquoz dnioz in Wallia infra dca dnia ipius Epi aliqualit intromittre consuevim seu consuever debuimus aut debeant; ac celebris memoriæ Dns Henr fit Regis Johis quondā Rex Angt progenitor nr p cartā suā concesserit et confirmavit p se et hered suis Adamo psat ecctiæ Epo qd ipe et success sui in ecctia sua quieti essent imppetuū de omibz ptitis et querelis et de omibz sect nisi corā eo et hered suis vel justic suis spialtr ad hoc assignat et qd herent liber cur suā de hōibz suis. Ita qd non tenerentr de aliqua querela alibi qam in Cur Dnoz suoz Epoz Meneven respondere nisi corā eo et heredibz suis vel Justic suis ad hoc assignat, et hoc p spiale mandat suū vel hered suoz. Salva in ombz regia dignitate Velim p majori securitate et quiete ipius Epi et successoz suoz ne ipi sup pmiss impostum impetantr occonentr quomodott vel gaventur gratiose pvidere. Nos ad honor Dei et Ecctie sce necnon ad spialem instanc et supplicac venalis pris Archiepi Cantuarien consanguinei nri et totius cleri totius provinciæ suæ dce supplicaōi psati nunc Epi ob grandem affeccoem quā ad dcam ecctiā Meneven et psonā ipius Epi merito gerimus et hem favorabltr inclinati de gra nra spiali concessim p nob et hered nris, et hac carta nra confirmavim qd psat Epus et successores sui omes et singulas libertates pred et omiōdas alias libertates heant et eis gaudeant et utantur impppuū adeo plene et libe sicut aliqui Dnoz Marchian in Dniis et Marchiis suis Wallie hent et utuntr, et quod omes tenent ipius Epi et successoz suoz sive residen in Dniis suis Epa us pred alibi qam in Cur dci Epi et

From the Charter Roll of the 7th year of the reign of King Richard II (1384).

RICHARD, by the grace of God King of England and France and Lord of Ireland, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Reeves, Ministers, and all his Bailiffs and lieges greeting. The Venerable Father Adam, Bishop[1] of St. David's, has besought us, that as he holds his Bishoprick and every parcel of the same freely from us as of our Crown, and as he and his predecessors Bishops of that See, have been accustomed to exercise royal jurisdiction in all their Lordships within the aforesaid Bishoprick, both in the hearing of all manner of pleas, whether personal or royal, and in enforcing the rights of the Crown, at their own prosecution, and that of others, with all manner of profits arising therefrom, according to the custom of those parts in all former times have been used and enjoyed, and so that neither without that we nor our progenitors, nor any other Lord Marcher or their Officers, have been accustomed or ought to intrude, by reason of any Lordship in Wales within the said Lordships of the said Bishop. And that the Lord Henry of glorious memory, son of King John, formerly King of England, our ancestor, by his charter granted and confirmed for himself and his heirs to Adam,[2] Bishop of the aforesaid church, that he and his successors in the said church should be for ever free from all pleas, suits, and actions, unless before himself, his heirs or his justices specially assigned for the purpose, and that the Bishop should hold his free Court for his men so that they should not be bound to answer in respect of any suit elsewhere than in the Court of their Lords, the Bishops of St. David's, save only before the King his heirs, or officers assigned for the purpose by special warrant of himself or his heirs, saving in all things the Royal dignity. Now we graciously desiring for the greater security and quiet of the said Bishop and his successors lest they may hereafter in any manner be impeached, molested, or taxed in any way, have for the honour of God and the Holy Church, as well at the special instance and request of the Venerable Father the Archbishop of Canterbury, our cousin, and all the clergy of his

[1] Adam Houghton, 1362-1389.

[2] There was no *Adam*, Bishop of St. David's, during the reign of Henry III. It must be a mistake for Anselm (Anselmo for Adamo), who was Bishop 1231-1247.

successoꝫ suoꝫ respondere minime teneantr nec ad respondend arctentr. Et q̃d idem Eps̃us et successꝰ sui de omib̃ pſtitis querelis secĩ et impeticõib̃ versus ipos motis vel movend preſq̃m corã nob et hered ñris et consilio ñro impp̃m sint quieti Salva semp Regia dignitate. Quare volumus et firmiter p̃cipm̃ p nob et hered ñris q̃d p̃fat Eps̃us et successꝰ sui oñes et singulas libtaĩ p̃dicĩ et omniõdas aſ libtaĩ heant et eis gaudeant et utantr impp̃m adeo plene et libe sicut aliqui Dnoꝫ Marchiañ in Dniis et Marchiis suis Walliæ hent et utuntr et q̃d oñes tenenĩ ipius Epi et successoꝫ suoꝫ sive resideñ in Dniis suis Eps̃atus pred alibi q̃m in Curĩ dĩi Eps̃i et successoꝫ suoꝫ respondere minime teneantr nec ad respondend arctentr Et q̃d idm Eps̃us et successꝰ sui de ōnib̃ pſtitis querelis secĩt et impetiĩ versus ipos motis vel movend p̃ſq̃m coram nob et hered ñris et consilio ñro impp̃uũ sint quieti sicut p̃dĩm est. Hiis testibus veñabiſ p̃rib̃ Willo Archiepo Cantuaĩ totius Angliæ Primaĩ. R. Londoñ. W. Wintoñ Eps̃is Johe Rege Castelle et Legionis, Duce Lancastĩ, Edo Comite Cantebrig̃, Thoma Comite Buckinghã, avunculis ñris charissꝰ, Rico Arundell, Hugone Staff, Heñ de Percy Northumbĩ. Comitib̃, Miche de la Poole, Canĩ, Hugone de Segrave, Thesꝰ ñris, Johe de Monte Acuto, seneschal Hospiĩ nri, et aſ. Daĩ p manũ ñram apud Manerĩ ñrum de Shene vicessimo primo die Decembĩ anno regni ñri septimo p tram ipius Regis de signato.

Mr. Theophilus Bevans had a coppy of this examined by the records in the Tower for the use of Wm late Ld Bp of St Davids[1] according to the best remembrance of

ROB. LUCY.

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[1] This must have been either William Barton, Bishop 1536-1548, or more likely Laud, Bishop from 1621-1624.

province, and on the request of the said Bishop, our great affection both to the Church of St. David and to the said Bishop also favourably inclining us thereto, have by our special grace granted and by this charter have confirmed for us and our heirs, that the aforesaid Bishop and his successors shall for ever possess, enjoy, and use all and singular the aforesaid liberties and all other liberties soever as fully and freely as the same are held and enjoyed by any Lords Marchers in their Lordships and Marches of Wales, and that all tenants of the said Bishop and his successors, whether residing in their Lordships within the Bishoprick or not, shall not be compelled, held, or bound to answer elsewhere than in the Courts of the said Bishop and his successors. And that the said Bishop and his successors shall be for ever released from all plaints, actions, suits, and demands brought or to be brought against them elsewhere, unless before us our heirs or our council, saving always our royal rights. Wherefore we will and firmly command for us and our heirs that the said Bishop and his successors have all and singular the liberties aforesaid and all manner of other liberties and enjoy and use them for ever, as fully and freely as any of the Lords Marchers have and use in their lordships and Marches of Wales, and that all the tenants of the said Bishop and of his successors, or the residents in their lordships of the Bishoprick aforesaid shall be by no means bound to answer nor shall be compelled to answer elsewhere than in the Courts of the said Bishop and his successors. And that the said Bishop and his successors be for ever quieted from all pleas, actions, suits and demands brought or to be brought against them except before us our heirs or our council as aforesaid. These being witnesses, the Venerable Fathers William,[1] Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, R. London,[2] W. Winchester, Bishop,[3] John King of Castile and Leon, Duke of Lancaster, Edmund Earl of Cambridge, Thomas Earl of Buckingham, our dearest uncles: Richard Earl of Arundell, Hugo Earl of Stafford, Henry de Percy Earl of Northumberland, Michael de la Poole our Chancellor, Hugo de Segrave our Treasurer, John de Montacute, steward of our Household, and others. Given under our hand at our Manor of Shene the 21st day of December, the seventh year of our reign by letter of signet of the King himself.

[1] William Courtenay, 1381-1396. [2] Robert Braybrooke, 1382-1404.
[3] William of Wykeham, 1367-1404.

An Act to confirme the liberties of the Lords Marchers in Wales 1° ac 2° Ph' ac Mar' cap. 15 (1554-5).

Humblie beseechinge your excellent Majisties, your true and faithfull subjects the Lords Marchers both spirituall & temporall wthin yor Hignesse dominion of Wales, that whereas in the Parliament holden at Westminster the seven & twentieth yeare of the reigne of Kinge Henry the Eight father unto you our naturall sovereigne Ladie amongst other thinges, one act was made & established for lawes and justice to be ministred in the sayd dominion of Wales in like forme as it is in this Realme of England, in the wch act one article is, that for that the Lordes Marchers before the Parliament, had used to put their Tenante wthin the Lordships Marchers under comon maine prise, & suertie of apparance, and have had the forfeitures thereof wch for ever from and after the Feast of all sainte then next ensuinge the sayd Parlement should utterly cease and be determined. It was enacted that after the said feast of all sainte everie laie & temporall pson then being a Lord Marcher should have the moietie or halfe of everie forfeiture, of all and every comon maineprise, recognisance for the peace or apparance forfeited by any of theire Tenante inhabiting within any of theire Lordshipps Marchers, & they to be payd the same moietie or halfe, by the handes of the shirife of every of the Counties, where such forfeiture shal be yf the sheriffe can levie the same, and ye same sheriffe to account to our sayd late soveraigne Lord the Kinge, for the other halfe or moietie in such excheker as they can be accountant. And further it was enacted by the authoritie aforesayd, that all & every lay & temporall pson and psons then being Lorde Marchers, and havinge any Lordships Marchers or Lordships roiall should from & after the sayd feast of all sainte have all such mises & profite of their tenante as they have had or used to have at ye first entrie into theire landes in times past, And also should have hold & keepe wthin the precinct of their lordships Courtes baron Courtes lete & lawdaies and all & every thinge to the sayd Courtes belonginge, and also should have wthin the precinct of theire sayd lordships or lawdaie waife, straife, infangthefe, outfangthefe, treasure trovie, deodandes, goodes & chatels of felons & of psons

condemned or outlawed of felonie or murther, put in exigent for felonie or murther, & also wreeke dee mer, wharfage & customes of strangers as they have had in time past, as though such privileges, granted unto them by point of Charter, any thinge in that act to the contrarie notwthstandinge, as in the sayd act of Parliament more at large it may appeare.

And for as much as Byshops & other ecclesiasticall psons beinge Lordę Marchers, havinge the like liberties, casualties pfittes & comodities wthin theire Lordships Marchers & Lordships roiall wthin ye sayd dominion or principalitie of Wales, were not provided by the expresse letter of the sayd Statute in like sort as ye laie & temporall Lordę Marchers were, but rather of purpose as it should seeme forgotten & left out of the said act against all reason and good equitie; And for as much also as the heires & successors of ye laie & temporall Lordę Marchers then beinge, were not provided for by ye limitacon and expresse wordes of the sayd act as well as theire auncestors & pdecessors were as reason would they should have beene.

It may please yor Majesties of yor most gratious favour & benignitie at the humble sute and supplicacon of yor sayd faithfull subjectę the Lordes Marchers that now are in ye sayd dominion of Wales both spirituall & temporall, to graunt that it may by the assent of the Lordes spirituall & temporall & ye Comons in this psent Parlement assembled be ordeined established, and enacted by ye authoritie of this present Parlement, that as well yor sayd spirituall & ecclesiasticall subjectę Lordę Marchers, now havinge Lordships Marchers or Lordships Roiall in Wales aforesayd and theire successors and the successors of either of them, as also ye heires and successors of ye Lordes temporall Marchers, that then were, or now be and the heres or successors of every of them beinge, or wch heerafter shal be Lordes Marchers wthin theire Lordships Marchers and Lordships roiall in the dominion or principalitie of Wales shall have & enjoy to them & to their heires and successors respectivelie & severallie for ever the moietie & halfe of every forfeiture, of all & every comon maineprise, recognisance for the peace, or appearance forfeited by any their Tenants inhabitinge wthin any of theire Lordships Marchers or Lordships Roiall, and they to be payd the same moietie or halfe by the handes of the shirife of the Countie for the time beinge, after

such forme & sort, as the sayd laie or temporall Lordes Marchers have beene or ought to have beene payd the same by force of the sayd Statute.

And further shall have all such mises & profittes of their Tenants as the Lordes Marchers spirituall or temporall respectively or severallie had or used to have at theire first entrie into their landes in times past before the makinge of the sayd act or statute. And also shall have hold & keep wthin the precinct of theire sayd lordships all such Courtes baron, Courtes leete, and lawdaies, and all & every thinge and thinges to the same Courtes belonginge, and also shall have wthin the precinct of theire sayd severall lordships or lawdaies all such waife, straife, infangtheefe, outfangtheefe, treasure trovie, deodandes, goodes and chattels of felons, & of psons condemned or outlawed of felonie or murder, put in exigent for felonie or murder, and also all such wreck de mer, warfage and customes of strangers, as the Lordes Marchers spirituall and temporall respectivelie and severallie had and used in times past before the makinge of the sayd Statute.

Mr. Theophilus Bevans Examined a Coppy.

Libera warrena concessa fuit Eꝑo Menevensi in ꝏibus terris suis dominicis de Pebidiauke coc̃ ab Edw 1° daꝯ 6° die Maii a° reg̃ sui quinto ⁊ 12° die Novembris a° reg̃ sui 9°.

Leirwite, emenda pro curruptione native.

Free warren was granted to the Bishop of St. David's in all his demesne lands of Pebidiauke grants by Edward Ist on the 6th day of May in the 5th year of his reign,[1] and the 12th day of November in the 9th year of his reign.[2]

"Leirwite", the sum to be paid for defiling a bondwoman.

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[1] 1278. [2] 1282.

fol. 3. [E]xtent oīm terrarū et reddituū Dni Eꝑi Meneū fact ꝑ Magr̃m Dauid Fraunceys Cancellar̃ Meneuens tempore venerabil patris Dni Dauid Martyñ Dei gr̃a Eꝑi loci anno Dni miltmo cccmo vicesimo sexto.

MENEUIA.

Dñs Thomas Arthur̃, Willm̃s Henry, Phus Curteys, Dauid ap Walter, Iohes de Neth, Iohes Baty, Robertus le Taylor, Phus Ady, Petrus Gogauñ, Thomas Knyght̃, ⁊ Stephus Iohn. Iurati disunt ꝑ sacr̃m eoꝝ.

Q̃d edificia lapidia ibm valent ꝑ annū . . . . ijs.

Itm dicūt q̃d pastura infra clausū muri valet per annū . ijs.

Itm dicunt q̃d Dñs het ibm iij molendina aquatic̃ videlt molend juxta villā Meneū. molēdinū de Saluach et molend de Poulthcaȣok; et valent ꝑ annū [sc̃]dm verū valorem xxlī. Itm dicūt q̃d si dict molendina sint in manū Dni ꝓpositus ville de exit eoꝝdm respondebit.

Itm dicūt q̃d Dñs het ibm nund bis in anno vidz ad festum Pentecosteñ et in festo Nat̃ Sc̃i Iohis Bap̃te, et durant ꝑ vij dies et valent plita et tolloñ eaꝝdm ꝑ annū . . . . . vs.

Itm dicunt q̃d Dñs het ibm mꝫcatū quolīt die Iouis et valet tolnet̃ ejusdm ꝑ annū ijd. Et valent plita ⁊ ꝑquis hundr̃ ibm ꝑ annū . . . . . xxs.

Itm dicūt q̃d Dñs het in villa unam domū que vocatr Longa domus et valet ꝑ annū sc̃dm verū valorem . . . . xs.

Sma xxjlī. xixs. ijd.

Memorand'[1] quod { Bouata terre / ⁊ / carrucata terræ sive hida } continet { 7 acras / 80 acras }

[1] Written in a seventeenth-century hand at the bottom of the page.

Extent of all the lands and rents of the Lord Bishop of St. David's made by Master David Fraunceys, Chancellor of St. David's, in the time of the Venerable Father the Lord David Martyn, by the grace of God Bishop of the place, in the year of our Lord 1326.

ST. DAVID'S.

Master Thomas Arthur, William Henry, Philip Curteys, David ap Walter, John de Neth, John Baty, Robert the Tailor, Philip Ady, Peter Gogauñ, Thomas Knyght, and Stephen John, the Jurors, say on their oaths—

That the stone buildings there are worth yearly . . 2*s.*

Item, they say the pasture within the enclosure of the wall is worth yearly . . . . . 2*s.*

Item, they say that the Lord has there three water mills, that is the mill outside the town of St. David's, the mill at Saluach [Solva], and the mill at Poulthcaŭok [Pwllcaerog], and they are worth yearly according to their true value £20. Item they say if the said mills are in the Lord's hands the Reeve of the town answers for their outgoings.

Item, they say that the Lord has a fair there twice a year, namely at Whitsuntide and the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the fair lasts for seven days, and the pleas and the tolls thereat are worth yearly . . . . . 5*s.*

Item, they say that the Lord has a market there every Thursday, and the yearly value of the tolls of it are 2*d.*, and the pleas and perquisites of the Hundred there are worth yearly . . 20*s.*

Item, they say that the Lord has in the town a house which is called the "Long House," and it is worth yearly according to its true value . . . . . 10*s.*

Total £21 19*s.* 2*d.*

Memorandum that { A bovate of land and a carucate or a hide } of land } contains { 7 acres / 80 acres

Whitwell. Itm dicunt q̃d Thomas de Beck Eps̃us Meneũ[1] ordinavit locũ qui vocatur Whitwelt noĩe Hospitalis p debilib3 et impotentib3 Capellanis ⁊ aliis ad hospitalitatem tenend ⁊ assignavit eidm domui iij. burgag̃ ⁊ dĩ in villa Meneũ iiij acr ⁊ dĩ terr̃ ⁊ tram suic̃ in diṽs locis ⁊ valet p annũ s̃m verũ valorem . . cs.

D'nle' D'ni. Itm dicunt qd Dñs het ibm in dñico in dis campis ṽ lxxiij acr̃ t̃ valet acr̃ ad locand p annũ viijd. Et seiare debet sup acr̃ fri iiij b3 Et sup acr̃ fab ord ⁊ aveñ viij b3 Et respondeb ad iij g^a^nũ de quolĩt gen̄e bladi.

Sm^a^ xlviijs. viijd.

Prata ⁊ Pastur'. Itm dicũt q̃d Dñs het ibm apud Croisdugil ix acr̃ prati ⁊ val3 acr̃ ad locand p annũ xviijd. Et apud Lanponseñ j acr̃ ⁊ dĩ ⁊ juxt^a^ ripam de Alun v acr̃ ⁊ val3 acr̃ ad locand p annũ xviiid.

Itm dicunt q̃d Dñs het pastũr in zabulo viz. lx acr̃ ⁊ val3 pastur̃ cujuslĩt acr̃ cum fengerio viijd. p annũ de vij acr̃ Et qualĩt acr̃ de residuo sine fengio ijd. Et apud Holdecastelt dĩ acr̃ pastur̃ Et apud Knokeheyward j stang̃, Et apud Poruair̃ Etheyñ dĩ acr̃ Et vat in toto p annũ ijs. Et apud Pencors j acr̃ dĩ ⁊ val3 p annũ xijd. Et dic̃ q̃d si dc̃a terra ⁊ pastur̃ fuit in manu Dni possent sustineri xij grossa avia c bidentes ⁊ xij porci. Et val3 pastur̃ cujuslĩt grossi aĩalis iiijd. Et p x bident̃ iiijd. Et p xii porc̃ vjd.

Sm^a^ xxvjs. iijd.

Ramsey. Itm dicunt q̃d Dñs het in Insula de Ramesey ij carucat̃ re ⁊ continet c acr̃ et val3 qual3 acr̃ ad locand p annũ ijd. Et possũt susteneri ibm x affr̃ c grossa aua ⁊ ccc bident̃ et val3 pastur̃ cujuslĩt grossi aĩat ijd. Et pro x bident̃ ijd.

[1] Beck was Bishop 1280-1293.

Whitwell. Item, they say that Thomas de Beck, Bishop of St. fol. David's, appointed a place known as Whitwell to be kept as a hospital for sick and infirm clergy and for hospitality for others, and assigned to the same house 3½ Burgage tenements and 4½ acres of land in the town of St. David's, and land and services in other places, and it is worth yearly, according to the true value, 100*s.*

Lord's Demesne. Item, they say that the Lord has there in demesne in different fields 73 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 8*d.*, and he should sow on each acre of wheat, 4 bushels, and each acre of beans, barley and oats 8 bushels, and he shall answer for 3 measures of each kind of grain.

Total 48*s.* 8*d.*

Meadows and Pasture. Item, they say that the Lord has at Croisdugil 9 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 18*d.*, and 1½ acres at Lanponfaen and along the bank of the Alun 5 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 18*d.*

Item, they say that the Lord has 60 acres of pasture among the sand, and the pasture of each acre, with the fern, is worth, as to 7 acres 8*d.* a year, and each acre of the rest, without the fern, is worth 2*d.*, and at Holdecastell half an acre of pasture, and at Knockheyward one stang, and at Porth Eiddyn half an acre, and the whole are worth yearly 2*s.*, and at Pencors an acre and a half which are worth yearly 12*d.*, and they say if all the said lands and pastures were in the Lord's own hands they would maintain 12 great cattle, 100 sheep, and 12 pigs, and the value of the pasture for each head of the great cattle is 4*d.*, and for 10 sheep 4*d.*, and for 12 pigs 6*d.*

Total 26*s.* 3*d.*

Ramesey. Item, they say that the Lord has in the Island of Ramesey 2 carucates of land containing 100 acres, and each acre is worth to let 2*d.* a year, and there can be kept there 10 horses, 100 head of great cattle, and 300 sheep, and the pasture for each head of great cattle is worth 2*d.*, and for every 10 sheep 2*d.*, and they say that the Lord

Et dicunt q̃d Dñs potest here ibid c carectat̃ rusci ⁊ brueſ̃ ⁊ valȝ carect̃ iijd. Et Dñs potest here ibid sine destinct̃ p coquina De[1] cunic̃los Et valent sc̃dm verū valorem . . . xxxiiijs. iijd.

Sm[a] lxxvs.

Burgens' qui tenent sine carta. Itm dicunt q̃d Iohes Lewet ⁊ Dauid Lewet tenent dī burg̃ sine terr̃ ⁊ redd p annū vjd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm Sc̃i Michis.

fol. 4. Itm Wiffs Cocus tenȝ j burg̃ cū dī acr̃ terre ⁊ redd p a[m] xijd. eisdm ꝓmīs.

Itm Isabella Palmer tenȝ q[a]rt̃ ptem uni[9] burg̃ ⁊ redd p anñ iijd. eisdem ꝓmīs.

Itm Johes Page tȝ iii q[a]rꝓ j burg̃ ⁊ redd p anñ ixd. eisd ꝓm̃is.

Itm Dauid ap Walꝓ tȝ iij burg̃ ⁊ dī ⁊ redd p annū iiijs. vjd. eisdm ꝓm̃is.

Itm Robertus Whith tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd per annū xijd. eisdm ꝓm̃is.

Itm Iohes Blackualdyng̃ tȝ j q[a]rt̃ burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū iijd. eisd ꝓis.

Itm Iohes Low tȝ quart̃ burg̃ ⁊ redd ixd. p anñ eisd ꝓm̃is.

It̃ Walterus Crofte tȝ iij burg̃ ⁊ redd per annū iijs. eisd ꝓis.

It̃ Iohes Kedy tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd p anñ xijd. eisdm ꝓmīs.

It̃ Phus Ady tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd ꝓis.

It̃ Dauid Sporñ tȝ iij q[a]rt̃ burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū ixd. eisdm ꝓmīs.

[1] So in the MS., for D = 500.

is able to take thence 100 loads of rushes and heath; each load is worth 3*d.*, and the Lord is able to take there, without injury to the stock, 500 rabbits for cooking, and they are, in actual value, worth 33*s.* 4*d.*

Total 75 shillings.

Burgesses who hold without Deed. Item, they say that John Lewellyn and David Lewellyn hold half a burgage tenement without land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6*d.*

Item, William the Cook holds one burgage tenement with half an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* 6d.

Item, Isabella Palmer holds a quarter part of one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Item, John Page holds three quarters of one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Item, David ap Walter holds 3½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.*

Item, Robert Whith holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Blackualdyng̃ holds a quarter of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Item, John Low holds a quarter of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Item, Walter Crofte holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.*

Item, John Kedy holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Ady holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, David Sporñ holds ¾ of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Iī Iohes Reuel tz qᵃrī burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū iijd. eisdm ⁊is.

Iīm Willms Molendinar̃ tz tertiā ptem j Burg̃ de cui⁹ redditu Iohes de la Chaumbr̃ oñatʳ.

Iī Iohes tz iij qᵃrī burg̃ ⁊ reddit p annū xijd. ob eisdm ⁊mis cū redd dce tertie ptis burg̃.

Iī Thomas Brovñ tz viij Burg̃ ⁊ j qᵃrī ⁊ redd p añ viijs. iijd. eisdm ⁊mis.

Iī Dauid Coyg tz di Burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisdm ⁊mis.

Iī Phus Curteys tz j acr̃ ⁊re ⁊ stang̃ ⁊ redd p annū ijd. eisdm ⁊mis.

Iī Kedyuor tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisdm ⁊mis.

Iī Adᵃm ap Ieuᵃn tz j burg̃ ⁊ ⁊tiā ptē uni⁹ burg̃ ⁊ redd p aᵐ xvjd. eisdm ⁊mis.

Iīm Stephus Iohn tz dī burg̃ ⁊ j membr̃ ⁊ redd p aᵐ viijd. eisdm ⁊mis.

Iī Wills Henry tz ij burg̃ dī ⁊ redd ijs. vjd. p annū eisd ⁊mis ⁊ quolt altero anno ijs.

No' de redd' alt' nis annis solvend'.

Iī Wills Davy tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p aᵐ xijd. eisd ⁊is.

Iī Phus Gogaun tz j burg̃ dī ⁊ redd p añ xixd. eisd ⁊is.

Iī Phus Meyler tz dī burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisd ⁊is.

Iīm Iohes Robyñ tz j burg̃ dī ⁊ redd p añ xviijd. eisd ⁊mis.

Iīm Stephus Nest tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd ⁊mis.

Item, John Reuel holds ¼ of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Item, William the Miller holds the third part of a burgage tenement, the rent of which is charged to John de la Chaumbr̃.

Item, John holds ¾ of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times for it 12½*d.*, with the rent of the said third part of a burgage tenement.

Item, Thomas Brovñ holds 8¼ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 8*s.* 3*d.*

Item, David Coyg holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, Philip Curteys holds one acre of land and a stang,[1] and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.*

Item, Kedyuor holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Adam ap Jevan holds 1⅓ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.*

Item, Stephen John holds half a burgage tenement with one portion, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.*

Item, William Henry holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.* and every alternate year 2*s.*

The names of renters who pay in alternate years.

Item, William Davy holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Gogaun holds 1½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 19*d.*

Item, Philip Meylẽ holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, John Robyñ holds 1½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.*

Item, Stephen Nest holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

[1] Stang is a measure of land; see Maddox's *Form. Ang.*, 127.

Itm Thoñ Knyght tz ij Burg j quart ⁊ tre de Affes[1] ⁊ tre Willi Treget ⁊ trā Magot ⁊ redd p annū vs. xjd. qa.

It Walterus Ionas tz j burg ⁊ sextam ptem j burg ⁊ redd p annū xiiijd. eisd tis.

It Iohes Wrotham tz iij pt j burg ⁊ redd p annū iiijd. eisd tis.

It Iohes Chapelleyne tz quint pt uni burg ⁊ redd p annū xd. eisd tmis.

Itm Ieuan ap Adam tz dī burg ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisd tis.

It Iohes Croñ tz dī burg ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisd tis.

It Elena Oweyñ tz ij Burg ⁊ redd p annū ijs. eisd tis.

It Lewet ap Morys tenz j burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd tmis.

It Dauid Ianckyñ tz ij Burg ⁊ redd p annū ijs. eisd tis.

It Wills Voyle tz dī burg ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisd tmis.

It Dauid ap Kedy tz dī burg j quart ⁊ redd p am ixd. eisd t.

It Ieuan ap Ieuan tz j quart burg ⁊ redd p annū iijd. eisd tmis.

It Wills Orliens tz j Burg dī ⁊ redd p annū xviijd. eisd tmis.

It Iohes Tankard tz ij act tre ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd tis.

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[1] If this is, as it appears, a proper name it is somewhat hard to say what it is. It appears to have no mark of any contraction over it. If not a proper name it might be "assis," land of assize.

Item, Thomas Knyght holds 2¼ burgage tenements, of the land of Affes and of the land of William Treget and of the land of Magot, and pays yearly 5*s.* 11¼*d.*

Item, Walter Jonas holds one burgage tenement, and ⅙ of another, and pays yearly at the same times 14*d.*

Item, John Wrotham holds 3 parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.*

Item, John Chapelleyne holds the fifth part of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 10*d.*

Item, Jevan ap Adam holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, John Croñ holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, Elena Oweyñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.*

Item, Llewellyn ap Morys holds 1 burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, David Janckyñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.*

Item, William Voyle holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, David ap Kedy holds half a burgage tenement, and ¼ of another, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Item, Jevan ap Jevan holds ¼ of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Item, William Orliens holds one and a half burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.*

Item, John Tankard holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Itm Adam Roscbet tz dī burg ⁊ redd p annū vjd eisd ꝯmis.

It Wilts Orleens Dauid Morys Dauid Oweyñ ⁊ Dñs Gregor tenent j burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd t.

It Wilts Potety tz dī burg ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisd ꝯis.

It Wilts Martyñ tz dī burg ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisd ꝯmis.

It Iorꝯth Crobba tz vj^ta ptem uni^o burg ⁊ redd p annū ijd. eisd ꝯmis.

It Dauid Moris tz j Burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd ꝯis.

It Adam Ionas tz j burg ⁊ redd p a^m xijd. eisd ꝯmis.

It Walꝯus Cader tz j burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd ꝯmis.

It Wilts Molend tz j burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd ꝯmis.

It Thomas Fraunceys tz j burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd ꝯ.

It Ieuan Bugeil tz vj pt uni^o Burg ⁊ redd p annū ijd. eisd ꝯ.

It Dauid Oweyñ tz iij pt uni^o burg ⁊ redd p annū iiijd. eisd ꝯ.

It Robertus le Taillour tz ij burg ⁊ dī parū un^o ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vd. eisd t.

It Phus M^oedith tz i burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd ꝯ.

It Phus Aylmer tz j burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd. ꝯ.

Item, Adam Roscbet holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, William Orleens, David Morys, David Oweyñ and Master Gregory hold one burgage tenement, and pay yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, William Potety holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, William Martyñ holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6d.

Item, Joruerth Crobba holds a sixth part of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.*

Item, David Moris holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Adam Jonas holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Walter Cadeř holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, William the Miller holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Thomas Fraunceys holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Jevan Bugeil holds six parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.*

Item, David Oweyñ holds three parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.*

Item, Robert the Tailor holds 2½ burgage tenements and a small piece, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 5*d.*

Item, Philip Meredith holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Aylmeř holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Iť Wilłs Iordañ tȝ j burg̃ dï ⁊ redd ꝑ annū xviijd. eisd ꝯ.

Iť Iohes de Neth tȝ ij burg̃ ⁊ redd ꝑ annū ijs. eisd ꝯ.

Iť Dauid le Proute tȝ dï burg̃ j quart ⁊ rẽdd ꝑ annū ixd. eisd. ꝯ.

Iť Wilłs Pywe tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd ꝑ a^m xijd eisd ꝯ.

Itm Ricus Knyght tȝ dï burg̃ ⁊ redd ꝑ annū vjd. eisd ꝯ.

Iť Dauid Ady tȝ dï burg̃ ⁊ redd ꝑ annū vjd. eisd ꝯ.

Iť Iohes de Myddelhult tenȝ j burg̃ ⁊ dï ⁊ redd ꝑ annū ijs. vjd. eisd ꝯ.

Iť Robertus le Zonge tȝ dï burg̃ ⁊ quart ⁊ redd ꝑ annū xd. ob eisd ꝯ.

Iť Stephus Poyns tȝ j acr ꝯre ⁊ redd ꝑ annū jd. ob eisdm ꝯ.

Iť Phus Pkyñ tenȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd ꝑ annū xijd. eisd ꝯ.

Iť Thom^as Arthur tȝ ij burg̃ j quart ⁊ redd ꝑ annū ijs. iiijd.

Iť Iohes Baty tȝ ij burg̃ j quart ⁊ redd ꝑ annū ijs. iiijd. eisd ꝯ.

Iť Wilłs Thomas tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd ꝑ annū xijd. eisd ꝯ.

Iť Thomas Arthur tȝ ij burg̃ j quart ⁊ redd ꝑ annū ijs. iijd eisd ꝯ.

Iť Thom^as Menedu tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd ꝑ annū xijd. eisd ꝯ.

Iť Wilłs Pety tȝ dï burg̃ ⁊ redd ꝑ annū vjd. eisd ꝯ.

Item, William Jordan holds one and a half burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.*

Item, John de Neth holds two burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.*

Item, David le Proute holds half a burgage tenement, and a quarter of another, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Item, William Pywe holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Richard Knyght holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, David Ady holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6d.

Item, John de Myddelhult holds 1½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.*

Item, Robert le Zonge holds half a burgage tenement and a quarter of another, and pays yearly at the same times 10½*d.*

Item, Stephen Poyns holds an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 1½*d.*

Item, Philip Pkyñ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Thomas Arthur holds 2¼ burgage tenements, and pays yearly 2*s.* 4*d.*

Item, John Baty holds 2¼ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 4*d.*

Item, William Thomas holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Thomas Arthur holds 2¼ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 3*d.*

Item, Thomas Menedu holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, William Pety holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Iť Eynoñ Consť tȝ dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū vjd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Ieuᵃn Welch tȝ ij burg̃ j quarť ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū ijs̄ iijd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Iohes Cadeř tenȝ iij Burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū iijs̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Morys Monk tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū xijd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Iohes Ithel tȝ j burg̃ j quarť ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū xvd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Dauid Prestre tȝ burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū xijd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Walꝯus Orliens tȝ dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū vjd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Ieuᵃn Bregach tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ dī ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū xviijd̄. ob eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Wills Nicol tȝ duas ꝑtes uniᵒ burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū viijd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Dauid Vitreator tȝ ij ꝑť j burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū viijd̄. eisd̄ ťis.

Iť Phus Hopekyñ redd̄ ꝑ annū ꝑ iij ꝑtibȝ j burg̃ ⁊ dī acř juxᵃ Alun ꝑ annū xiijd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Isabella Kedy tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū xijd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Walꝯus Pistor tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ dī ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ anñ xviijd̄. eisd̄m ℞.

Iť Elena Kyft tȝ Dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū vjd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Iť Mariota Fot ⁊ Dauy Ibel tenent dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ ꝑ annū vjd̄. eisd̄ ℞.

Item, Eynoñ Consť holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, Jevan Welch holds 2¼ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 3*d.*

Item, John Cadeř holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.*

Item, Morys Monk holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Ithel holds 1¼ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 15*d.*

Item, David Prestre holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Walter Orliens holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, Jevan Bregach holds 1 and a half burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18½*d.*

Item, William Nicol holds two parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.*

Item, David the Glazier holds two parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.*

Item, Philip Hopekyñ for 3 parts of a burgage tenement, and for half an acre of land adjoining the Alan,[1] pays yearly at the same times 13*d.*

Item, Isabella Kedy holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Walter the Baker holds 1½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.*

Item, Helena Kyft holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, Mariota Fot and Davy Ibel hold ½ a burgage tenement, and pay yearly at the same times 6*d.*

[1] The River Alan.

Iť Dauid Benedic tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xijd̃. eisd̃ ℞mīs.

Iť Ioħes Tankard̃ tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xijd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Ioħes Gwyñ tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xijd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Ioħes ap Pħ tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xijd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Ioħes Beneamende tȝ j q^a^rť burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū iijd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Petr̃ ap Gogaun tȝ dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū vjd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Michel Madina tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xijd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Ioħes Bola tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xijd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Wasmyhangel tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xijd̃ eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Pħus Elys tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xijd̃. eisd̃ ℞m̃is.

Iťm Pħus Hullemon tȝ j quarť burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū iijd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iťm Hugo Tynfriťħ p iij ptibȝ uni^ꝰ^ burg̃ redd̃ p a^m^ ixd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Oweyne Textor tȝ j teñť ⁊ redd̃ p annū ijd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Weyruyť fiť Dauid tȝ dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū vjd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Iť Ioħes Lucas tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xijd̃. eisd̃ ℞.

Item, David Benedic holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Tankard holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Gwyñ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John ap Philip holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Beneamende holds a quarter of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Item, Peter ap Gogaun holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, Michel Madina holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, John Bola holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Wasmyhangel holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Elys holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Hullemon holds a quarter of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Item, Hugo Tynfrith for 3 parts of one burgage tenement pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Item, Oweyne the Weaver holds one tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.*

Item, Weyruyt, the son of David, holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, John Lucas holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Iť Adam Vichaun tenet j burg̃ dī ⁊ redd̄ p annū xviijd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Wills Bullok tꝫ dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū vjd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Iohes Pengam tꝫ dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p am vjd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Dauid Somer̃ tꝫ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū xijd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Maurici⁹ ap Phī tꝫ iij burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū iijs. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Cadogan⁹ le Harp tꝫ dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū vjd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Ricus Vitreator tꝫ iij pť uni⁹ burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū iiijd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Iohes Hene tꝫ duas ptes uni⁹ burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū viijd̄ eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Iohes Bidellus tꝫ dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū vjd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Wills Robyñ tꝫ j Burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū xijd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Wills Gurgene tꝫ v ptes j Burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū xd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Clemens Wlech tꝫ vj pť j Burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū ijd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Moruyth Bleyth Dauid Morydic et Stephus Poyns tenent iij pť j Burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū viijd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Itm Ieuan ap Merydith tꝫ dī burg̃ ⁊ parū plus ⁊ redd̄ p am vjd̄. ob eisd̄ ℘.

Iť Iordanus Robelyñ tꝫ j burg̃ cū qarť ⁊ redd̄ p annū xvd̄. eisd̄ ℘.

Item, Adam Vichaun holds a burgage tenement and a half, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.*

Item, William Bullok holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, John Pengam holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, David Somer̃ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Maurice ap Philip holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.*

Item, Cadogan the Harper holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6d.

Item, Richard the Glazier holds three parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.*

Item, John Hene holds two parts of one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.*

Item, John the Beadle holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Item, William Robyñ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, William Gurgene holds five parts of one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 10*d.*

Item, Clement Wlech holds 6 parts of a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.*

Item, Moruyth Bleyth, David Morydic, and Stephen Poyns hold 3 parts of one burgage tenement, and pay yearly at the same times 8*d.*

Item, Jevan ap Meredith holds half a burgage tenement and a little more, and pays yearly at the same times 6½*d.*

Item, Jordan Robelyñ holds one burgage tenement with the fourth part of another, and pays yearly at the same times 15*d.*

Iť Dauid Porthmañ tȝ j Burg̃ ⁊ j acr̃ terre ⁊ redd̄ p annū xvijd̄. ob̄ eisd̄ ꝯ.

Iť Wilł Moructh̄ tȝ j Burgag̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū xijd̄. eisd̄ ꝯ.

Et omēs p̄dc̄i Burgens̄ tenent per antiquam tenuram.

Sm^a vjli. ixs̄. od̄.

Burgens' qui tenent p' cart'. Itm dicunt qd̄ dñs Iohes Gome tȝ j Burg̃ continens j mes̄ dī acr̃ ⁊ xx pticat̄ ꝯre p cartam ⁊ redd̄ p annū xijd̄. eisd̄ ꝯmīs ut s^a.

Iť Ricus Howelł tȝ j burg̃ cont̄ j acr̃ ꝯre ⁊ redd̄ p anñ xijd̄. tis ut s^a.

Iť Magr̃ Ricus de Moselwyk tȝ ij burg̃ cont̄ iij acr̃ ꝯre ⁊ redd̄ p annū iijs̄. tis ut s^a.

Iť Dauid Lanryañ tȝ unū burg̃ cont̄ j Mesuag̃ ⁊ unam acr̃ ꝯre sine libtate ville ⁊ redd̄ p annū vjd̄. tis ut s^a.

Iť Thom^as Arthur̃ tȝ j mēs cū curtilag̃ ⁊ redd̄ p a^m iijs̄. tis ut s^a.

Iť Iohes Fał de Haūford̄ tȝ j burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū xijd̄. tis ut s^a.

Iť Iohes Ithel tȝ j curtiłł ⁊ redd̄ p annū xviiid̄. ad fm sc̄i Michis.

Iť Dauid Someř tȝ diūs ortes[1] p cart̄ ⁊ redd̄ p a^m xijd̄. eodm ꝯmio.

Iť Thomas Denstoñ tȝ dī burg̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū vjd̄. eisd̄ ꝯ.

[1] Probably a mistake for "hortes". It is difficult to see otherwise what is the meaning of "ortes".

Item, David Porthman holds one burgage tenement and one acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17½*d.*

Item, William Morneth holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly 12*d.* at the same times.

And all the aforesaid burgages hold by the ancient tenure.

Total £6 9*s.* 0½*d.*

Burgages who sold by deed.

Item, they say that Sir John Gome holds one burgage tenement, containing one messuage, ½ an acre and 20 perches of land, by deed, and pays yearly at the same times as aforesaid 12*d.*

Item, Richard Howell holds one burgage tenement, containing an acre of land, and pays yearly at the times aforesaid 12*d.*

Item, Master Richard de Moselwyk holds 2 burgage tenements, containing 3 acres of land, and pays yearly at the times aforesaid 3*s.*

Item, David Lanryañ holds one burgage tenement, containing one messuage and one acre of land, without the freedom of the town, and pays yearly at the times aforesaid 6*d.*

Item, Thomas Arthuř holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the times aforesaid 3*s.*

Item, John Fat of Hauerford holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the times aforesaid 12*d.*

Item, John Ithel holds one curtilage, and pays yearly at the feast of St. Michael 18*d.*

Item, David Someř holds divers gardens by deed, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*

Item, Thomas Denstoñ holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.*

Iť Ricus Reymond tz j burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd ⁊.

Iť Dauid Coyg tz unū burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd ⁊.

Et omes tenent p cart ut pz in Registro.

Sma xijs.

Burgens' qui non reddu't redd'. Iť dic qd qued sunt burgag que non sunt onat de reddiť quia alia burgag sunt onat de codm reddiť p empcones ⁊ vendicones quoz sunt tenentes.

Magr Ricus de Mosselwyk tz j Mes cum curtiť sine redd.

Iť Phus Morydyc tz j ten.

Iť Wilts Martyn tenz j tenť.

Iť Robtus Rees j tenť.

Iť Walterus Orliens j tenť.

Iť Iohes fit Iohis le Glasewright j tenť.

Iť Dauid Aylm j tenť.

Iť Wiltus Henry j tenť.

Iť Iohn Philippot j tenť.

Et omes tenent sine reddiť.

Seruicia. Et omes pdci Burgens colligere debent fenū dni viz qd quilibt burgag siue unū burg siue ptra teneat unū hoiem ad pratum inueniet p unū diem pc cujustit opis ob. Et in eleccoe dni est an velit pecuniā accipe vel opa.

fol. 6 Itm dabūt p releuio xijd. cum acciderit p quolz burg.

Item, Richard Reymond holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*

Item, David Coyg̃ holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*

And all these hold by deed as appears in the Register.

Total 12*s.*

Burgesses who do not pay Rent. Item, they say that there are certain burgage tenements that are not subject to rent because other tenements are charged with these rents, in consequence of purchases and sales. Of which the tenants are:

Master Richard de Mosselwyk, who holds one messuage with a curtilage without rent.

Item, Philip Morydyc holds one tenement.

Item, William Martyñ holds one tenement.

Item, Robert Rees, one tenement.

Item, Walter Orliens, one tenement.

Item, John, the son of John the Glasewright, one tenement.

Item, David Aylmer, one tenement.

Item, William Henry, one tenement.

Item, John Philippot, one tenement.

And all these hold without rent.

Services. And all the aforesaid Burgesses ought to gather the Lord's hay, namely, each burgage tenant, whether he hold one burgage tenement or several, should find a man to work in the field for one day, and the value of each service is a halfpenny, and it is at the Lord's option to take the money or the work.

Item, they give for a relief whenever it occurs 12*d.* for each burgage tenement.

Et fac̃ secĩ molend̃ dni ⁊ debent morari ibm p iij tydas ⁊ ante recessu (*sic*) solue dent tholloñ.

Iĩ dic̃ q̃d custodire debent fugientes ad ecclam p j noct̃ pĩcio eoꝝ.

Et facient secĩ hundĩ de quindena in xv^{na}.

Et est cõe anĩciamenĩ eoꝝ pro simplic̃ t^{a}nsgĩ xijd̃.

Iĩ dic̃ q̃d tempore guerĩ sequi dent dñm Epm cũ feretro bti Dauid ⁊ cũ reliquiis ex ut^{a}q; pte. Ita q̃d illa nocte redire possint domi.

Iĩ tempore guerĩ custodire debent villam ppriam ⁊ circuitu (*sic*) ville.

Sm^{a} opũ autumpnath cxxx.
Et valent in pecunia vĩ.

Reddit' cera. Iĩ dic̃ q̃d Arthus Meneũ tenꝝ j curtilĩ ⁊ redd̃ p annũ j lĩ cere ad fm Sc̃i Michis p̃c̃ lib vjd̃.

Iĩ Walterus Fraunceys tꝝ j mẽs ⁊ redd̃ p annũ j libĩ cere eod̃ ꝓio ut s^{a}.

Iĩ Iohes Oweyne tꝝ j mes̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annũ j lib cere eod̃ ꝓio p̃c̃ ut s^{a}.

Iĩ Amabilla Symond̃ tꝝ j mẽs ⁊ redd̃ p annũ j lib cere eod̃ ꝓio p̃c̃ libĩ ut sup^{a}.

Sm^{a} libĩ cere iiij lĩ.
Et valent in pecunia ijs.

Reddit' Caponu'. Iĩm dic̃ q̃d Dauid Pant tꝝ j placeam cũ Curtilĩ ⁊ redd̃ p annũ iiij capoñ ad fm Sc̃i Michis p̃c̃ cuiusdĩ ijd̃.

And they do suit at the Lord's mill, and should remain there for 3 turns, and ought to pay the toll before departure.

Item, they say they should keep safely the fugitives to the Church for a night at their own risk.

And they do suit at the hundred court from 15 days to 15 days.

And there is a common fine for them, for a simple breach, 12*d*.[1]

Item, they say that in the time of war they are bound to follow the Lord Bishop with the shrine of the Blessed David and with the relics on either side.[2] Provided that they are able to return home the same night.

Item, in time of war they are bound to guard their own town and the bounds of the town.

Total Autumn Services, 130.
And they are worth in money 5*s*.

Rents of Wax. Item, they say that Arthur Menevensis holds one curtilage, and pays yearly one pound of wax at the feast of St. Michael, price per lb. 6*d*.

Item, Walter Fraunceys holds one messuage, and pays yearly one pound of wax at the same time as above.

Item, John Oweyne holds one messuage, and pays yearly one pound of wax at the same time, value as above.

Item, Amabilla Symond holds one messuage, and pays yearly one pound of wax at the same time, the value of a lb. as above.

Total of the pounds of wax 4 lbs.
And they are worth in money 2*s*.

Capon Rents. Item, they say that David Pant holds one plot with the curtilage, and pays yearly 4 capons at the feast of St. Michael, value of each is 2*d*.

[1] This seems to be the same as the present expression "simple" drunkenness, as opposed to "compound." A mere technical breach of rules not attended with anything more.

[2] An alternative translation may be suggested "with the shrine of the Blessed David and with the others from both parts," that is, from the English and Welsh parts of the manor.

It dñs Walꝑus Bole tz unam plac ⁊ redd p annū ij Capoñ eodm ꝓmis.

Sm^a Capoñ vj.
Et valent in pecunia xijd.

Redditus Cirothec'. Itm dicūt q̃d Dauid Coyg̃ tz una plac ⁊ redd p anñ j par cirothec ad fm sci Michis pc paris jd.

It Phus Curteys tz j plac ⁊ redd p annū j par cirothec eodm ꝓmio pc ut sup^a.

Sm^a Cirothec ij pia.
Et valet in pecunia ijd.

Lib' for' qui tene't p' cart'. Itm dicunt q̃d Walterus Orliens tenz in campo qui vocatur Emeleth xviij acr terr cū ptiñ p cart ⁊ redd p annū xvjs. ad fm Sci Michis.

It Daykyñ Aylmer tz ij acr ⁊ di apud Penbont ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vjd. eodm ꝓmio.

Itm Phus Cogauñ iz apud Kennynmarthbrethyñ v acr terr ꝓ redd p annū vs. eodm ꝓio.

Et omnes tenent p Cartam.

Sm^a xxiijs. vjd.

Reddit' curtilr'. Itm dicunt q̃d Ieu^an Bregath tz j curtilt q̃uod fuit Abbis de Talleu ⁊ redd p annū vs. ad fm sci Michis.

It Dauid Bregath tz j curtilt quod sint[1] quond Magri l'oncii ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eodem ꝓmio.

Itm idem Dauid tz j curt q̃d fuit Nichi de Mor^am ⁊ redd p a^m ijs. eod ꝓio.

[1] Query, for "fuit."

Item, Sir Walter Bole holds one plot, and pays yearly two capons at the same time.

Total of capons 6.
And they are worth in money 12*d.*

Glove Rents. Item, they say that David Coyḡ holds one plot, and pays yearly one pair of gloves at the feast of St. Michael, value of each pair 1*d.*

Item, Philip Curteys holds one plot, and pays yearly one pair of gloves at the same time, value of each as above.

Total of gloves 2 pair.
And they are worth in money 2*d.*

Free outside tenants who hold by deed. Item, they say that Walter Orliens holds in a field that is called Emeleth 18 acres of land with the appurtenances by deed, and pays yearly 16*s.* at the feast of St. Michael.

Item, Daykyn Aylmeř holds 2½ acres at Penbont, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* 6*d.*

Item, Philip Cogauñ holds at Kennynmarthbrethyñ 5 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 5*s.*

And they all hold by deed.

Total 23*s.* 6*d.*

Curtilage Rents. Item, they say that Jevan Bregath holds one curtilage which formerly belonged to the Abbot of Talley, and pays yearly at the feast of St. Michael 5*s.*

Item, David Bregath holds a curtilage which formerly belonged to Master Poncius, and he pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*

Item, the same David holds one curtilage which formerly belonged to Nicholas de Moram, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.*

Iť de curtilť Magři Iohis Duepynğ cū terra de Grentoñ ijš. eod ꝓio.

Iť de orto[1] Iohis Ithel xviijd. eod ꝓio ⁊ tꝫ ꝑ cartam.

Itm Dauid Somer redd ꝑ diuš ortis[1] xijd. eod ꝓio. que quid curtilť dči Iohis Ithel ⁊ Dauid Somer tenseunt cum reddiť assiš.

S'ma xijš. vjd.

Burgens[2] de vento. Iť dicunt q̃d Robertus Nonne dat dno ꝑ aduoč ville hend xijd. ad Pasche ⁊ ad fm sči Michis.

Iť Iohes le Harp ꝑ ead xijd. eisd ꝓmis.

Iť Dauid Aylineř ꝑ eadm xijd. eisd ꝓ.

Iť Tankard ꝑ eadm xijd. eisd ꝓ.

Iť Adam Dankyñ ꝑ eadm xijd. eisd ꝓ.

Iť Phus Skynneř xijd. eisd ꝓ.

Iť Henř Pycok ꝑ eadm xijd. eisd ꝓ.

Iť Robertus Keylok ꝑ eadm xijd. eisdm ꝓmis

S'ma viijš.

Aducat'. Iť dicunt q̃d Phus Isande dat dno ꝑ aduocač hend ijd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sči Mich.

Iť Iohes Beny ꝑ ead ijd. eisd ꝓ.

Iť Gwas Coch ꝑ ead ijd.

Iť Dauid Derle ꝑ eadm ijd.

Ieuan ap Eynoñ ꝑ eadm ijd.

Iť Keybor ꝑ ead ijd.

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[1] For "horto" and "hortis"?

[2] Probably burgesses who have *bought* the Lord's protection in addition to the burgage tenements.

Item, from the curtilage of Master John Duepyng̃ with the land of Grenton at the same time 2*s.*

Item, from the garden of John Ithel at the same time 18*d.*, and he holds by deed.

Item, David Somer pays for divers gardens 12*d.* at the same time, but the curtilages of the said John Ithel and David Somer go with the rents of assize.

Total 12*s.* 6*d.*

Burgesses in gross. Item, they say that for having the protection of the town Robert Nonne pays to the Lord at Easter and at the feast of St. Michael 12*d.*

Item, John the Harper for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Item, David Aylmer̃ for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Tankard for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Adam Dankyñ for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Philip Skynner̃ for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Item, Henry Pycok for the same at the same times 12*d.*

And Robert Keylok for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Total 8 shillings.

Protections. Item, they say that for having the Lord's protection Philip Isande pays the Lord at Easter and the feast of St. Michael 2*d.*

Item, John Beny for the same at the same times 2*d.*

Item, Gwas Coch for the same 2*d.*

Item, David Derle for the same 2*d.*

Jevan ap Eynoñ for the same 2*d.*

Item, Keybor for the same 2*d.*

Iť Isabelť Huget ꝑ eaď ijď.

Iť Iohñ Colhely ꝑ eaď ijď.

Iť Ieuan Turtyñ ꝑ eaď ijď.

Iť Sibilť ijď.

Iťm Kytemay ijď.

Iť Wilť Maryñ ꝑ eaďm ijď.

Iť Wilť Landoñ ꝑ eaďm ijď.

Iťm Iohñ Brydyñ ꝑ eaďm ijď.

Iť Isabelť Gromyñ ꝑ eaďm ijď.

Iť Phus Baldañ ꝑ eaď ijď.

Iť Phus Oweyñ ꝑ eaď ijď.

Ieuan Cocus ꝑ eaďm ijď.

Iť Iohes Page ꝑ eaď ijď.

Iť Riť Hop ꝑ eaď ijď.

Iť Dauid Cornewale ꝑ eaď ijď.

Iť Melath ꝑ eaďm ijď.

Sma iijs. xď.

Terra d'nica arrentat'. Iťm dicunt q̃d Iohes Frebody tz vj acr terre ⁊ redď ꝑ annū xviijs. ad fm sci Mich.

Iť Phus ap ñ̃ed tz viij acr terr ⁊ redď ꝑ annū xxiiijs. eodm ꝓmio.

Iť Dauid Oweyñ tz ij acr ꝓre ⁊ redď ꝑ am vjs. eodm ꝓmio.

Iť Dauid Aylm̃ tz iiij acr ⁊ redď ꝑ annū xijs. eodm ꝓ.

Iť Phus Curteys tz v acr ⁊ redď ꝑ annū xvs. eodm ꝓmio.

Item, Isabella Huget for the same 2*d.*

Item, John Colhely for the same 2*d.*

Item, Jevan Turtyñ for the same 2*d.*

Item, Sibella 2*d.*

Item, Kytemay 2*d.*

Item, William Maryner for the same 2*d.*

Item, William Landoñ for the same 2*d.*

Item, John Brydyñ for the same 2*d.*

Item, Isabella Gromyñ for the same 2*d.*

Item, Philip Baldañ for the same 2*d.*

Item, Philip Oweyñ for the same 2*d.*

Jevan Cocus for the same 2*d.*

Item, John Page for the same 2*d.*

Item, Richard Hoper for the same 2*d.*

Item, David Cornewale for the same 2*d.*

Item, Melath for the same 2*d.*

Total 3*s.* 10*d.*

The Lord's demesne Land let to rent. Item, they say that John Frebody holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the feast of St. Michael 18*s.*

Item, Philip ap Meredith holds 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 24*s.*

Item, David Oweyñ holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 6*s.*

Item, David Aylmer holds 4 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*s.*

Item, Philip Curteys holds 5 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 15*s.*

Iť Mauriĉ ap Dauid tȝ viij acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xxiiijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Dauid Bregath tȝ j acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū iijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Dauid ap Gogaun tȝ j acr̃ et redd̃ p annū iijs. eodm ꝑmio.

Iť Iohñ Benyñ tȝ j acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū iijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Wills Thoiñ tȝ iiij acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xijs. eodm ꝑmio.

Iť Walť Fraunceys tȝ iij acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū ixs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Mauriĉ Trefulethiñ tȝ vj acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xviijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Dauid Hen tȝ j acr̃ ⁊ di [⁊] redd̃ p annū iiijs. vjd.

Iť Phus Waskert tȝ j acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū iijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Ieuan Cantor tȝ dī acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū xviij d eod ꝑ.

Iť Adam Ionas tȝ j acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p anñ iijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Pwer Maynarthur̃ tȝ j acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p annū iijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Dauid Michel tȝ j acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p am iijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Mauriĉ ap Ph tȝ ij acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p am vjs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Ieuan ap Dauid de Trefulethyñ tȝ j acr̃ ⁊ redd̃ p anñ iijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Iohes de la Chambr̃ tȝ j acr̃ ⁊ dī ⁊ redd̃ p am iijs. vjd. eod ꝑ.

Item, Maurice ap David holds 8 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 24*s.*

Item, David Bregath holds one acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3*s.*

Item, David ap Gogaun holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3*s.*

Item, John Benyñ holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3*s.*

Item, William Thoñ holds 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 12*s.*

Item, Walter Fraunceys holds 3 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 9*s.*

Item, Maurice Trefulethiñ holds 6 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 18*s.*

Item, David Hen holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly 4*s.* 6*d.*

Item, Philip Waskert holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3*s.*

Item, Jevan Cantor holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 18*d.*

Item, Adam Jonas holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3*s.*

Item, Pwer Maynarthuř holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3*s.*

Item, David Michel holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4*s.*

Item, Maurice ap Philip holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6*s.*

Item, Jevan David de Trefulethyñ holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3*s.*

Item, John de la Chamber holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 3*s.* 6*d.*

Iť idm Iohes tȝ ij acr̃ ⁊ xx ptič ⁊ redd p a^m iijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Iohes Bele tȝ ij acr̃ ⁊ redd p a^m vjs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Phus Hulmañ tȝ dī acr̃ ⁊ redd p annū xviijd. eod ꝑ.

Iť Phus Cann tȝ ij acr̃ ⁊ redd p annū vjs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Iohes Middelhult tȝ ij acr̃ ⁊ redd p annū vjs. eod ꝑ.

Iť Magr̃ Henr̃ de Gohia tȝ iiij acr̃ ⁊ redd p annū iiijs. eod ꝑ.

Iť dñs Wiłłs Orliens tȝ j acr̃ ⁊ redd p a^m xijd. eodm ꝑmio.

Sm^a non notat^r hic qȝ t^ansit supi^9 cū dnič.

Sm^a acr̃ lxxiij acr̃ ⁊ xxx pticat.

Sm^a valor̃ Meneū p extent xlijlī. iijs. jd. ob.

HUNDR̃ WALLENS̃.

Porthlysky. Itm dicūt Iurati ibm viȝ Meyler ap Ph Ieu^an ap Lł ap Meyler. Ie^a Porthylysky. Moris ap Dauid. Phus ap Gurgene. Ad'm ap Skynn̄. Dauid ap Morydyc. Ieu^an ap Wiłł Morydyc. Vir[1] Lewel ap Morice ap Dauid, Ievan ap Ph ⁊ Ieu^an ap Vran p sacrm eoȝ q̃d Ieu^an Vach^aun, Robertus ap Ph ⁊ Wenthliañ fił Phi tenent iiij bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p anñ xls. ad Pasch ⁊ fm Sc̄i Mich ⁊ teñ p cart̃ ut pȝ in Registro. Iť dicūt qd ptit̃ ⁊ pquis hundr̃ Wallens̃ valent p annū xls.

[1] This is a conjectural reading: the first two letters are certainly *vi*, but the last looks a simple stroke |, and there is no contraction over it. But see p. 48, where Ievan Vir̃ occurs. It is probably part of the man's name.

Item, the same John holds 2 acres and 20 perches, and pays yearly at the same time 3*s*.

Item, John Bele holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6*s*.

Item, Philip Hulmañ holds ½ an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 18*d*.

Item, Philip Cann holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6*s*.

Item, John Middelhult holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6*s*.

Item, Master Henry de Goheria [Gower] holds 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 4*s*.

Item, Sir William Orliens holds 1 acre, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d*.

Total not noted here because counted above with the demesne.

Total acres, 73 acres and 30 perches.

Total of the value of St. David's by the extent, £42 3*s*. 1½*d*.

WELSH HUNDRED.

Porthlysky. Item, the Jurors there, that is, Meyler ap Philip, Jevan ap Llewellyn ap Meyler, Jevan Porthylysky, Moris ap David, Philip ap Gurgene, Adam ap Skynner, David ap Morydyc, Jevan ap William, Morydyc Vir [?], Llewellyn ap Morice ap David, Jevan ap Philip, and Jevan ap Vran, on their oaths say that Jevan Vaughan, Robert ap Philip, and Wenthlian the daughter of Philip, hold 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 40*s*., and they hold by deed as appears in the register. They also say that the pleas and perquisites of the Welsh Hundred are worth yearly 40*s*.

f.d. 7d. **Trefuergu.** Itm dicunt q̃d Phus ap Kedyuor Adam de Mynyth ⁊ cōporcionar̃ sui tenent duas bouat̃ terr̃ ⁊ redd̄ p am xvjd. ad Pasch.

Trefieru'th. Itm dic̃ q̃d Moris ap Ph Ieuan Carou ⁊ comporcionar̃ sui tenēt ij bouat̃ terr̃ ⁊ redd̄ p annū xvjd. ad Pasch.

Leyther. It̃ dicūt q̃d Meyler ap Ph ap Robyñ . Dauid ap Gurgeñ ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent duas bouat̃ terre ⁊ redd̄ p am ijs. iijd. ad Pasch.

Itm Henr̃ clicus ⁊ Dauid ap Gurgeñ ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent dī bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd̄ p annū xijd. ad fm Sc̃i Mich.

Trefuleythyn'. It̃ dic̃ q̃d Moris Vaur̃ ⁊ Dauid ap Morydyc teñ ibm ij caruc̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd̄ p annū iijs. vd. ad Pasch.

Trefiywyth'. It̃ dic̃ q̃d Adam ap Skeqmer̃, Ieuan Vir̃ ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenēt ibm ij bouat̃ terre ⁊ redd̄ p annū iijs. vd. ad fm Sc̃i Mich.

Seruc. Et omes ꝑdc̃i tenentes de hundr̃ ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ dabūt p hietto melius aīal si resideant sup terram dni si alibi vs. Et dc̃i tenentes de villa Porthlysky dabunt leyrwyt̃ viz si virgo ijs. si corrupt̃ xijd. Et dabunt quolz iij° anno collect̃ ouiū viz de qualz carucat̃ ꝑre j et valz p annū xijd. Et facient Molend̄ sect̃ ⁊ cariabunt gross mem̃ ad iij Molend̄ viz ad Molend̄ Meñ Saluath ⁊ Poulckauok. Et custodire debent pisones in carcere dni ⁊ eosdm duc̃e apud Laweadeñ ⁊ Castrū Maur̃ ⁊ eosdm sequi ad furcas cū cornu. Et facient sect̃ hundr̃ de quindena in quindenā p sum̃ uni° noctis. Et dabūt gall viz vj p̃c̃ vjd. ad fm Nat̃ Dñi

It̃ tenentes de Trefuergu ⁊ Trefieuth ij gall p̃c̃ ijd. cod ꝑio.

Trefuergu. Item, they say that Philip ap Kedyvor, Adam de Mynyth, and their co-owners hold two bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 16*d.*

Trefiera'th. Item, they say that Moris ap Philip, Jevan Carou, and their co-owners hold 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 16*d.*

Leyther. Item, they say that Meyler ap Philip ap Robyñ, David ap Gurgeñ, and their co-owners hold 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 2*s.* 3*d.*

Item, Henry the Clerk and David ap Gurgeñ, and their co-owners hold half a bovate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.*

Trefuleythyn. Item, they say that Moris Vaur and David ap Morydyc hold there 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 3*s.* 5*d.*

Treflywyth'. Item, they say that Adam ap Skeqmeř, Jevan Viř, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 5*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid tenants of the Hundred and their co-owners give for a heriot the best beast if they reside on the Lord's land; if elsewhere 5*s.* And the said tenants of the town of Porthlysky give "leyrwyt," namely, if a virgin, 2*s.*, if otherwise 12*d.* And they give in every third year collection of sheep, namely, one for each carucate of land. And this is worth yearly 12*d.*

And they do suit at the mills, and they carry the heavy materials to the three mills, namely, to the mills of St. David's, Solva, and Pwllcarrock. And they are to keep the prisoners in the Lord's prison, and escort them to Lawhaden and Castle Maurice, and follow them to the gallows with a horn.

And they do suit at the Hundred Court from fifteen days to fifteen days by summons of one night. And they give fowls, namely, six at Christmas, value 6*d.*

Item, the tenants of Trefuergu and Trefieuerth give two fowls at the same time, value 2*d.*

Et tenent̃ de Leyther̃ j gall̃ p̃c̃ jd. eod̃ ꝓio.

Et tenentes de Trefuleythyñ ij gall̃ p̃c̃ ijd. eod̃m ꝓio.

Et tenentes de Treflywywyth̃ j gall̃ p̃c̃ jd. eod̃m ꝓio.

Et dabunt thollñ de equis emptis ⁊ venditis.

Et tempore guerre sequi debent feretrū b̃ti Dauid ꝑ̃ put Burg̃ de villa Meneū ut s̃ᵃ.

Et tenentes de Trefuergu metere debent ꝑ ij dies ad cibū d̃ni p̃c̃ cuiusl̃it opis jd. vel dabūt ꝑ opc ijd. ꝑ elecc̃one d̃ni.

Et tenentes de Trefierūth̃ mete debent ꝑ ij dies ad cibū d̃ni p̃c̃ opis ut s̃ᵃ.

Et tenentes de Leyther̃ mete debent ꝑ iij dies ad cibū d̃ni p̃c̃ opis ut s̃ᵃ.

Et tenentes de Treflywyth̃ mete debent ꝑ iij dies p̃c̃ opis ut supᵃ.

Et si fuit wreccū sup mare sequi debent cornu ad litus maris ⁊ bona custodire ib̃m.

Et custodire debent Nund̃ d̃ni in villa Meneū sūptibꝫ suis, et est cōc̃ anciamenṭ coꝫ vijs.

fol. 8.

Smᵃ gall̃ xij et valent xijd.
Smᵃ opū autumpnal̃.
Smᵃ bidenc̃ xijd.
Smᵃ in pecunia ijs.

Trefelydyr.

Ib̃m dicunt qd̃ Rether ab Cadogᵃn, Moris Vaur ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent ib̃m ij bouat̃ ꝓre ⁊ redd̃ ꝑ annū xviijd. ad Pasch̃ et facient omia suicia ut p̃dc̃i ex' Leyrwyt ⁊ messione ⁊ dabunt j gall̃ ꝓmio ut supᵃ.

And the tenants of Leyther a fowl at the same time; value 1*d.*

And the tenants of Trefuleythyñ 2 fowls at the same time, value 2*d.*

And the tenants of Trefluynywyth one fowl at the same time, value 1*d.*

And they pay toll on buying and selling horses.

And they are bound in time of war to follow the shrine of the Blessed David, as the burgesses of the town of St. David's, as above.

And the tenants of Trefuergu are bound to reap for 2 days the Lord finding food, the value of each service 1*d.*, or they give for the service at the Lord's option 2*d.*

And the tenants of Trefierwth are bound to reap for 2 days, the Lord finding food, the value of the service is as above.

And the tenants of Leyther are bound to reap for 3 days, the Lord finding food, the value of the service is as above.

And the tenants of Treflywyth are bound to reap for 3 days, the value of the service is as above.

And if there is a wreck on the sea, they are bound to attend on the sea shore at the sound of the horn and guard the goods there.

And they are bound to guard the Lord's markets in the town of St. David's at their own cost. And there is a common fine for them, 7*s.*

Total of the fowls 12, and their value 12*d.* fol. 2.
Total of Autumn services.
Total of sheep, 12*d.*
Total in money, 2*s.*

Trefelydyr. Item, they say that Rether ap Cadogan, Moris Vawr, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 18*d.*, and do all the aforesaid services except "Leyrwyt" and harvesting, and give one fowl at the above-mentioned time.

Tyrmynny. It dicūt q̃d Lewet ap Coch, Lewet ap Gruff ⁊ comporc̃onar̃ sui tenent ibm j carucat̃ terre ⁊ redd p annū iijs. iiijd. ad fm Sc̃i Mis Et facient omia suicia ut sa exs Leyrwyt messione, ⁊ galtis.

Tyrteynauk'. It dicūt q̃d Robertus Res, Iohes Clegir ⁊ comporc̃ sui teñ xliiij acr̃ tre ⁊ redd p annū iiijs. ad fm Sc̃i Mich. Et facient omia suic̃ ut sa ext leyrwyt, messione, tractu meñ ad Molend ⁊ gall pt Iohem Clegir̃ qui cariabit meñ ad Molend.

Kayrnedren'. It dic̃ q̃d Lewelt ap Guolth Celth, Ieuan ap Nicol ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenēt ibid ij bouat̃ tre ⁊ redd p annū xvijd. ad Pasch. Et facient omia suicia ut supa ext' leyrwyt messione ⁊ galtis.

Saluach' Syb'wyn'. It dicunt q̃d iidm Dauid Wehith, Dauid ap Gronowe ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent ibm iiij bouat̃ terre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. iiijd. ad fm Sc̃i Michis ⁊ facient omia suicia ut supa ext mess ⁊ galtis.

Saluach' Inferior. It dicūt q̃d Henr̃ ap Moris Adam de Saluach ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent ibm iiij bouat̃ tre ⁊ redd p añ iijs. vd. ad Pasc̃. Et facient omia suicia ut tenent̃ de vj primis vill supa de hundr̃.

Clegirtill' vir'. It dicūt qd Ieuan Hir̃, Ieuan ap Lt ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent ibm j bouat̃ tre ⁊ redd p añ ijs. ad fm Sc̃i Mich. Et facient omia suicia ut sa ext leyrwyt, messione, gall et custodia nundinaꝝ.

Harngleu' Inferior. It dicūt q̃d Lewet ap Dauid, Ieuan ap Cadiuor ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent ibm j bouat̃ tre ⁊ redd p am ijs. vjd. ad fm Sc̃i Mich. Et faciēt omia suicia ut tenent̃ de Clegirtilleuyr̃.

Trefboyth'. It dicunt q̃d Ieuan ap Lt ⁊ Cadogañ ap Lt ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent ibm j bouat̃ tre ⁊ redd p am iiijs. ad fm Sc̃i Mich. Et facient omia suicia ut tenentes de Clegirtillevir̃.

Tyrmynny. Item, they say that Lewellyn ap Coch, Lewellyn ap Griff, and their co-owners hold there one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 4*d.*, and do all the aforesaid services except "leyrwyt," harvesting, and fowls.

Tyrteynauk'. Item, they say that Robert Res, John Clegir, and their fol. co-owners hold 44 acres of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 4*s.*, and do all services as above except "leyrwyt," harvesting, carriage of materials to the mill and fowls, other than the said John Clegir who carries materials to the mill.

Kayrnedron'. Item, they say that Lewellyn ap Guolth Celth, Jevan ap Nichol, and their co-owners hold there two bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 17*d.*, and do all services as above, except "leyrwyt," harvesting, and fowls.

Saluach' Syb'wyn. Item, they say that the same David Wehith, David ap Gronowe, and their co-owners hold there 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.* 4*d.*, and do all services as above except harvesting, and fowls.

Salvach' Inferior. Item, they say that Henry ap Moris, Adam de Saluach, and their co-owners hold there 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Easter 3*s.* 5*d.*, and render all services as the tenants of the six first mentioned vills of the hundred.

Clegirtill' vir'. They say that Jevan Hir, Jevan ap Llewellyn, and their co-owners hold there one bovate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.*, and do all services as above except "leyrwyt," harvesting, fowls, and keeping markets.

Harnglou' Inferior. Item, they say that Llewellyn ap David, Jevan ap Cadivor, and their co-owners hold there one bovate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.* 6*d.*, and do all services as the tenants of Clegirtillevir.

Trefboyth'. Item, they say that Jevan ap Llewellyn and Cadogan ap Llewellyn and their co-owners hold there one bovate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 4*s.*, and do all services as the tenants of Clegirtillevir.

Trefflweyth'. It dic̃ q̃d Thom̃ ap Symond, Dd Capellanus ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenet ibm ij bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū iijs. iiijd. ad fm Sc̃i Mich. Et facient omia suicia ut tenentes de Clegirtillevir.

fol. 8d. Maynarthr'. It dicunt q̃d sunt in manu dni ibm iij acr̃ pre que fuerūt Gruff Trefleyo ⁊ valent p am ad locand iijs. It dicūt q̃d Lt ap Morys Iohes Kyng et comporc̃ sui tenent ibm iij bouat ⁊ dī ⁊ redd p ann̄ xijd. ad fm Pentecost Et soluent p ann̄ ptia (*sic*) Cirothec̃ ad idm fm pc̃ iijd. Et facient cepa omia suic̃ ut tenent de Clegirtillevir.

Trefcuelyn'. Itm dicūt q̃d Daykyn ap Gogaun Ieuan ap Daykyn ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent ibm ij bouat pre ⁊ redd p am xxd. ad fm Sc̃i Mich. Et fac̃ omia suicia ut tenentes de Clegirtillevir.

Sma terre iij carucat dī j bouat dī.
Sma galt ij Et valent ijd.
Sma cirothec̃ iij pia. Et vat iijd.
Sma reddit in denar xxiijs. vd.

TYDWALDY.

Nanttuan'. It dicūt q̃d Wilts Waur̃, Lt ap Ieuan ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent ibm j caruc̃ terre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. ad fm Sc̃i Michis.

Seruicia. Et omnes pdc̃i Tydwaldy dabūt p hiet melius aīal vel vs. p elecc̃oe dni si fuint residentes sup terram dni. Et si non fuint resident dabunt vs tm. Et dabunt p leyrwyt ijs. si vigo, si corrupta xijd. Et quolz iij anno dabūt collect bident viz de qualz caruc̃ terre j . ⁊ valz p annū ijs. Et fac̃ sect molend. Et cariare dent meim molend p. Rotis fusis inclusiuis cū bord Et fac̃ inclusiuos triū Molend ut sa sūptibz pp'is. Et valz opus illud p annū p omibz Tydwaldis xijd. Et fac̃ sect hundr̃ de quindena in quindenā. Et est cōe anciament eoz vijs.

Treffweyth'. Item, they say that Thomas ap Symond, David the chaplain, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 4*d.*, and do all services as the tenants of Clegirtillevir̃.

Maynarthr'. Item, they say that there are in the Lord's hand 3 acres of land which belonged to Griffith Trefleyo, and are worth yearly for letting 3*s.* Item, they say that Llewellyn ap Morys, John Kyng, and their co-owners there hold 3 bovates and a half, and pay yearly at Pentecost 12*d.*, and 3 pairs of gloves value 3*d.* at the same feast. And they do all other services as the tenants of Clegirtillevir̃.

Trefcuelyn'. Item, they say that Daykyñ ap Gogaun, Jevan ap Daykyñ, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 20*d.*, and do all services as the tenants of Clegirtillevir̃.

Total of the land 3½ carucates 1½ bovates.
Total of the fowls 2, and they are worth 2*d.*
Total of the gloves 3 pair, and they are worth 3*d.*
Total of the rents in money 23 shillings and 5 pence.

TYDWALDY.

Nannt'uan. Item, they say that William Wauř, Llewellyn ap Jevan, and their co-owners hold there one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid at Tydwaldy give for heriot the best beast or 5*s.* at the Lord's option, if they reside on the Lord's land, and if they are not resident they only give 5*s.* And they give for "leyrwyt" 2*s.* if a maid, if not 12*d.* And every third year they give collection of sheep, namely for each carucate of land 1, and the yearly value is 2*s.* And they do suit at the mill and are bound to carry the mill materials for wheels, spindles and sluices, with boards, and make sluices for the three mills above mentioned at their own cost. And the yearly value of that service for all Tydwaldy is 12*d.* And they do suit for the hundred court from fortnight to fortnight. And their common fine is 7*s.*

Et comparebūt coram Senescall q°ciens opus ⁊ vocat ſu int. Et debent fac̄e sūmag̃ de quolꝫ gñe bladi buis capital ⁊ cursalis crescent in Manriis dni de Pebidiauk usqꝫ Burtoñ, Lawadeyñ, Tresdyñ, ⁊ Landogy. Et si fecerit cariag̃ ad Manriū ubi dñs moram fecit habebūt p cibo unū panem nigrū tm. Et recariare debent itm bladū cariatū p ipos apud Bortoñ ⁊ blad ⁊ brac̄ cuiustit gñis cariat de Lantefey apud Bortoñ ad omia Manria dni de Pebidiauk q ciens opus fuit. Et quodlꝫ cariag̃ continebit iij bꝫ fri ordei ⁊ fa b. Et iij cariabūt xx bꝫ aucñ. Et cariare debent carnes pisces ⁊ utensilia conquine de instaur post recess dni ⁊ si in transitu necaia ad Manria pdca quociens opus fuit ad cibū dni ut sa. Et cariare debent cunicl̃os ancas ⁊ gall ad Manria de Lantefey Lawadeyñ, Landogy ⁊ cetra Manria dni in Pebidiauk ad cibū dni ut sa. Et quodlꝫ cariag̃ cunicl̃oꝫ continebit xijd. et gall vj. Et recipe dent cariag̃ cuniculoꝫ in domo ppositi Meneū. Et de wrecco maris facient ut cetri hoies de patria. Et redd thollñ de omibꝫ aliis ⁊ bident empt ⁊ vendit. Et custodient Nund dni cū aliis de hundr. Et facient suicia guerre cum cetris de hundro. Et cū Dñs cariag̃ indigrit tm xxiiij hebit ⁊ non ulta. Et p quolꝫ cariag̃ fiet messio blad dni p tres dies. Et valꝫ in toto p anñ vjs. Et dic̄ q̃d ab antiquo omes Tydwaldy solde consuedant farinā ⁊ cas p reddit. Et tempore Geruasii Epi[1] ille redditus conus fuat in pecunia p comodo ecclie. Et ecia[2] cariare debent ancas apud Bortoñ.

Treſpoys. It dicūt q̃d Kediuor ap Coldu Retherch ap Cad et eoꝫ cōporc̄ones tenent itm ij bouat ⁊re p annū ijs. vd. ad fm sc̄i Michis. Et facient omia suicia ut dc̄i Tidwald supa. Et soluent j galliñ.

[1] Gervase, Bishop of St. David's, 1215-1229.
[2] It is not quite clear if this is "etiam."

And they attend before the Steward whenever necessary and on being summoned. And they ought to do full service for each kind of corn, whether for the Lord or for the Court, growing in the Lord's manors of Pebidiauk as well as Burtoñ, Lawadeyñ, Trefdyñ, and Landogy, and if they do cartage to the manor where the Lord is residing, they have as food only one loaf of black bread, and they ought to reconvey the corn carried by them to Borton, and carry corn and straw[1] of each kind to and from Lantefey to Borton, and to all the manors of the Lord in Pebidiauk as often as necessary. And each load will consist of 3 bushels of wheat, barley, and beans, and three of them will carry 20 bushels of oats. And they are bound to carry meat, fish, and the cooking utensils after the Lord's return, and if on a journey to the aforesaid manors they must carry as often as required all necessaries, the Lord finding food as aforesaid. And they are bound to carry rabbits, geese, and fowls to the manors of Lantefey, Lawadeyñ, Landogy, and the other manors of the Lord in Pebidiauk, the Lord finding food as above. And each carriage of rabbits is worth 12*d.* and of fowls 6*d.* And they ought to receive the price of the carriage of rabbits at the house of the Reeve of St. David's. And as to wreck of the sea they do as the other men of the country. And they pay toll for all beasts and sheep bought and sold. And they guard the Lord's market with the other men of the hundred. And they do services in war time with the others of the hundred. And when the Lord requires carriage he can insist on 24 services but on no mere. And for each carriage the tenant works in the Lord's hay for three days. And the total yearly value is 6*s.* And they say that all at Tydwaldy from time immemorial were accustomed to pay flour and cheese for rent. But in the time of Bishop Gervase that rent was commuted into money for the convenience of the church. And they also ought to carry the geese to Borton.

Trefispoys. Item, they say that Kedimor ap Coldu Retherch ap Cadvan, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land at 2*s.* 6*d.* yearly at Michaelmas. And do all services as the men of Tidwaldy above mentioned. And they pay one fowl.

[1] Brac: this may possibly be bras = brasium, malt, not brac, straw. If the last brach is for brachan, a cloak or covering; hence straw.

Trefdun. Itm dicūt q̃d Madoc ap Cad Witt ap Gruff ⁊ eoꝫ cōporc̃ tenent ibm ij bouat terre ⁊ reddit p annū ijs. vd. ⁊is ut sa. Et facient oia suic̃ ut Tidwaldi ⁊ redd j gallt.

Penbury. Itm dic̃ q̃d Symond Dd Pth ap Walt ⁊ eoꝫ comporc̃ ten̄ iiij bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū vs. viijd. eisdm ⁊mis. Et facient oia suic̃ ut Tidwaldi et redd ij gallt.

Trefzago. Itm dicunt q̃d Dauid Textor Gwasmyhangel ⁊ eoꝫ comporc̃ ten̄ ibid iiij bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū xs. vjd. eisdm ⁊mis et omia suic̃ fac̃ ut Tidwaldi ⁊ redd viij gallt.

Tyrmynny. It dic̃ q̃d Dauid Wyth Dd ap Gruff ⁊ eoꝫ comporc̃ ten̄ ibm j caruc̃ terre ⁊ redd p annū vjs. xd. eisdm ⁊. Et facient omia suic̃ ut Tidwald et redd ij gallt.

Trefethneud'. It dicunt q̃d Phus ap Watkyn ⁊ dns Dauid Capellanus ten̄ ibidm iiij bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū iiijs. eisdm ⁊mis. Et facient oia suic̃ ut Tidwaldi supa ⁊ tact̃ mem̄ ad Molend ⁊ ⁊ redd gallinaꝫ.

Tyrteyno. It Thomas ap Capellayn, Kediuor Benwyn ⁊ eoꝫ comporc̃ tenent ibid j caruc̃ terre ⁊ redd p annū xjs. viijd. eisd ⁊mis et fac̃ oia suic̃ sa ut Tidwaldi ⁊ redd p annū x gallt.

Harnglau Inferior. Itm dicūt q̃d Ithel ap Parthel Ieua Hire ⁊ eoꝫ comporc̃ tenent ibid iij bouat ⁊re ⁊ redd p ann̄ vijs. jd. eisd ⁊mis et facient omia suic̃ supa ut Tidwaldi Et redd p annū vj gallinas.

Harglau Sup'ior. It dicunt q̃d Phus ap Gurgen Ieuan ap Dd ⁊ eoꝫ cōporc̃ tenent ibm iij bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. xd. ⁊is ut supa. Et facient omia suic̃ supa ut Tidwaldi. Et redd iij gallinas.

Trefdun. Item, they say that Madoc ap Cadvan, William ap Griffith, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at the times above mentioned 2*s.* 5*d.* And do all services as Tydwaldy and pay one fowl.

Penbury. Item, they say that Symond David, Philip ap Walter, and their co-owners hold 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at the same times 5*s.* 8*d.* And do all services as Tydwaldy, and pay two fowls.

Trefzago. Item, they say that David Textor, Gwasmyhangel, and their co-owners hold there 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at the same times 10*s.* 6*d.* And do all services as Tydwaldy, and pay 8 fowls.

Tyrmynny. Item, they say that David Wyth, David ap Gruffyd, and their co-owners hold there one carucate of land, and pay yearly at the same times 6*s.* 10*d.* And do all services as Tydwaldy, and pay 2 fowls.

Trefethneud'. Item, they say that Philip ap Watkyn and Master David the Chaplain hold there 4 bovates of land and pay yearly at the same times 4*s.* And do all the above mentioned services as Tydwaldy, except hauling building materials to the mill and except the rent of fowls.

Tyrteyno. Item, Thomas ap Capellayñ, Kedivor Benwyñ, and their co-owners hold there 1 carucate of land and pay yearly at the same times 11*s.* 8*d.* And do all the above services as Tidwaldy, and pay yearly 10 fowls.

Harnglau Inferior. Item, they say that Ithel ap Parthel, Jevan Hire, and their co-owners hold there 3 bovates of land and pay yearly at the same times 7*s.* 1*d.* And do all the above services as Tydwaldy, and pay yearly 6 fowls.

Harglau Superior. Item, they say that Philip ap Gurgeñ, Jevan ap David, and their co-owners hold there 3 bovates of land and pay yearly at the times aforesaid 2*s.* 10*d.* And do all the above services as Tydwaldy, and pay 3 fowls.

Trefkethny. Itm dic q̃d Thom̃ Cathno, Dd Cathno ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenet ibidm ij bouat terre ⁊ redd p am iijs. vd. eisd ꝑmis. Et fac omia suic sup ut Tidwaldi et redd j galliñ.

Saluach'. Itm dicunt q̃d Adam de Saluach Ieuan ap Adam ⁊ eoꝝ cōporc̃ tenent ibm ij bouat terre ⁊ redd p am iijs. vd. eisd ꝑ. Et fac suic sup ut Tidwaldi et redd j gall.

Sma Caruc ꝑre vj caruc ij bouat.
Sma bident vj ⁊ qart ps j bident.
Sma gallinaꝝ xxxv ⁊ valent ijs. xjd.
Sma reddit in denar lxijs. iijd.
Sma valore (*sic*) hundr Wallenc p am per extent.

CRUGHELY.

Profecua. Kediuor Trefheyne Iohnes Hake Walꝑus ap Ieuan Iorꝑth Fox Dauid ap Martyñ ⁊ Dauid ap Madok iurati ibm dicūt p sacrm eoꝝ q̃d sunt in manu dni ibm apud Penheskeñ xxxvj acr ꝑre que fuerunt Elydyr Vab. Et valent in grosso p annū ad locand xviijs. iiijd. viꝝ. p qualit acr vjd. et iiijd. plus in toto.

Itm het ibm viij acr moris et turb fodend Et valꝝ pficuū p annū vs. Et valent plita ⁊ pquis Cur ibid p ann xijd.

Sma xxxvjs. iiijd.

Bachheleth'. Itm dicunt q̃d Dauid Vachan tenꝝ ibid j bouat terre p cart ⁊ redd p annū xs. ad fest Pasch et Sci Mis. Itm Gurgeñ Barheyth tꝝ ibm j bouat terre ⁊ redd xs. eisdm ꝑmis.

Seruicia. Et omes ꝑdci de Crughely dabunt p hietto melius aial si fuint resident sup terram dni, si non vs. Et dabūt p leyrwyt ijs. Et dabūt collect ouiū ut sa. Et fac sect Molend ⁊ sect Cur de xva in quindenā. Et custodire dent pisones

Trefkethny. Item, they say that Thomas Cathno, David Cathno, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at the same times 3*s.* 5*d.* And do all the above ser- 61
vices as Tidwaldy, and pay 1 fowl.

Solva. Item, they say that Adam de Solva, Jevan ap Adam, and their co-owners hold there 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at the same times 3*s.* 5*d.* And do all the above services as at Tidwaldy, and pay a fowl.

Total of the carucates of land, 6 carucates 2 bovates.
Total of the sheep, 6, and the fourth part of a sheep.
Total of the fowls 35, and they are worth 2*s.* 11*d.*
Total of the rents in money, 62*s.* 3*d.*
Total of the yearly value of the Welsh Hundred by the extent.

CRUGHELY.

Profits. Kedivor Trefheyne, John Hake, Walter ap Jevan, Jorwerth Fox, David ap Martyn, and David ap Madok, the jurors there, say on their oaths that there are in the Lord's hands there at Penheskeñ 36 acres of land which belonged to Elydyr Vab. And their gross yearly letting value is 18*s.* 4*d.*, that is to say for each acre 6*d.*, and 4*d.* more for the whole.

Item, he holds there 8 acres of moor and digging turf, and the profits are worth yearly 5*s.* And the pleas and perquisites of the court there are worth yearly 12*d.*

Total 36*s.* 4*d.*

Bach'neleth'. Item, they say that David Vaughan holds there one bovate of land by deed, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 10*s.* Item, Gurgen Baraheyth holds there one bovate of land, and pays at the same times 10*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid tenants of Crughely give for a heriot their best beast if they reside upon the Lord's land, and if not 5*s.* And they give for "leyrwyt" 2*s.* And they give collection of sheep, as above. And they do suit at the mill and suit

⁊ duce eosdm apd Lawadē Meñ et Castrū Mauř p eleccōne dni. Et solue dent theolloñ de oībz aliis empt ⁊ vend si resideant sup terram dni. Et quilz pdcōz soluet ob p ope feni. Et est cōe amciamenť vijs. Et de wrecco maris facient sic alii de patria.

Trefheynyf'. Itm dicunt q̄d Ricus Howel tz ibm j bouat terre p carť ⁊ redd per annū vjs. viijd. ad fm Sci Michis p omi alio suic ext' sect Cuř. Itm Kediuor Trefheynyf tz ibm j bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū xs. ad Pasch ⁊ Sci Michis. Et dabunt p hietto melius aīal vl vs. si aīal nō fuit et dabūt p leyrwyt ijs. si vigo et si corrupť xijd. Et sustinebit passag̃ ad insulam de Ramesey et de insula tam de aliis qm de omibz aliis cariand p stipend consuet et redd ij gall ad fm Nat dni. Et fac sect Molend dni et Cuř ut supa. Et custodire debet (*sic*) pisones ut supa. Et dabūt p ope prati ob. Itm Phus ap Ieuan tenz ibid ij acř terř et reddit p annū iiijs. ris ut sa. Et fac omia suicia ut pdcus Kediuor pr gallin. Et tenz per carť.

Panthar' Laythte. Itm dic q̄d Phus ap Ieuan tz ibm ij acř terř p Carť ⁊ redd p annū iiijs. ris ut sa. Itm dicūt q̄d Dauid Martyñ Dauid Moris ⁊ eoz comporc tenent ibm iiij bouat terre ⁊ redd per annū xiijd. ad festum Sci Michis.

Seruicia. Et omes pdci de Laythte dabūt releuiū vidz. xvd. p bouat re ⁊ fac sect molend dni ⁊ sect Cuř ut supa. Et de custodia pisonū fac ut alii libi de pria ⁊ dabūt Collect ouiū ut supa.

Lochmeyler. Itm dicunt q̄d Ieuan ap Oweñ tz ibm ij bouat re ⁊ redd per annū vjs. viijd. ris ut sa. Et tenz p carť p omi seruicio.

of court from fifteen days to fifteen days. And they are bound to guard the prisoners and take them to Lawhaden, St. David's, or Castle Mauř at the choice of the Lord. And they ought to pay toll for all beasts bought and sold if they reside on the Lord's land. And each of the aforesaid pay a halfpenny for work at the hay. And there is a common fine of 7*s*. And they do in cases of wreck of the sea as the others of the country.

Trefheynyf. Item, they say that Richard Howel holds there one bovate of land by deed, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 6*s*. 8*d*. for every service other than suit of court. Item, Kedivor Trefheynyf holds there one bovate of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 10*s*. And they give for a heriot the best beast, or 5*s*. if there is no beast. And they give 61.
for "leyrwyt" 2*s*. if a maid, but if not 12*d*. And they maintain the ferry to and from the island of Ramesey, both for carrying beasts and for everything else at the accustomed fee, and they pay at Christmas 2 fowls. And they do suit at the Lord's mill and court as above, and they ought to guard the prisoners as above. And they give instead of working in the meadow a halfpenny. Item, Philip ap Jevan holds there 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the aforesaid times 4*s*. And they do all the services that the said Kedivor does except fowls. And they hold by deed.

Panthar Laythte. Item, they say that Philip ap Jevan holds there 2 acres of land by deed, and pays yearly at the times as above mentioned 4*s*. Item, they say that David Martyn, David Moris, and their co-tenants hold there 4 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 13*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid of Laythte pay relief, namely, 15*d*. per bovate of land, and do suit at the Lord's mill and suit of court as above. And as to guarding prisoners they do as the other free men of the country, and they give collection of sheep as above.

Lechmeyler. Item, they say that Jevan ap Owen holds there 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the times above mentioned 6*s*. 8*d*. And holds by deed for every service.

Terra locat'. It dic q̃d Iohnes Hake ⁊ Dauid Howelet tenent ibm xxxvj acr terre ⁊ redd p annū xviijs. iiijd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm Sci Mich. Et dab hietī ut sa. Et leyrewit ut supa ⁊ sect Cur ⁊ molend ut supa. Et dabūt Collect bidenc ut sa ⁊ tholloñ de aliis ⁊ bident empt ⁊ vend ut supa. Et custodire prisones ut supa.

Sma caruc tre. ij caruc. ij bouat. ij acr.
Sma bidenc j. Sma opū autūpnat.
Sma galliñ ij, Et valent ijd.
Sma redd in denar xlviijs. vd.
Sma valor de Crughely p extent iiijli. xijs. xjd.

Castru' Poncii et Noua Villa.

P'ficua. Dauid Molend Gurgen ap Rosser Dauid Broun Adam Molendinar Thomas Parys ⁊ Henr ap Moris, Iurati ibm dicunt p sacrm eoꝝ q̃d aisiamenta edificoꝝ lapideoꝝ et ligneoꝝ ibm valent p annū iijs. scdm verū valorē et valꝝ hagard ibm ad locand vjd. Et dns het ibm unū Molend aquatic et valet p annū sma verū valorem xls. Et valent plita ⁊ pquis Cur ibm p annū vjs.

D'nicu' ib'm. Itm dic q̃d dns het ibm iiij caruc terr cū pastur ⁊ qualꝝ caruc cont iiijxx acr et valet acr ad locand p annū iiijd. Et dꝝ sciari sup acr fri iij bꝝ di j pc ⁊ respondebit ad iij granū. Et sup acr fab ord ⁊ aucñ viij bꝝ ⁊ respond ad iij gnū. Et possūt sustineri ibm xxiiij grossa alia vij affr Dc bident. Et quandoqꝝ in parco ibm solebat falcari di acr feni aliquando maio aliquando mino. Et valet p annū vjd.

Sma cxvijs. ijd.

Tenent' p'cart'. Itm dicūt q̃d Dauid Molend tenet ibm xix acr terr ⁊ redd p annū viijs. vd. ob ad fm Pasch ⁊ Sci Michis. Itm Adam Molend tenꝝ ibm ij bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū vs. ijd.

Demised lands. Item, they say that John Hake and David Howelet hold there 36 acres of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 18*s.* 4*d.* And they give heriots as above and "leyrwyt" as above, and suit at court and mill as above. And they give collection of sheep as above, and toll on buying and selling cattle and sheep as above, and they guard prisoners as above.

Total of the carucates of land, 2 carucates 2 bovates 2 acres.
Total of sheep, 1. Total autumn services.
Total fowls 2, and they are worth 2*d.*
Total of the rent in money, 48*s.* 5*d.*
Total value of Crughely by the extent, 4*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*

Castle Poncius and Newtown.

Profits. David the Miller, Gurgen ap Rosser, David Brown, Adam the Miller, Thomas Parys, and Henry ap Moris the Jurors there, say on their oaths that the easements for the buildings there, stone and wood, are worth yearly according to the true value 3*s.*, and the Barns there are worth to let 6*d.*, and the Lord has there one water-mill, and it is worth yearly according to its true value 40*s.*, and the pleas and perquisites of the court there are worth yearly 6*s.*

Demesne there. Item, they say that the Lord has there 4 carucates of land with the pasture, and each carucate contains 80 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 4*d.* And there ought to be sown on each acre of wheat 3½ bushels and 1 peck, and he will account for 3 measures. And upon each acre of beans, barley and oats 8 bushels, and he will account for 3 measures. And there is able to be kept there 24 head of cattle, 7 horses, and 500 sheep, and he is accustomed whenever he likes to mow in the park there half an acre of hay, sometimes more, sometimes less, and it is worth yearly 6*d.*

Total 117*s.* 2*d.*

Tenants by deed. Item, they say that David the Miller holds there 19 acres of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 8*s.* 5½*d.* Item, Adam the Miller holds there two bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* 2*d.* Item, Master Adam

eisdm tis. Itm dns Adam Capelts tenet ibm ij bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū vs. ijd. eisdm tis. Et tenēt p cart ut pz per Registrum.

Sma xviijs. ixd. ob.

Gabular'. Itm dicunt qd Dauid Broun tenz j bouat tre j acr ⁊ dī et redd p am iijs. ijd. eisdm tis. Itm Thom Parys tz ibm j bouat tre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vijd. eisd tmis. Itm Kediuor ap Dd tenz ibm j bouat terre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vijd. eisd t. It Daykyn ap Howel tz j mes cū Curtilag ⁊ dī acr terre ⁊ redd p annū xviijd. eisd t. Itm Iohnes Vaur tenz j Mes cū curtilag j acr dī terre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vjd. eisdm tmis.

Sma acraz j caruc dī bouat
Sma in denar xijs. iiijd.

Seruicia. Et omes pdci tenent dabunt p hiett meli aīal ⁊ si aīal non fuit vs. Et dabūt Collect bident quolz iij anno ut sa. Et facient sect molend. Et car molares ⁊ facere muros eiusdm lapideos siue luteos sūptibz suis. Et fac inclus ⁊ emendabūt fossam Molend. Et pisones captos sup terram ibm ducere dent ad locū assignand per baltm. Itm dabunt tholloñ de omibz auiis ⁊ bident empt ⁊ vend sup tram dni. Et sequi debent feretrū bti Dauid cū reliquiis usqz Carnetrucy. Et arare dent p j diem scdm qd hent in auiis ad cibū dni pc cuiuslīt opis ijd. Itm hcitare dent p j diem ad cibū dni pc cuiuslīt opis ob. Itm colligere debent totū fenū dni ibm. Itm mete dent p j diem ad cibū dni pc cuiuslit opis j d. It cariare dent bladū dni p j diem ad cibū dni pc opis j d. Et est cōc anciament eoz vijs.

the Chaplain holds there 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* 2*d.* And they hold by deed as appears by the register.

Total 18*s.* 9½*d.*

Taxpayers. Item, they say that David Brown holds 1 bovate 1 acre and a half of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 2*d.* Item, Thomas Parys holds there 1 bovate of land and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 7*d.* Item, Kedivor ap David holds there 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 7*d.* Item, Daykyñ ap Howel holds 1 messuage with a curtilage and half an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John Vauř holds 1 messuage with a curtilage and one and a half acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.*

Total acreage, 1 carucate ½ a bovate.
Total in money, 12*s.* 4*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid tenants give for a heriot the best beast, and if there is no beast, 5*s.* And they give collection of sheep every third year, as above. And they do suit at the mill. And carry millstones and build the walls of the mill with stones or clay at their own cost, and they make the sluices and repair the mill dam. And prisoners taken on the land there they conduct to the place assigned by the bailiff. And they pay toll for all beasts and sheep bought and sold on the Lord's land. And they are bound to follow the shrine with the relics of the Blessed David as far as Carnetruey. And they ought to plough for one day according to what beasts they have, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 2*d.* And they ought also to harrow for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is ½*d.* Item, they ought to gather all the Lord's hay there, and they ought to reap for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 1*d.*, and they ought to carry corn for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of the service is 1*d.* And they have a common fine of 7*s.* Item, as to wreck of the sea

fol. 22. It de wreč maris facient ut alii libi supª. Itm lauare debent bident dni.

Smª opū yemat xvj. unde in arurª viij ⁊ in hciatur viij. Et valent in toto xxd.

Smª opū autumpnat xvj. Et valent xvjd.

Cotagia. Itm dicunt qd Ieuªn ap Deyo tenz j cotagio (*sic*) ⁊ redd p annū xijd. ad Pasch et Sci Michis. Itm Ievªn ap Gualt tenz j cotag ⁊ redd per annū xijd. eisd tmis. It Iohn Wade tenz j cotag ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisd tmis. It Dauid Kymro tenz j cotag ⁊ redd p annū xviijd eisd tmis. Itm Phus Walt tz j cotag ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd t. Itm j cotag est in manu dni apud Novam Villā qd reddere consueuit xijd.

Smª iijs. ijd.

Seruicia. Et omes pdci cotarii facient omnia suicia manualia ut pdci tenent. Et dabunt hiet ut supª.

Smª opū autūpnat v. et valent vd.

Smª valor dci Maii p extent xli. iijs. ijd.

BREUDY.

Liberi. It dic qd Dauid Martyn Iohes ap Ph cū sequela tenent ibm j caruc terre ⁊ redd p annū xijs. videlit de dco Dauid vijs. ad fm Pasch ⁊ Sci Michis. Et de Iohne ap Ph ⁊ comporc suis vs. ad festum Sci Mich.

(Seruicia.) Seruicia. Et omes pdci tenent p antiquā tenur et dabūt releuiū cū acciderit. Et facient sect ad cur ⁊ ad Molend dni una cum tenentibz suis et est cōe anciament eoz vijs.

Penryn'. It dic qd Phus Kedy tenz ij bouat tre ⁊ redd p annū vijs. ad fm Sci Mich et dabūt releuiū ut sª. Et facient sect Cur ⁊ molend dni. Et dabūt collect bidenc ut supª.

they do as the other free tenants above mentioned. Item, they fol. 1
ought to wash the Lord's sheep.

Total of the winter services 16, of which there are in ploughing 8, and in harrowing 8, and they are worth in the whole 20*d.*

Total of the autumn services 16. And they are worth 16*d.*

Cottages. Item, they say that Jevan ap Deyo holds 1 cottage and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 12*d.* Item, Jevan ap Gualter holds one cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Wade holds one cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, David Kymro holds one cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Philip Walter holds 1 cottage and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, 1 cottage is in the Lord's hands at Newtown which used to pay 12*d.*

Total 3*s.* 2*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid cottagers do all manual services as the aforesaid tenants, and give heriots as above.

Total of autumn services 5, and they are worth 5*d.*

Total of the value of the aforesaid manor by the extent, 10*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

BREUDY.

Freemen. Item, they say that David Martyn, John ap Philip with their family, hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly 12*s.*, that is to say the said David 7*s.* at Easter and Michaelmas, and John ap Philip and his co-owners at Michaelmas, 5*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid hold by the ancient tenure, and give relief when it occurs. And do suit at the Lord's court and mill together with their tenants, and they have a common fine of 7*s.*

Penryn'. Item, they say that Philip Kedy holds 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 7*s.*, and gives relief as above. And they do suit at the Lord's court and mill, and give collection of sheep as above.

Lachmayn'. It dic q̃d Henr̃ ap Morys ⁊ Phus ap Cadogañ et comporc̃ sui tenent ibm j caruc̃ terre ⁊ redd p annū vjd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et fac̃ omia suicia ut tenent de Penryñ. Et inuenient ij equos ad trahend magñ Gist p sillo Molend dni quociens opus fuit.

Trefruscawe. It dicūt q̃d Phus ap Lliñ Ieuan ap Dauid ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenet ibm j caruc̃ ⁊ vj bouat̃ terre ⁊ redd p annū vs. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich. Et dabūt releuiū cū acciderit. Et fac̃ sect̃ Cur̃ ut sa. Et dabunt collect̃ bident̃ ut supa. Et ptea Ieuan ap Ricard tenꝝ ibm j bouat̃ terre ⁊ redd p am jd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et illū deñ pcur̃ ecclie de Brendy recipe consueuit.

Vrothes. It dic qd Phus ap Cadogañ tꝝ ibm j caruc̃ tre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vjd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich. Itm Dauid Vachan ⁊ Rossꝝ Gogh tenent ibm j caruc̃ tre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. vjd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich. Et facient omia suicia ut tenentes de Trefruscawe. Itm Iohnes Morys tenꝝ ibm j bouat̃ terre ⁊ redd p annū jd. ad fm sc̃i Mich quē ptin̄ (*sic*) ecclie de Breudy recipe consuevt.

Landenev. It dic q̃d Dauid Vachan. Iohnes ap Henr̃ ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenet ibm j caruc̃ terre sine redd dno. Reddent in pcur̃ ecclie jd. ad fm Michis. Et facient omia suic̃ ut tenent de Trefruscawe. Et fac̃ sect̃ Molend dni apud Trefdyñ.

Penhesken'. It dicunt q̃d Dauid Vaghan Ieuan Gogh Rogerus Gough ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenent ibm j caruc̃ terr̃ sine reddit dno redd in pcur̃ ecclie jd. ad fm sc̃i Michis. Et fac̃ omia suic̃ ut pdc̃i tenentes de Landenev.

Lanwengar'. Itm dicūt q̃d Lewet ap Moris Dauid ap Ieuan ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenent ibm vij bouat̃ terre sine redd dno. Et facient omia suic̃ ut tenent de Penhesk.

Lachmayn'. Item, they say that Henry ap Morys, and Philip ap Cadogan and their co-owners, hold there 1 carucate of land and pay yearly at Michaelmas *6d.*, and do all services as the tenants of Penryñ. And they find 2 horses to draw the great stones for the bed of the Lord's mill as often as necessary.

Trefruscawe. Item, they say that Philip ap Llewellyn, Jevan ap David, and their co-owners, hold there 1 carucate and 6 bovates of land and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas *5s.*, and give relief whenever it happens. And do suit of court as above, and give collection of sheep as above. And also Jevan ap Richard holds there 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 1*d.* And that penny is accustomed to be received as a procuration of the Church of Breudy.

Vrothes. Item, they say that Philip ap Cadogan holds there 1 carucate of land and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas *2s. 6d.* Item, David Vachan and Ross Gogh hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas *2s. 6d.*, and do all services as the tenants of Trefruscawe. Item, John Morys holds there 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 1*d.*, which belongs to and is usually received for the Church of Breudy.

Landenev. Item, they say that David Vachan, John ap Henry, and their co-owners, hold there 1 carucate of land without rent to the Lord, but they pay only the procuration to the church at Michaelmas 1*d.*, and do all services as the tenants of Trefruscawe, and they do suit at the Lord's mill at Trefdyñ.

Penhesken'. Item, they say that David Vaughan, Jevan Gogh, Roger Gough, and their co-owners, hold there 1 carucate of land without rent to the Lord, and pay only the procuration to the church at Michaelmas 1*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid tenants of Landenev.

Lanwengar. Item, they say that Llewellyn ap Moris, David ap Jevan, and their co-owners hold there 7 bovates of land without rent to the Lord, and do all services as the tenants of Penhesken.

Coloni ib'm. Itm dicūt q̃d Phus ap Gruff tenz ibm j bouat terre p Cart ⁊ redd p annū vs. ad fm Sci Michis. Et dabūt p hietto melius animal cuiuscūqz gnis fuit. Et dabūt p leyrwyt ijs. Et facient sect Cur et Molend.

Karneknokber. It dicunt q̃d Robertus le Zung Dauid ap Walt Ph Day ⁊ Dd le Proude tenent ibm j caruc tre Et redd p annū vjli. ad fm Nat bi Iohis ⁊ fm oim Scoz ⁊ tenent p cart. Et fac sect Cur Et dabūt releū cū acciderit p omi suicio. It Iohes Kedy tenz ibm j bouat di terre ⁊ redd p annū j libr cere ad fm sci Michis p idm suic ut Dauid ap Walt ⁊ eius comporc.

Sm^a caruc terre vj ⁊ vij bouat.
Sm^a bident vj di ⁊ q^art ps j bident.
Sm^a reddit in den vijli. xiiijs. ixd.
Unde pcur ecclie recip iiijd.
Sm^a valore (*sic*) Mahii p extent vijli. xiiijs. ixd.

TREFDYN.

P'ncua. Dauid Isaude. Iohes Walt. Phus Etekyn. Henr Thom^as. Daykyn ap Oweñ. Iohes Paty. Iohes Wylkyn. Robertus Howelot ⁊ Thomas Hulle iur ibm dicūt p sacrm eoz q̃d edificia ibm lapidea ⁊ lignea valent p annū xxs. Et est ibm j gardinū continens ij acr tre ⁊ valet exitus eiusdm p annū in pomis porrect oleribz hbag ⁊ aliis vs. Et dns het ibm ij molend aquatic ⁊ valent p a^m ix marc. Et valent plita ⁊ pquis Cur ibm p annū vs. Et dicūt qd dns [habet] ibm Nund semel in anno vidz in festo sci Martini ⁊ dur p iij dies. Et valet tholloñ plit ⁊ pquisitas eazdm ijs.

Sm^a vijli. xijs.

D'nie' d'ni. It dicunt q̃d dns het in campo qui vocat^r Stepilhult lv acr di ⁊ valet acr ad locand p annū iijd. Et in campo qui vocat^r Northfeld iiij^xx xvij acr di ⁊ valet acr ad locand

Copyholders there. Item, they say that Philip ap Gruffyd holds there 1 bovate of land by deed, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.*, and they give for a heriot the best beast of whatever kind it may be. And they give for "leyrwyt" 2*s.*, and do suit at the court and mill.

Karnoknokher. Item, they say that Robert Le Zung, David ap Walter, Philip Day, and David Le Proude hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly 6*l.* at the feasts of the birth of St. John the Baptist and All Saints, and hold by deed, and they do suit of court and give relief when it occurs for every service. Item, John Kedy holds there 1½ bovates of land, and pays yearly 1 lb. of wax at Michaelmas for the same service as David ap Walter and his co-owners.

Total of the carucates of land, 6 and 7 bovates.
Total of the sheep, 6½ and a fourth part of a sheep.
Total of the rents in money, 7*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* 6*l.* 1
From which is received for the procuration of the Church, 4*d.*
Total of the value of the Manor by the extent, 7*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

TREFDYN.

Profits. David Isaude, John Walter, Philip Etekyñ, Henry Thomas, Daykyñ ap Owen, John Paty, John Wylkyñ, Robert Howelot, and Thomas Hulle, the jurors there, say on their oaths that the stone and wooden buildings there are worth yearly 20*s.*, and there is a garden there containing 2 acres of land, and the outgoings of it are worth yearly in apples, leeks, cabbages, herbs, and other things, 5*s.*, and the lord has 2 water mills there, and they are worth yearly nine marks, and the pleas and perquisites of court there are worth yearly 5*s.*, and they say that the Lord has there a fair once in a year, and that is on the feast of St. Martin, and it lasts 3 days, and the tolls, pleas and perquisites of it are worth 2*s.*

Total, 7*l.* 12*s.*

The Lord's demesne. Item, they say that the Lord has in a field which is called "Stepilhult" 55½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.*, and in the field which is called "Northfield,"

p annū ut s^a. Et debet seminare sup acr̃ fr̃i iij bz dī i p^c. Et sup̃ acr̃ silig iiij bz cū cunicl̃is ⁊ respondebit ad granū. Et acr̃ fab viij bz et rñdeb ad iij g^anū. Et sup acr̃ pis ⁊ vest̃ iij bz ⁊ rñde. ad iij g^anū. Et sup acr̃ ordei ⁊ aueñ viij bz ⁊ rñdeb ad iij g^anū.

Sm^a xxxviijs. jd. ob.

Prata ⁊ Pastura. Itm dicūt qd dñs het in Brodmore vij acr̃ dī p^at̃ ⁊ valet acr̃ ad locand p annū xijd. Et iux^a pcū ix acr̃ ⁊ valz acr̃ ut sup^a. Et in Pynchynysmede j acr̃ ⁊ valz ut sup^a. Et est j pc^o ibm qui vocat^r Polpk continens j acr̃ ⁊ valet p annū xijd. Et het pcū p pastura qui vocatu^r Hulles ⁊ continet xij acr̃ ⁊ valz acr̃ p annū iijd. Et iuxta Molend in Scopulis ⁊ aliis locis vj acr̃ pastur̃ ⁊ [valet] acr̃ ad locand p annū iijd. ut sup^a.

Sm^a xxiijs.

Colon. Itm dicunt q̃d Eua ux̃ Gruff Palm̃ tenz j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p annū xvjd. ad Pasche ⁊ fm sc̃i Michis. Itm Iohnes Mab tenz ij bouat̃ terre dī cū j curtilt ⁊ redd p annū iijs. vd. eisd ꝑis. Itm Henr̃ Wyoñ tenz j curtilt cū dī bouat̃ terre ⁊ redd p a^m ixd. eisdm ꝑm̃is. Itm Iohes Fab tz j curtilt ⁊ ij bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. ixd. eisd t̃.

Itm Robertus Louyñ tz j curtilt ⁊ j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p annū xvijd. eisd t̃. Itm Phus Etekyñ tz j curtilt ⁊ ij bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p annū ijs. ixd. eisd ꝑm̃is. Itm Iohnes Baty tz j curtilt ⁊ dī bouat̃ terre ⁊ redd p annū viijd. eisd ꝑm̃is. Itm Robertus Oweñ tz j curtilt cū dī bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p annū xvjd. eisd t̃. Itm Thom^as Blakeney tz j curtilt cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p annū xvjd. eisd ꝑis. Itm Dauid Thom^as tz curtilt cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p annū xvjd. eisd t̃.

97½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let as above, and he should sow on an acre of wheat 3½ bushels and a peck, and on an acre of buckwheat 4 bushels for the rabbits, and he will answer for the seed. And on an acre of beans 8 bushels, and he will answer for 3 measures, and upon an acre of peas and vetches 3 bushels, and he will answer for three measures, and upon an acre of barley and oats 8 bushels, and he will answer for 3 measures.

Total, 38*s.* 1½*d.*

Meadows, Pastures. Item, they say that the Lord has in "Brodmore" 7½ acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 12*d.*, and outside the park 9 acres, and each acre is worth as above, and in Pynchynysmede 1 acre, and its value is as above, and there is a park there which is called "Polpark," containing 1 acre, and it is worth yearly 12*d.*, and he has a park for pasture, which is called "Hulles," and contains 12 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d.*, and beyond the mill, among the rocks, and in other places, 6 acres of pasture, and each acre is worth yearly to let as above 3*d.*

Total, 23*s.*

Copyholders. Item, they say that Eva, the wife of Gruffyd Palmer, holds 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 16*d.* Item, John Mab holds 2½ bovates of land with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 5*d.* Item, Henry Wyoñ holds a curtilage with ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.* Item, John Fab holds a curtilage and 2 bovates of land and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 9*d.* Item, Robert Louyñ holds a curtilage and a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d.* Item, Philip Etekyñ holds a curtilage and 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 9*d.* Item, John Baty holds a curtilage and ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, Robert Owen holds a curtilage with ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, Thomas Blakeney holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, David Thomas holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.*

Ītm Henr̃ ꝑphete tꝫ j curtilt cū dī bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ xvjd eisd ꝑ.

Ītm Oweyñ B̃mound tꝫ unū curtilt cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ xvjd. [eisd] t̃.

Ītm Dauid Isaude tꝫ j curtilt cū iij bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ iiijs. eisd t̃.

Ītm Dauid Oweñ tꝫ j curtilt cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ xvjd. eisd t̃.

Ītm Isabella Legate tꝫ j curt̃ cū ij bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ j qᵃrt̃ ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ iijs. eisd t̃.

Ītm Phus Sampsoñ ij curt̃ cū bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ annū iijs. eisd ꝑis.

Ītm Iohnes Wilt tꝫ j curtilt cū ij bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ ijs. viijd. eisd t̃.

Ītm Oweyñ Cheke tꝫ j curtilt cū ij bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ iijs. iiijd. eisd t̃.

Ītm Robtus Howelot tꝫ j curt̃ dī bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ qᵃrt̃ ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ xijd. eisd t̃.

Ītm Dauid Kedy tꝫ j curtilt cū bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ xvjd. eisd t̃.

Ītm Eua Lewyte tꝫ j curtilt cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ xvjd. eisd t̃.

Ītm Eva Gogh ij curtilt cū dī bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ annū xviijd. eisd t̃.

Ī̃t Walt̃ Fab tꝫ ij caruc̃ cū dī bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ ixd. eisd ꝑis.

Ītm Walꝑus Sampsoñ tꝫ j curtilt cū dī bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ viijd. eisd t̃.

Ītm Walꝑus Mab tꝫ j curtilt cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ aᵐ xvjd. eisd ꝑis.

Item, Henry Prophete holds a curtilage with ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.*

Item, Oweyn B̃mound holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the [same] times 16*d.*

Item, David Isaude holds a curtilage with 3 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.*

Item, David Owen holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.*

Item, Isabella Legate holds a curtilage with 2¼ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.*

Item, Philip Samson [holds] 2 curtilages with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.*

Item, John Wilt holds a curtilage with two bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 8*d.*

Item, Oweyñ Cheke holds a curtilage with 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 4*d.*

Item, Robert Howelot holds a curtilage with three-quarters of a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Item, David Kedy holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.*

Item, Eva Lewyte holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.*

Item, Eva Gogh [holds] 2 curtilages with ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.*

Item, Walter Fab holds 2 carucates with ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.*

Item, Walter Sampson holds 1 curtilage with half a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.*

Item, Walter Mab holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.*

Ĩt Iohes Howelot tꝫ j curtilt cū dĩ bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m viijd. eisd t̃.

Ĩt Nichus Aythan tꝫ j curtilt cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m xvijd. eisd t̃.

Ĩt Iohnes le Haywardꝫ tꝫ j curtilt cū dĩ bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m viijd. eisd t̃.

Ĩt Eleñ Tylyere tꝫ j curtilt ⁊ j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p annū xxd. eisd. t̃.

Ĩt Isabella Cathno tꝫ j curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m xvijd. eisd t̃.

Ĩt Iohnes Walꝑ tꝫ j curt̃ cū ij bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ dĩ ⁊ redd p a^m iijs. iiijd. eisd t̃.

Ĩt Henr̃ Thomelyñ tꝫ j curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m xvjd. eisd t̃.

Ĩt Phus Bady tꝫ j curt̃ ⁊ j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m xvjd. eisd ꝑmis.

Ĩt Claricia Ademot tꝫ j curt̃ cū ij bouat̃ dĩ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m iijs. iiijd. [eisd] t̃.

Ĩt Thom^as Hulle tꝫ j curt̃ cū bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m ijs. viijd. eisd t̃.

Ĩt Ad^am Ademot tꝫ j curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m xvjd. eisd t̃.

Ĩt Dauid Fab tꝫ j curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m xvjd. eisd. t̃.

Ĩt Amabilla le Langẽ tꝫ j curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m xvjd. eisd t̃.

Ĩt Stephus le Polter̃ tꝫ j curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m xxijd. eisd t̃.

(ol. 23. Et tenet p cart̃ ut pꝫ p Registrū.

Sm^a Caruc̃ ꝑre .vj. caruc̃ ⁊ q^art̃ j bouat̃.
Sm^a bident̃ .x bident̃.
Sm^a reddit̃ in denar̃ lxviijs. viijd.

Item, John Howelot holds a curtilage with half a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*.

Item, Nicholas Aythan holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d*.

Item, John le Hayward holds one curtilage with ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*.

Item, Ellen Tylyere holds a curtilage and a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d*.

Item, Isabella Cathno holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d*.

Item, John Walter holds a curtilage with 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 4*d*.

Item, Henry Thomelyn holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Philip Bady holds a curtilage and a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Claricia Ademot holds a curtilage with 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the [same] times 3*s*. 4*d*.

Item, Thomas Hulle holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 8*d*.

Item, Adam Ademot holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, David Fab holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Amabilla le Lang̃ holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d*.

Item, Stephen le Polter̃ holds a curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 22*d*.

And they hold by deed as appears by the Register. fol. 13

Total of the carucates of land, 6¼ carucates and 1 bovate.
Total of the sheep, 10 sheep.
Total of the rents in money, 68*s*. 8*d*.

Serulcia. Et omes ꝑdci tempore Alselmi Epi[1] fuerūt pōiti ad certam pecuniā ad voluntatem Epi. Et dabūt p hietto melius aīal cuiuscūqz gefis fuit. Et si aīal non fuit dupplicabunt redd. Et dabūt collect bident quolit iij° anno vidz x bident in Klñ Maii. Et car omne mem cum virgis p domibz de pallea faciend tm suptibz suis. Vicz de Priskylly Loydarth ⁊ Castr Lupy. Et facient parietes domoz luteos ibm quociens opus fuit ad cibū dni bis in die. Et fac sect Molend ⁊ car debent tot mem cū virgis p ij Molend ibm. Et car molares p veti molend solo. Et inclusiuū Molend sumptibz suis. Et custodire debent pisones de villa ppia ⁊ eosdm duc e apud Castr Maur. Et fac sect cur de quindena in quindenā p Sum j noct. Et reddent thollū de equis bobz aliis ⁊ bident empt ⁊ vendit in villa. Et sequi debent reliquias bti Dauid ita qd redire possint illa nocte. Et arare debent p unum diem sicut sibimet arant cū aliis ad cibū dni pc opis ijd. Et hciare dent p j diem pc opis ob. Et quitit equus pcipiet j pc aueñ p pbend. Et colligē dent fenū ⁊ car p j diem pc opis jd. Et quitit mete dent p iij dies ad cibū dni pc opis jd. Et cariar dent blad dni p j diem ad cibū dni pc opis jd. Et est cōmune anciament coz xs. Et wreccū contingens sup terr dni custodire dent sumptibz suis. Hoc excepto qd dcus Stephus le Polt fac sect Cur tm p omibz suiciis ut pz p cart sua registrat.

Sma opis yemat. lxxviij. Et valent in pc vjs. vjd.

Sma opum autūpnat. ciiij^{xx}xv. Et valent in pc iiijd.

[1] Probably Anselm le Gras, 1231-1247.

Services. And all the aforesaid in the time of Bishop Alselm[1] were fixed at a certain sum at the will of the Bishop, and they give for heriots the best beast of whatever kind, and if there is no beast they pay double rent, and they give collection of sheep in every third year, namely 10 sheep at the Kalends of May, and they carry all materials with the rods for making and covering houses, but only at their own cost for the villages of Priskelly, Loydarth, and Castrum Lupy, and they make the mud walls whenever required, the Lord providing food twice a day, and they do suit at the mill and they ought to carry all the materials, including rods, for the two mills there, and they provide mill stones, but only for the old mill and the mill sluices, at their own cost. And they ought to guard the prisoners from their own town and conduct them to Castell Maurice, and do suit at court from 15 days to 15 days on one night's summons, and they pay toll on both horses, cattle, beasts and sheep bought and sold in the town, and they ought to follow the relics of the blessed David so that they can return the same night, and they ought to plough for a whole day as much as each man can plough for himself with his beasts, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 2*d.* And they ought to harrow for one day, and the value of this service is ½*d.* And each horse takes one load of oats for the prebend, and they ought to gather the hay and carry it for one day, and the value of this service is a penny. And each of them ought to mow for three days, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they ought to carry the Lord's corn for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And there is a common fine of 10*s.*, and they ought to guard any wreck which occurs on the Lord's land at their own cost. Saving this, that the said Stephen le Polter does suit of court only in lieu of all services as appears by his deed on the Register.

Total of winter services 78, and they are worth in money 6*s.* 6*d.*

Total of autumn services 195, and they are worth in money 4*d.*

[1] Probably Anselm le Gras, 1231-1247.

Cotagia. Itm dicūt q̃d Iohnes Gouř tz j cotag̃ ⁊ redd p annū vjd. ad Pasch et fm sc̃i Michis. Itm Henř Vylor tz j cotag̃ cū curtilt ⁊ redd p ann̄ .xd. Itm Stephus le Polter̄ tz j cotag̃ cū curtilt ⁊ redd p annū xijd, eisd tis. Itm Agnes Blakeney tz j cotag̃ ⁊ redd p annū .iiijd. eisd t̄. Itm Willm̄s Taylouř tz j cotag̃ cū curtilt ⁊ redd p ann̄ vjd. eisd t̄. Itm Iohnes Page tz cotag̃ cū curtilt ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisd t̄. Itm Claricia Ademot tz j cotag̃ ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisd t̄. Itm Robtus Howelt tz j cotag̃ ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisd t̄. Itm Robtus Baret tz j cotag̃ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisd t̄. Itm Dauid le Helyer̄ tz j curtilt cū j acř terre ⁊ redd p am xviijd eisd t̄. It̄ Phus Neb tz j cotag̃ ⁊ redd p am vjd. eisd tis. Itm Dauid Gough tz cotag̃ ⁊ redd p am xiiijd. eisd t̄. It̄ Robtus Fab tz j cotag̃ ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisd t̄. It̄ Dauid Fab tz j cotag̃ ⁊ redd p annū ijd. eisd t̄. It̄ Robtus le Cardiner̄ tz j plac̄ ⁊ redd p annū iiijd. eisd t̄.

Sma ixs. xd.

Seruicia. Et omes pdc̄i facient plenū seruic̄ ⁊ cariag̃ ad Molend put coloni. Et dabunt hiett̄ ut iidm Coloni. Et fac̄ secī Cuř et Molend ut supa.

Sma opū autūpnat pr muř ⁊ car̄. xxxvj. Et vat. iijs.

Terra arrent' de dnico. Itm dicūt q̃d Stephus le Polter tz iij acř ⁊ vij virgat̄ re ⁊ redd p annū iijs. ad Pasch ⁊ fm Mich. Itm Iohnes Mab tz ij acř re ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisd t̄. Itm Walr Mab tz dī acř re ⁊ redd p am iijd. eisd m̄is.

Sma non notatr hic qia transit supi cū dnico.

Cottages. Item, they say that John Gouř holds a cottage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6*d.* Item, Henry Vylor holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly 10*d.* Item, Stephen le Polteř holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Agnes Blakeney holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, William Taylouř 6*d.* 1*d.* holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, John Page holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Claricia Ademot holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Robert Howell holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Robert Baret holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, David le Helyeř holds a curtilage with an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Philip Neb holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, David Gough holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 14*d.* Item, Robert Fab holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, David Fab holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.* Item, Robert le Cardineř holds a pleck, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.*

Total 9*s.* 10*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid do full services and carriage to the mill as the farmers, and give heriots like the farmers and do suit of Court and mill as above.

Total of autumn services except murage and carriage 36, and their value 3*s.*

Demesne Land rented. Item, they say that Stephen le Polter holds 3 acres and 7 virgates of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 3*s.* Item, John Mab holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Walter Mab holds half an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.*

Total not stated here because reckoned above with the demesne.

Redd' caponu'. Itm dicunt q̃d Dauid le Helyer t3 j .croft ⁊ redd p am viij Capoñ.

Sma Capoñ viij Capoñ. Et valent . xvjd.

Aduoc'. Itm dicunt q̃d Mariotta Kakel dat dno p aduocacone hend. ijd. ad fm sci Mich. Itm Dudynel p eadm ijd. Itm Phus Fab. pro eadm. ijd. Itm Dauid Blakency p eadm ijd. Itm Iohñ Bonafant p eadm iiijd. Itm Sarra Flour p eadm ijd. Itm Isande Legat p eadm iiijd. Itm Gladye p ead ijd. Itm Nest Aythan p eadm ijd. Itm Amable Hyrsouñ p eadm. ijd. Itm Phus Skynner p ead ijd. Itm Dauid Gronyñ p ead ijd. Itm Eva Edekyñ p eadm ijd. Itm Dauid Fynmaior p eadm ijd. Itm Dauid Fynmior p eadm ijd. Itm Agnes Gille p eadm ijd. Itm Iohnes Taylor p eadm. ijd. Itm Alic le Aumoigh p eadm. ijd. Itm Ieuan Mylgoñ p eadm. ijd. Itm Oweyñ Walt p ead ijd. Itm Oweyñ fit Enote p ead ijd.

fol. 4 Sma xiijs. xd.
Sma valor Manij p extent. xvjli. ijs. vjd. ob.

Villa Cam'ar.

Pleua. Oweyñ ap Moryce, Phus Gouth, Kedyuor ap Eygnoñ Ieuan ap Moylmorua, Ieuan ap Oweyñ, Gurgeñ cticus Gruffith ap Dauid Ieuan ap Dd ⁊ Gurgeñ ap Myler iurati dicūt p sacm eos q̃d dns het ibm unū Molend aquaticū ⁊ valet p annū xls. s verū valorem. Et valent ptit ⁊ pquis Cur ibm p annū xijd.

Lib' Treflys. Itm dicūt q̃d Gurgeñ cticus Ieuan ap Dd ap Glas, Ieuan ap Cadog ⁊ eos comporc tenent ibm j caruc ⁊ ij bouat tre ⁊ redd p annū vjs. vjd. ad fm sci Michis. ⁊ iiijor pia Cirothec ⁊ j acū ad fm Pent que ppositus recipiet.

Rents of Capons. Item, they say that David le Heyler holds a croft, and pays yearly 8 capons.

Total of capons 8 capons, and they are worth 16*d.*

Protections. Item, they say that Mariotta Kakel for holding a protection gives to the Lord at Michaelmas 8*d.* Item, Dudynel for the same 2*d.* Item, Philip Fab for the same 2*d.* Item, David Blakeney for the same 2*d.* Item, John Bonafant for the same 4*d.* Item, Sarra Flouř for the same 2*d.* Item, Isande Legat for the same 4*d.* Item, Gladye for the same 2*d.* Item, Nest Aytham for the same 2*d.* Item, Amable Hyrsouñ for the same 2*d.* Item, Philip Skynneř for the same 2*d.* Item, David Gronyñ for the same 2*d.* Item, Eva Edekyñ for the same 2*d.* Item, David Fynmaior for the same 2*d.* Item, David Fynñior for the same 2*d.* Item, Agnes Gille for the same 2*d.* Item, John Taylor for the same 2*d.* Item, Alice le Aumoigner for the same 2*d.* Item, Ieuan Mylgoñ for the same 2*d.* Item, Oweyn Walter for the same 2*d.* Item, Oweyn the son of Enote for the same 2*d.*

Total 13*s.* 10*d.*

Total of the value of the manor by the extent, £16 2*s.* 6½*d.*

VILL CAMERARIUM.

Profits. Oweyñ ap Moryce, Philip Gouth, Kedyuor ap Eygnoñ, Ieuan ap Moylmorva, Ieuan ap Oweyñ, Gurgeñ the Clerk, Gryffyth ap David, Ieuan ap David, Gurgeñ ap Myleř the jurors, say on their oaths that the Lord has there a water-mill worth yearly according to the real value 40*s.* And the pleas and perquisites of the Court there are worth yearly 12*d.*

Freeholders. Treflys. Item, they say that Gurgeñ the Clerk, Ieuan ap David ap Glas, Ieuan ap Cadogan and their co-tenants hold their one carucate and 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas, 5*s.* 6*d.* and 4 pairs of gloves, and 1 needle at Pentecost, which the reeve receives.

Trefmarthan'. Itm dicūt q̃d Ieuan ap Moylmorua, Ieuan ap Dd, Ieuan Vachaun ap Ieuan Meylor ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenent ibm dī caruc̃ ꝓre ⁊ redd p am iijs. ad fm sc̃i Michis quos ꝓpositus recipiet.

Trefmayek'. Itm q̃d Willms Pyketon . Ieuan Wyne ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenent j caruc̃ ꝓre ⁊ redd p am iijs. iiijd. ⁊ quinq; pia cirothec̃ ad fm Pent̃. ⁊ j acū ad idm fm quos ꝓpositus recipiet.

Fonnan' Pedrykyaun'. Itm dicunt q̃d Gruff ap Gr̃ Kediuor ap Eynon ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenent ibm j caruc̃ ꝓre ⁊ redd p am iijs. iijd. ob. ad fm sc̃i Michis ⁊ ix pia Cirothec̃ ad fm Pent̃. Et iiij acus ad idm fm. ⁊ ꝓpos recipiet.

Trefelgar'. Itm dicūt q̃d Gurgen ap Meyler̃, Kediuor ap Eynon ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenent ibm ij caruc̃ ꝓre ⁊ redd p am vs. viijd ad fm sc̃i Michis, ⁊ ij pia cirothec̃ ⁊ j acū ad fm Pent̃ . que ꝓposit̃ recipiet.

Mynyth' Maldu. Itm dicūt q̃d Ieuan ap Oweyn Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap gr̃ ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenent ibm. vj bouat̃ ꝓre ⁊ redd p annū iijs. viijd. ad fm sc̃i Michis.

Trefwys Vechan. Itm dicunt q̃d Kediuor ap Eynon . Ieuan ap Dd ap Eynon ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenent ibm j caruc̃ ꝓre ⁊ redd p am iijs. vjd. ad fm sc̃i Mich ⁊ ij pia cirothec̃ ad fm Pent̃.

Trefgronow. Itm dicunt q̃d Ieuan ap Dd ap gronowe tꝫ ibm dī caruc̃ ꝓre sine redd.

Mynyth' Henry. Itm dic̃ q̃d Willms Pyketon . Ieuan ap Dd ap gronowe ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenent ibm dī caruc̃ ꝓre ⁊ redd p annū. ijs. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et ij pia cirothec̃ ad fm Pent̃.

Landodreon'. Itm dicūt q̃d Prior de Wytewell tꝫ ibm j caruc̃ ⁊ dī ꝓre sine redd in pecunia.

d. 24d.

Sma Caruc̃ ꝓre . x . Sma bident̃ . x .
Sma Cirothec̃ . xxiiij . pia . Et valent . xijd.
Sma redd in denar̃ . xxxs. xjd. ob.

Trefmarthan'. Item, they say that Ieuan ap Moylmorva, Ieuan ap David, Ieuan Vauchaun ap Ieuan Meylor, and the co-tenants hold there half a carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.*, which the reeve receives.

Trefmayek'. Item, that William Pyketoñ, Ieuan Wyne, and their co-tenants hold one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 3*s.* 4*d.*, five pair of gloves and one needle, which the reeve receives.

Fonnan' Pedrykyaun'. Item, they say that Gruffyth ap Gruffyth, Kediuor ap Eynon and their co-tenants hold there one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 4½*d.*, and at Pentecost 9 pair of gloves and 4 needles, which the reeve receives.

Trefelgar'. Item, they say that Gurgeñ ap Meyleř, Kediuor ap Eynoñ, and their co-tenants hold there 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.* 8*d.*, and at Pentecost 2 pair of gloves and 1 needle, which the reeve receives.

Mynyth' Maldu. Item, they say that Ieuan ap Oweyñ, Ieuan Vachañ ap Ieuan ap Gryffyth, and their co-tenants hold there 6 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 8*d.*

Trefwys Vechan. Item, they say that Kediuor ap Eynoñ, Ieuan ap David ap Eynoñ and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 6*d.*, and at Pentecost 2 pair of gloves.

Trefgronow. Item, they say that Ieuan ap David ap Gronowe holds there half a carucate of land rent free.

Mynyth' Henry. Item, they say that William Pyketoñ, Ieuan ap David ap Gronowe, and their co-tenants hold there half a carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.*, and at Pentecost 2 pair of gloves.

Landodreon'. Item, they say that the Prior of Wytewelt holds there 1½ carucates of land without rent in money. fol. 14

Total of the carucates of land 10, Total of the sheep 10.
Total of the gloves 24 pair, and they are worth 12*d.*
Total of rents in money 30*s.* 11½*d.*

Et omes pdci dabūt releuiū cū acciderit vidz p una boua (*sic*) tre . xvd. Et dabūt collect bident videlīt de qualīt caruc tre j bident. Et fac sect Cur de quindena in xv^nam. Et fac sect ad Molend dni. Et ducte dent pisones apud Lawadeñ. Et eosdm captos sup tram eoz custodire. Et fugientes ad ecclam custodire dent piculo eoz. Et sequi dent dñm t suos tempore gurre (*sic*). Et sequi dent reliquias bti Dauid usqz Carnetrney. Et est cōe amciament eoz vijs. Et si wreccū fuit sup mare sequi dent cornu et bona ibm custodire cū aliis de pria. Et omes tenent p antiquā tenuram.

Serulcia.

Maboris.

Itm dicūt qd Simon ap Ph. Ieu^n ap Dd t Roysc Russelt tenent ibm ij caruc tre t vij bouat dī t redd p a^m ijd. ob. ad fm Pent. Et de j caruc tre quā dca Rosa tenz redd urnā Rosā ad fm Nat Iohis Baptiste.

Lib.

Sm^a Caruc tre . vij dī.
Sm^a bident . j bid dī j q^art.

Terra in man' d'ni.

Itm qd est in manu dni ibm de tr empt de Dauid Payñ dī bouat tre t dī acr tre. Et valet p annū . ijs. vjd.

Terra arrentata.

Itm dicūt qd Ieu^n ap Dd tz ibm dict dī bouat t dī acr t redd p annū ijs. vjd. ad fm sci Michis.

Et omes pdci facient omia suic ut pdci tenent de villa Camar except sect ad Molend dni.

Serulcia.

Sm^a valor p extent . ijs. viijd. ob.

Services. And all the aforesaid give relief when it occurs, that is to say 15*d.* for each bovate (?) of land and they give collection of sheep, that is to say for each carucate of land a sheep. And they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days, and they do suit at the Lord's Mill. And they ought to escort prisoners to Lawadeñ, and keep those taken upon their land. And they ought to keep the fugitives to the church at their own risk. And they ought to follow the Lord and his host in time of war, and ought to follow the relics of the Blessed David to Carnetrney. And there is a common fine of 7*s.* And if there is a wreck at sea they ought to assemble on sound of the horn and guard the goods there with the others of the country—and they all hold by the old tenure.

MABORIS.

Freeholders. Item, they say that Simon ap Philip, Ieuan ap David, and Roysẽ Russell hold there 2 carucates and 7½ bovates of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 2½*d.*, and for one carucate of land which the said Rosa holds she pays on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist one rose.

Total of the carucates of land 7½.
Total of the sheep 1 and three quarters.

Land in the Lord's hand. Item, that there is in the Lord's hand there from the land bought of David Payñ half a bovate and a half acre of land, and its yearly value is 2*s.* 6*d.*

Land Rented. Item, they say that Ieuan ap David holds there the aforesaid half bovate and half acre, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.* 6*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid do all services as the aforesaid tenants of the Villa Camerarium, except suit at the Lord's mill.

Total value by the extent, 2*s.* 8½*d.*

VILLA GRANDI.

Pleua. Ieuan ap Moilmorua. Robt ap Eynon. Walt̃us Hoke, Dauid ap Kediuor. Kediuor ap Zey, Moridyc ap Wyllym, Ieuan Maiř, Gruff ap Dd. Gruff Cathno, Ieuan gogh. Ltin ap Dd Lewet Of de Llangoffa ⁊ Eynon ap Adam iurat dicūt p sacřm eoꝝ qd ptit ⁊ pquisit Curř ibm valent p am xijd.

Sma xijd.

Terra in manu dni. Itm dicūt qd sunt in manu dni apud Trefseysil vj acř que quond fuerunt Eynon Of unde fuit redd consuet. vjd. Et apud Hoke de ⁊ra quond Wasmeyř. vj acř unde redd consuet vd.

Sma xjd.

Lib' apud Langoffan'. Itm dicūt qd Lewet ap Ieuan, Wilt ap Lt, Nicol ap Ieuan ⁊ eoꝝ comporc tenent ibm iiij caruc ⁊re sine redd in pecunia. Dauid ap Gruff ap Traharn comporc ibm redd ob. ad fm Pent.

Seruicia. Et omes pdci dabūt releuiū cū acciderit ut supa. Et dabūt collect bident quolit. iijo anno ut sa. Et custodire dent ⁊ ducte pisones ut pdci libi de pria. Et fac sect Curř ut supa. Et est cōe amciam eoꝝ. vijs. Et de wrecc mar facient ut supa.

Hoke. Itm dicūt qd Erdedeuil Relict Maur ap Lt. Ieuan ap Ieuan ap Gř et eoꝝ comporc tenent ibm j caruc ⁊re ⁊ redd p ann. vs. ad fm sci Mich. Et fac omia suic ut tenent de Langoffan.

Trefwent. Itm dic qd Ieuan Vachuan. Dd Broun ⁊ coꝝ comporc tenent ibm j caruc ⁊re ⁊ vj bouat ⁊ redd p annū. viijs. vd. ad fm sci Mich. Et fac omia suic ut pdci ten de Maynglofan.

VILLA GRANDI.

Profits. Ieuan ap Moilmorua, Robert ap Eynoñ, Walter Hoke, Dauid ap Kediuor, Kediuor ap Zey, Moridyc ap Wyllym, Ieuan Maiř, Gruffyd ap David, Gruffyd Cathno, Ieuan Gogh, Llewelin ap David, Llewelin Of of Llangoffā and Einon ap Adam, the jurors, say on their oaths that the pleas and perquisites of the Court there are worth yearly 12*d.*

Total 12*d.*

Land in the Lord's hand. Item, they say that there are in the Lord's hand at 6*d.* 1*s.* Trefseysil 6 acres, which were formerly the property of Eynon Of, from which there was a customary rent of 6*d.*, and at Hoke of the land formerly of Wasmeyř 6 acres, from which the customary rent was 5*d.*

Total 11*d.*

Freeholders at Llangoffan'. Item, they say that Llewelin ap Ieuan, William ap Llewelin, Nicol ap Ieuan and their co-tenants, hold 4 carucates of land there without rent in money, David ap Gruffyd ap Traharñ and his co-tenants there pay at Pentecost a halfpenny.

Services. And all the aforesaid pay relief as above whenever it happens. And they give collection of sheep in every third year as above, and they are bound to keep and escort prisoners as the other freeholders of the country. And they do suit of court as above, and they have a common fine of 7*s.*, and as to wreck of the sea they do as above.

Hoke. They also say that Erdedeuil, widow of Mauř ap Llewelin, Ieuan ap Ieuan ap Gř and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.*, and do all services as the tenants of Llangoffañ.

Trefwent. Item, they say that Ieuan Vachaun, David Brown and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate and 6 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 8*s.* 5*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid tenants of Mayngloffañ.

Trefscyssilk'. Itm dic qd Ieuan ap Moylmorua. Oweyn ap Morice ⁊ eoꝝ comporc tenent ibm ij caruc ꝑre ⁊ redd p am xs. iiijd. ad fm sci Mich. Et fac omia ꝑuic ut ꝑdci tenentes de Maynglossan.

Ros Rouwen Coloni ib'm. It dic qd Ieuan ap gr. Gr ap Ph Ieuan ap Dd ⁊ eoꝝ comporc tenent ibm j caruc ꝑre ⁊ redd p am ijs. ad fm sci Mich.

Serulcia. Et omes ꝑdci dabut hictt melius aial. Et si grossu aial non fuit. vs. Et dabut leyrwyt ijs. Si vigo. Si corrupta xijd. Et dabt collect bident ut sa. Et fac sect Molend de Melyndref. de pisonibꝫ et wrecc fac ut supa. Et fac sect Cur ut sa. Et dabut thollñ de equis non spadonate. Et est coc anciament eoꝝ. vijs.

Treffissae. It dic Robtus ap Eynon. Eynon ap Adam ⁊ eoꝝ comporc tenent ibm j caruc ꝑre ⁊ redd p am ijs. ad fm sci Mich. Et fac omia ꝑcuic ut tenent ꝑdci de Ros Roweñ.

Landogen. It dic qd Dauid ap gr, Gruffyth ap Dd ⁊ eoꝝ comporc tenent ibm vj bouat ꝑre ⁊ redd p annu iijs. iiijd. ad fm sci Michis. Et fac omia ꝑuicia ut ꝑdci tenent de Ros Roweñ. Et ꝑtea quilꝫ. fac unu cariag memii de Pskely ⁊ Loydarth ad Molend de Melyndref. ⁊ valent p annu opa iiijd.

Sma iiijd.

Castel Wladus. Itm dic qd Ieuan gogh ap Dd Ieuan ap Dd Vayr ⁊ eoꝝ comporc tenent ibm j caruc ꝑre ⁊ redd p am vs. ad fm sci Mich. Itm p am iijd. ad fm Pent. Et fac omia ꝑuic ut ꝑdci tenentes de Landogen.

Sma caruc ꝑre j feod j caruc ⁊ vj bouat Sma bident.[1]

Et med' qd dns emit apud Trefscyssel libtate quorꝫdam que

[1] Blank in the MS.

Trefseysilk'. Item, they say that Ieuan ap Moylmorua, Oweyñ ap Morice and their co-tenants hold there 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 10*s.* 4*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid tenants of Mayngloffañ.

Ros Rowen. Farmers there. Item, they say that Ieuan ap Gryffyd, Gryffy'd ap Philip, Ieuan ap David and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give as a heriot the best beast, and if there is not a great beast 5*s.* And they give leyrwyt, 2*s.* if a maid, if not 12*d.*, and they give collection of sheep as above. And they do suit at the mill of Melyndref, and for the prisoners and wreck they do as above, and they do suit of court as above, and they pay toll for stallions, and their common fine is 7*s.*

Treffssae. Item, the said Robert ap Eynoñ, Eynoñ ap Adam and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.*, and render all services as the aforesaid tenants of Ros Rowen.

Landogen. Item, they say that David ap Gruffyth, Gruffyth ap David and their co-tenants hold there 6 bovates of land, and render yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 4*d.* And do all services as the aforesaid tenants of Ros Rowen, and besides each of them has to do one haulage of materials from Perskely and Loydarth to the mill of Melyndref, and the services are worth yearly 4*d.*

Total 4*d.*

Castell Wladus. Item, they say that Ieuan Gogh ap David, Ieuan ap David Vayr and their co-tenants hold there 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.*, and yearly at Pentecost 3*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid tenants of Landogen.

Total of carucates of land 1 fee, 1 carucate 6 bovates.
Total of the sheep.

And note that the Lord bought at Trefseyssel a certain liberty which is called "Hauancia," that is from 6½ bovates of land,

vocat' hauancia videlīt de vj bouat' dī ꝑre quond' Mauř ap Ithel unde redd' consuet' qui solui debent d̄no jd. j acus (*sic*) ad f̄m Pentecost'.

Sm' in denar'. xxxvjs. iiijd. ob.
Sm' valor' Maṅii p extent' xxxvijs. vijd.

Sup'lor Balli'e. Tenentes de Pebidiauk qui tenent feod' militar' quoꝝ hereditates non sunt diuidende. Magr Ad'm Hotoñ, Willm̄s ap Lł, Ph̄us ap Wilł, Oweñ ap Lł, Henř Vaghu'n Thom's Brouñ, Kediuor ap Kenach, Ieu'n ap Meyleř, Ad'm Blakemañ, Howel ap Ph̄. Oweyñ ap Morice, Ieu'n ap Tanked, Ph̄ Vachu'n ap Ph̄ ap Kediuor, ⁊ Symond' ap Dd̄ iurat', dic̄ p sacr̄m coꝝ q̄d Ph̄us Russel tenꝝ de d̄no in capite apd Gybrisford iiij caruc̄ ⁊ vj bouat' ꝑre.

Seruicia. Et p̄dc̄us Ph̄us Russel tenꝝ p homagiū. Et dn̄s h̄ebit releuiū ward ⁊ maritag̃ cū acciderit. Et dabūt collect' bident' quolīt iij° anno ut s'. Et fac̄ sect' Cur̄ p Sum̄ xv dieꝝ. Et sequi d̄ent dn̄m cū reliquiis d̄ti Dauid tempore gurre. Itm dic̄ q̄d Petrus Russel filius Ioh̄is Russel tenet in capite de d̄no apud Bremstoñ dī feod ⁊ apud Heyscastel ⁊ Rendestoñ j feod unde redd p a^m jd. ad f̄m sc̄i Mich. Itm tꝝ apud Tresduoke dī feod. Et apud Littardistoñ iij caruc̄ ꝑre ⁊ apud Patrickysford ij bouat' ꝑre. Et facient om̄ia ꝯuic̄ ut p̄dc̄us Ph̄us Russel.

Itm dic̄ q̄d Wilł ap Lł ⁊ fres sui tenent de d̄no in capite ap̄d Patrikysford vij caruc̄ ⁊ dī terre. Et dn̄s Willm̄s fac̄ sect' Cur̄ p se et fribꝝ suis. Et cōit' soluent collect' bident'. Et om̄ia ꝯuicia facient ut p̄dc̄us Ph̄us Russel.

Itm Guelł Martyñ tenꝝ apud Tankardistoñ de d̄no in capite feod. Et facient (*sic*) om̄ia ꝯuic̄ ut p̄dc̄us Ph̄us Russel.

formerly of Maur ap Ithel; from which there was a customary rent which should be paid to the Lord at Pentecost of 1*d.* and 1 needle.

Total in money, 36*s.* 4½d.
Total of the value of the Manor by the extent, 37*s.* 7*d.*

Upper Baili'e. Tenants of Pebidiauk who hold knights' fees and whose estates are not liable to be divided.

Master Adam Hotoñ, William ap Llewelin, Philip ap William, Owen ap Llewellin, Henry Vaughan, Thomas Brouñ, Kediuor ap Kenach, Ieuan ap Meyler, Adam Blakemañ, Howel ap Philip, Oweyn ap Morice, Ieuan ap Tanked, Philip Vauchan ap Philip ap Kediuor, and Symond ap David, the Jurors, say on their oath that Philip Russel holds from the Lord in capite at Gybrisford 4 carucates and 6 bovates of land.

Services. And the aforesaid Philip Russel holds by homage, and the Lord has relief, wardship, and marriage whenever they occur, and they give collection of sheep every third year as above. And they do suit of Court by summons of 15 days, And they are bound to follow the Lord with the relics of the Blessed David in time of war. Item, they say that Peter Russel, son of John Russel, holds in capite of the Lord at Bremerstoñ a half fee, and at Heyscastel and Rendestoñ 1 fee, for which he pays yearly at Michaelmas 1*d.* Item, he holds at Trefduok half a fee and at Littardistoñ 3 carucates of land, and at Patrickysford 2 bovates of land, and they do all the services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, they say that William ap Llewellyn and his brothers hold of the Lord in capite at Patrikysford 7½ carucates of land, and Master William does suit of Court for himself and his brothers, and they give the collection of sheep jointly, and they do all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, William Martyñ holds at Tankardistoñ a fee from the Lord in capite, and they do all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Iīm Ieuan ap Meylcr̄ tenʒ in capite de dno apud Iordanystoñ j feod. Et facient (*sic*) omia suiē ut pdēus Phus Russel.

Iīm Iohes Littard [tenet] de dno in capite apud Littardistoñ j feod. Et facient (*sic*) omia suiē ut pdēus Phus Russel.

Iīm Adam Blakemoñ tenʒ de dno in capite apud Castrū Lupi j caruē tre dī. Et faē omia suiē ut pdēus Phus Russel.

Iīm Phus Cadogañ tenʒ de dno in capite dī feod apud Castrū Kenlas ⁊ redd p am jd. ad fm sēi Michis. Et faē omia suiē ut pdēus Philippus Russel.

Iīm Iohes Mathey tʒ apud Gibbrigysford vj bouat̄ tre, Et faē omia suiē ut pdēus Phus Russel.

Iīm comptū est p quand antiquā extent̄ qd Galfridus de Rupe tenʒ Vadū Gybrygh p dī feod p suiē pdēa.

Sma feod. vj feod. ij caruē. dī
Sma bident̄. lxij dī bident̄
Sma redd in denar̄. ijd.

Lib'i tenent' ib'm qui t ene't' legem Wall'.

Iīm dicūt Adam Blakmoñ tenʒ apud Skeybryth ij caruē tre ⁊ redd p annū j lib cere ad fm Pasch. Et tenet p antiquā tenur̄. Et faē dno omia suiē ut pdēus Phus Russel.

Iīm diē qd Wilt ap Lt ⁊ eius comporē tenent apud Lannan j caruē tre. Et apud Langloffañ. vij bouat̄ tre. Et dabūt releuiū. Et faē sect̄ Cur̄ ut supa. Et dabūt collect̄ bident̄. Et si ptres fuint filii pimogenitus recipiet seisinā p omibʒ fribʒ. Et faciet [sectam] Cur̄ p eisd tanqam Henaf.

Iīm Thomas Brouñ ⁊ eius comporē tenent apud Roslonnaūg ij Caruē tre ⁊ redd p annū xxijd. ad fm Nat̄ sēi Iohis Bapte. Et faē omia suiē ut pdēus Wilt ap Lt.

[1] Supply per.

Item, Ieuan ap Meyler holds in capite of the Lord at Iordanystoñ 1 fee, and they do all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, John Littard [holds] from the Lord in capite at Littardis- 61.
ton one fee, and they do all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, Adam Blakemoñ holds of the Lord in capite at Castle Lupus one carucate and a half of land, and does all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, Philip Cadogañ holds of the Lord in capite half a fee at Castle Kenlas, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 1*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, John Mathey holds at Gibbrigysford 6 bovates of land, and does all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, by the account in a certain ancient extent Godfrey de Rupe holds Vadum Gybrygh for a half fee at the aforesaid services.

Total of fees, 6 fees 2 carucates and a half.
Total of sheep, 62 and half a sheep.
Total of rents in money, 2*d.*

Free Tenants there who hold by the law of Wales.

Item, they say that Adam Blakmoñ holds at Skeybryth 2 carucates of land, and pays yearly at Easter one pound of wax, and he holds by the ancient tenure, and renders to the Lord all services as the aforesaid Philip Russel.

Item, they say that William ap Llewelin and his co-tenants hold at Lannan 1 carucate of land and at Llangloffañ 7 bovates of land, and they give relief and do suit of court as above, and they give collection of sheep, and if there are more sons than one the eldest receives seisin for all the brothers, and he does suit of court for them as "Henaf."[1]

Item, Thomas Brouñ and his co-tenants hold at Roslonnaūger 2 carucates of land, and render yearly at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist 22*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William ap Llewelin.

[1] The eldest?

Itm Kediuor ap Gualt tenz apud Pencar iiij caruc ⁊ ij bouat tre. Et fac omia suicia ut pdcus Wiltms ap Lt.

Itm Howet ap Kediuor Gogth tz apud Treffasser vj bouat tre ⁊ ij ptes j bouat ⁊ redd p annū ob ad fm Pent. Et fac omia suic ut pdict Wilt ap Lt.

Itm Phus Gogth ap Robyn tz apud Pencadeyrik j caruc et iij bouat tre ⁊ redd p am jd. ad fm Pent. Et fac omia suic ut predictus Willms ap Lt.

Itm Lewelt ap Rosser tenz ibm di Caruc tre Et redd p annū . jd. ad fm Pent. Et fac omia suicia ut pdcus Willms.

Itm Ieuan ap Teder et eius comporc tenent apud Trefiarthro j caruc tre. Et facient omia suic ut pdcus Willms.

Itm Kediuor ap Gr ⁊ eius comporc tenet (*sic*) apud Lanuohour j caruc tre redd in pecunia. Et facient omia suic ut pdcus Willms.

Itm Gruff ap Medith ⁊ eius comporc tenet apud Trefenauk iiij bouat tre Et fac omia suic ut pdcus Wilt.

Itm Dauid ap Ieuan ap Gr tenz apud Trefellym iiij bouat tre Et fac omia suic ut pdcus Willms.

Itm Howet Preskeñ tenz apud Newetoñ j caruc ⁊ di tre ⁊ redd p annū ob ad fm Pent. Et fac omia suic ut pdcus Wilt.

Itm Dauid ap Tyder tenet apud Penheskeñ j caruc tre ⁊ redd p annū j acū ad festum Pent Et fac omia suic ut pdcus Wilt.

Itm Howet ap Daykyñ ⁊ eius comporc tenent apud Kayrgowil j caruc tre Et redd p annū jd. ob ad fm Pent Et fac omia suic ut pdcus.

Itm Ieuan ap Lt ap Kediuor ⁊ eius comporc tenet apd Trefseysil j caruc tre Et redd p annū . iiijd. qa ⁊ j lb cere ad fm sci Mich. Et fac omia seruicia ut pdcus Willms.

Item, Kedivor ap Gwalter holds at Pencaẽ 4 carucates and 2 bovates of land, and does all services as the aforesaid William ap Llewelin.

Item, Howel ap Kedivor Gogth̃ holds at Treffasser 6 bovates of land and 2 parts of a bovate, and pays yearly at Pentecost ½*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid William ap Llewelin.

Item, Philip Gogth̃ ap Robyñ holds at Pencadeyrik̃ 1 carucate and 3 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost 1*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid William ap Llewelin.

Item, Lewellyn ap Rosseẽ holds there half a carucate of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost 1*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Ieuan ap Tedeẽ and his co-tenants held at Trefiarthro 1 carucate of land, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Kedivor ap Gr̃ and his co-tenants hold at Lanuohouẽ fol. 16 1 carucate of land, and pay in money, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Gruffyd ap Meredith and his co-tenants hold at Trefenauk 4 bovates of land, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, David ap Ieuan ap Gr̃ holds at Trefellym 4 bovates of land, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Howel Preskeñ holds at Newetoñ 1½ carucates of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost ½*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, David ap Tydeẽ holds at Penheskeñ one carucate of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost one needle, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Howell ap Daykyñ and his co-tenants hold at Kayrgowil 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 1½*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid.

Item, Ieuan ap Llewelin ap Kedivor and his co-tenants hold at Trefseysil 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 4½*d.*, and one pound of wax, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Itm Wenlt fit Ioꝯ ⁊ eius comporc̃ tenet (*sic*) apud Tresheylyñ j caruc̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ annū ijs. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et fac̃ omia ꝯuic ut ꝑdc̃us Willm̃s.

Itm Ieu'n ap Lt ⁊ eius comporc̃ tenēt apud Pencayr̃ ij Caruc̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ annū ob ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et facient omia seruic̃ ut ꝑdictus Willm̃s.

Itm Howet ap Phi ⁊ eius comporc̃ tenet (*sic*) apud Carnetoth j caruc̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ annū jd. ⁊ j acū ad fm Pent̃. Et facient omia seruicia ut predc̃us Willm̃s.

Itm idem Howet ap Ph ⁊ eius comporc̃ tenēt apud Brywnent j Caruc̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ annū ijd. ad fm Pent̃. Et facient oia ꝯuicia ut ꝑdc̃us Willm̃s.

Itm Ph ap Meur' ⁊ eius comporc̃ tenēt ibm ij bouat̃ ꝑre Et facient omia seruicia ut ꝑdc̃us Willm̃s.

Itm Dauid ap Gronowe ap Seyssil ⁊ eius comporc̃ tenēt apud Lysclethe j caruc̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ annū jd. ad fm Pent̃ Et facient omia seruicia ut ꝑdc̃us Wilt.

Itm Ieu'n Henaf de Kille tenꝯ ibm j caruc̃ ꝑre sine redd in pecunia. Et facient (*sic*) omia seruicia ut ꝑdc̃us Wilt.

Itm Ieu'n ap Dd et eius comporc̃ tenꝯ apud Pantech j caruc̃ ꝑre Et facient omia seruicia ut ꝑdc̃us Wilt.

Itm Wilt ap Ieu'n tenꝯ apud Lanstinañ ij caruc̃ ⁊ dī ꝑre, Et facient (*sic*) omia seruicia ut ꝑdc̃us Willm̃s,

Itm hedes Dankyñ ap Morgañ tenent apud Melyndref j caruc̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd ꝑ annū jd. ad fm Pent̃ Et fac̃ oia ꝯuic̃ ut ꝑdc̃us Wilt.

Itm Gilbertus ap Ieu'n ⁊ eius comporc̃ tenent apud Trefhenre j caruc̃ ꝑre Et redd ꝑ a'm ob ad fm Pent̃ ⁊ j par calcar̃ deaurat̃ vel vjd Et fac̃ omia ꝯuic̃ ut ꝑdc̃us Willm̃s,

Itm Robtus Martyñ tenꝯ apud Landegof iij caruc̃ ꝑre Et fac̃ omia ꝯuicia ut ꝑdc̃us Willm̃s,

Item, Wenllian, daughter of Jo, and her co-tenants hold at Trefheylyñ 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Ieuan ap Llewelin and his co-tenants hold at Pencayr̃ 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas ½*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Howel ap Philip and his co-tenants hold at Carnetoth one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 1*d.* and 1 needle, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, the same Howel ap Philip and his co-tenants hold at Brywnent 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 2*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Philip Meurc and his co-tenants hold there 2 bovates of land, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, David ap Gronowe ap Seyssil and his co-tenants hold at Lysclethe 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 1*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Ieuan Henaf de Kelle holds there one carucate of land without rent in money, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Ieuan ap David and his co-tenants hold at Pantech 1 carucate of land, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, William ap Ieuan holds at Lanstinan 2½ carucates of land, and does all services as the aforesaid William. fol. 17.

Item, the heirs of Dankyñ ap Morgañ hold at Melyndref 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 1*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Gilbert ap Ieuan and his co-tenants hold at Trefhenre 1 carucate, and pay yearly at Pentecost a halfpenny and one pair of gilded spurs, or 6*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Robert Martyñ holds at Landegof 3 carucates of land, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Itm Ieuan ap Kediuor ⁊ eius comporc tenet apud Porthknolle j carucat tre ⁊ redd p annu . xijd. ad Pasc ⁊ fm sci Mich. Et facient omia suic ut pdcus Willms. Itm hent ibm j molend de quo redd dno xijd. ad fm Pasche ⁊ sci Mich. Et redd dno de dco Molend di bident.

Itm Dankyn ap Gr tenz apud Knathan j caruc tre Et redd p annu jd. ad fm Pent. Et facient (*sic*) omia suic ut pdcus Willms.

Itm Gruff ap Howelt ⁊ eius comporc tenent apud Trefethlym j caruc tre et fac omia suic ut pdcus Willms

Itm Walrus ap Traharne ⁊ eius comporc tenet apud Trefkedryg j caruc tre Et redd p annu jd. ad fm Pent Et facient omia seruic ut pdcus Willms.

Itm Kenewryg ap Dd tenz apud Melyndref iiij bouat tre Et redd p annu ijs. jd. ob ad fm sci Mich.

Itm Kediuor Vaghan tz apud Trefthlynmyn di caruc tre Et redd p annu xijd. ad fm sci Mich. Et fac omia suic ut pdcus Wilt.

Itm Ieuan ap Iorwth Breher tenz apud Porthlley ij bouat tre ⁊ redd p annu . xijd. ad fm sci Mich, Et fac oia suic ut pdcs Wilt.

Sma feod iiij ⁊ j caruc terre
Sma bident . xlj
Sma redd in denar . xs. ixd. ob qa.

Tenentes inferior ballie de Pebid qui tenet feod Milit.

Phs Cadigan tz de dno in capite apud Cadyganiston vj caruc ⁊ di tre.

It Dna Wenthliana Martyn tz j feod apud Tankardyston

It Robtus Martyn tz apud Trefclemens j feod ⁊ redd p am vs. ad fm Pasch,

Item, Ieuan ap Kedivor and his co-tenants hold at Porthknolle one carucate of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 12*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, They have there one mill of which the rent to the Lord at Easter and Michaelmas is 12*d.*, and they pay to the Lord of the aforesaid mill half a sheep.

Item, Dankyñ ap Gr̃ holds at Knathan 1 carucate of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost 1*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Gruffyd ap Howelt and his co-tenants hold at Trefethlym 1 carucate of land, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Walter ap Traharne and his co-tenants hold at Trefkedryg 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 1*d.*, and do all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Kenewryg ap David holds at Melyndref 4 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.* 1½*d.*

Item, Kedivor Vaghan holds at Trefthlynmyñ half a carucate of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Item, Ieuan ap Ioruerth Brehef̃ holds at Porthlley 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.*, and does all services as the aforesaid William.

Total fees, 4 and 1 carucate of land.
Total sheep, 41.
Total rent in money, 10*s.* 9¾*d.*

Tenants of the Lower Ballie of Pebidiauk who hold knights' fees.

Philip Cadigañ holds from the Lord in capite at Cadyganistoñ 6½ carucates of land.

Item, Mistress Wenthliana Martyñ holds 1 fee at Tankardystoñ.

Item, Robert Martyn holds at Trefclemens 1 fee, and pays yearly at Easter 5*s.*

Itm Willms de Rupe tz apud Oweynstoñ dī feod Et apud Newgol dī feod. Et omes pdci fac omia suic ut pdci tenentes qui tenet feod milit in Pencayr ex^to uno feod Robti Martyñ de quo dñs non hebit ward nec maritag.

Sm^a feod iij . ⁊ j caruc ⁊ dī.
Sm^a bident . xxxvj dī.
Sm^a redd in denar . vs. vjd.

Lib^i tenent'. Itm Robtus Martyñ tz apud Assepistoñ j caruc pre sine redd.

It Gruff Vach^an ⁊ eius comporc tenent apud Grentoñ j caruc pre ⁊ redd p annū vs. vd. ob ad fm sci Mich. It Ieu^an ap Oweñ ⁊ Ieu^an ap Nicolas ⁊ eoꝝ comporc tenent apud Landellaw j feod quond Ieu^an ap Escop diuse locis. Et redd p annū . xjs. jd. ob ⁊ j par calcar. Et dcus redd in pecunia debz solui p tenentes de Landellowe ad fm Pasch ⁊ sci Mich. It Phus Cadygañ tz apud Buartheñ ij bouat pre Et redd p annū . iijs. ad fm sci Mich. It idm Phus tenz apud Landenauk iiij Caruc . vj bouat pre ⁊ redd p annū xijd. ad fm sci Mich ⁊ solui debet p tenentes de Gourhyd. It idem Phus tz apud Brymyskaweñ j caruc pre sine redd. It Dauid ap Gruff ap Howet tz apud Warecoyd . vj bouat pre et deb sect ad Molend dni. It Henr Vach^an tz apud Lanreythañ ij caruc pre. It Lewet ap Morys ⁊ Dauid ap Meiller tenent apud Holmarth j caruc pre sine redd. It Ioh ap Henr ⁊ Dauid Gogh tenent apud Penheskeñ dī caruc pre. Et debent sect molend de Tresdyñ. It Wilt ap Lt ap Oweyñ ⁊ Ieu^an ap Oweyñ tenent apud Tresmengar j caruc pre sine redd. It Phus ap Lt tz apud Tresmengar Vach^an dī caruc pre. It Robtus Ros tz apud Tyrmeyboñ Oweyñ dī caruc pre sine redd, Itm Henr Vach^an Lewet ap Morys ⁊ eoꝝ comporc tenz Egluscomhithich j caruc pre ⁊ redd p a^m iijd. ad fm Pent. It Phus Vach^an . Dauid ap Meiller ⁊ eoꝝ comporc tenent apud Lanygige j caruc pre sine redd. It dcus Phus Vach^an tz apud Killerour j caruc pre ⁊ redd p a^m j par cirothec ad fm Pent. Itm Thomas Brouñ tz apud Duarth ij bouat pre p Cart ⁊ redd p a^m iiijs. ad fm sci Mich p omi suic. Itm Daykyñ ⁊ eius comporc tenent apud Lanegige Vech^aun iij bouat pre. Et redd p annū ijs. ad fm sci Mich ⁊ fac sect molend dni. Itm Robtus Res

Item, William de Rupe holds at Oweynstoñ ½ a fee, and at Newgol ½ a fee. And all the aforesaid do all services as the aforesaid tenants who hold Knights' fees in Pencayr, except one fee of Robert Martyn, of which the Lord has neither wardship nor fol. 178 marriage.

Total fees, 3 and 1½ carucates.
Total sheep, 36½.
Total rents in money, 5*s.* 6*d.*

Free Tenants. Item, Robert Martyn holds at Assepistoñ 1 carucate of land, without rent.

Item, Gruff Vachan and his co-tenants hold at Grentoñ 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.* 5½*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Owen and Ieuan ap Nicholas and their co-tenants hold at Landellaw a fee formerly of Ieuan ap Escop̃ in different places, and pay yearly 11*s.* 1½*d.* and 1 pair of spurs, and the said money rent should be paid by the tenants of Llandellowe at Easter and Michaelmas. Item, Philip Cadygañ holds at Buartheñ 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* Item, the same Philip holds at Landenauk̃ 4 carucates 6 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.*, and that ought to be paid by the tenants of Gourhyd̃. Item, the same Philip holds at Brymyskaweñ 1 carucate of land without rent. Item, David ap Gruffyd ap Howel holds at Warecoyd̃ 6 bovates of land and owes suit at the Lord's mill. Item, Henry Vachan holds at Laureythañ 2 carucates of land. Item, Llewelin ap Morys and David ap Meiller̃ hold at Holmarth̃ 1 carucate of land without rent. Item, John ap Henry and David Gogh̃ hold at Penheskeñ ½ a carucate of land and owe suit at the mill of Trefdyñ. Item, William ap Llewelin ap Oweyñ and Ieuan ap Oweyñ hold at Trefmengar̃ 1 carucate of land without rent. Item, Philip ap Llewelyn holds at Trefmengar̃ Vachan ½ a carucate of land. Item, Robert Ros holds at Tyrmeyboñ Oweyñ ½ a carucate of land without rent. Item, Henry Vachan Lewelin ap Morys and their co-tenants hold at Egluscomhithich̃ 1 carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 3*d.* Item, Philip Vaughan, David ap Meiller̃ and their co-tenants hold at Lanygige 1 carucate of land without rent. Item, the said Philip Vaughan holds at Killerour̃ 1 carucate of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost 1 pair of gloves. Item,

⁊ eius comporc̃ tenent apud Lanenyñ dī caruc̃ ꝑre ⁊ redd̃ ꝑ a^m ob̃ ⁊ iij ꝑia cirothec̃ ad ſm Penť, Et ſac̃ secť ad Molend̃ de Poulthcaŭok. Iť Dauid ap Ieu^an . Morys ap Lł ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃ tenent apud Poulthcaŭok ij caruc̃ ꝑre Et redd̃ ꝑ annū iijd̃. ob̃ ad ſm Penť. ⁊ ſac̃ secť molend̃.

Iťm Willm̃s ap Eignoñ tꝝ apud Hendreſ Treſeierth̃ ⁊ Treſlywyth̃ ij caruc̃ ꝑre sine redd̃. Iťm Lł ap Morys tꝝ apud Tyrmynny ij ꝑtes j caruc̃ sine redd̃. Iť Lewel ap Morys tꝝ apud Gourhid̃ v bouať ꝑre et apud Porth̃mauř iij bouať ꝑre sine redd̃ ⁊ ſac̃ secť Molend̃. Iťm Ieu^an Tewe tꝝ apud Harnglaŭ ij bouať ꝑre ⁊ redd̃ ꝑ a^m iiijd̃. ad ſm Penť. Iťm Ieu^an ap Dd̃ ⁊ eius comporc̃ tenent apud Treſhernyñ ij bouať ꝑre sine reddiť. Et ſac̃ secť Molend̃ d̃ni. Iťm Madoc ap Cadogañ ⁊ Symond̃ tenent apud Treſſpoyt j bouať ꝑre ⁊ redd̃ ꝑ a^m iiijd̃. ad ſm Penť. Iťm Ad^am Henř tꝝ apud Porthlisky dī Caruc̃ ꝑre sine redd̃. Iťm Ph̃us ap Kediuor tꝝ apud Porth̃gleys dī Caruc̃ ꝑre sine redd̃. Iťm Ph̃us Gogh̃ tꝝ apud Porthstinan ij bouať ꝑre sine redd̃.

Et omēs ꝑdc̃i dabūt releū ex^to Thom̃ Brouñ. Et dabūt collecť bid̃ ut sup^a. Et ſac̃ secť Cuř de xv^na in xv^nam. Et dn̄s Ad^am . Henř Ieu^an ap Gř Vagh^an . Lewel ap Morys. Ph̃us Vagh^an . Dauid ap Ieu^an . Dauid ap Meyler ⁊ Dauid ap Gř ap Howelł dic̃ se esse steñeſre in Molend̃ d̃ni. Et ſac̃ secť ad Molend̃ cū tenentibꝝ suis.

Sm^a ſeod̃ . iij dī ⁊ vj bouať ꝑre.
Sm^a bid̃ xxxv . dī.
Sm^a Cirothec̃ . iiij ꝑia et valꝝ iiijd̃.
Sm^a redd̃ in denař xxvijs. ixd̃. ob̃.
Sm^a valor̃ ꝑ extenť xxxiiijs. vijd̃. ob̃.
ꝑc̃ bid̃.

Thomas Brown holds at Duarth 2 bovates of land by deed, and pays yearly at Michaelmas for all services 4*s*. Item, Daykyñ and his co-tenants hold at Llanegige Vechaun 3 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 3*s*., and do suit at the Lord's mill. Item, Robert Res and his co-tenants hold at Llanenyñ ½ a carucate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost a halfpenny and 3 pair of gloves, And do suit at the mill of Pwllcauerok. Item, David ap Ieuan, Morys ap Llewelyn, and their co-tenants hold at Pwllcauerok 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 3½*d*., and do suit at the mill.

Item, William ap Eignoñ holds at Hendref Trefeierth and Treflywyth 2 carucates of land without rent. Item, Llewelyn ap Morys holds at Tyrmynny two parts of a carucate without rent. Item, Llewelyn ap Morys holds at Gourhid 5 bovates of land, and at Porthmauř 3 bovates of land without rent, and does suit at the mill. Item, Ieuan Tewe holds at Harnglaũ 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Pentecost 4*d*. Item, Ieuan ap David and his tenants hold at Trefhernyñ 2 bovates of land without rent and do suit at the Lord's mill. Item, Madoc ap Cadogañ and Symond hold at Treffpoyt 1 bovate of land, and pay yearly at Pentecost 4*d*. Item, Adam Henř holds at Porthlisky half a carucate of land without rent. Item, Philip ap Kedivor holds at Porthgleys half a carucate of land without rent. Item, Philip Gogh holds at Porthstinan 2 bovates of land without rent.

And all the aforesaid give relief except Thomas Brouñ, and they give collection of sheep as above. And they do suit of court from 15 days to 15 days. And Master Adam Henry, Ieuan ap Gryffyd Vaughan, Llewelyn ap Morys, Phillip Vaughan, David ap Ieuan, David ap Meyler, and David ap Gř ap Howelt say that they are "steñefre" in the Lord's mill, and they do suit at the mill with the other tenants.

Total fees, 3½, and 6 bovates of land.
Total sheep, 35½.
Total gloves, 4 pair, and they are worth 4*d*.
Total rents in money, 27*s*. 9½*d*.
Total value by the extent, 34*s*. 7½*d*.
Price of sheep.

Castru' Mauricii.

Meyler Gogh, Dñs Phus Capłus, Lewel ap Ph. Ieuan ap Ll. Thomas Nicolł. Phus Robyñ. Ieuan Taylor, Dauid ap Ieuan. Henr Dedewyth. Gour Wared, Walr Henr. ⁊ Henr Adam iurati dicūt p sacrm eoz qd edificia lignea ibm valent p annū xvjd. Itm dicūt qd Hagard ibm valz ad locand p annū iiijd. Itm dñs het ibm unū Molend aquaticū ⁊ valet p am scdm verū valorem iiij marc. Et valz piscaria aque de Marleys ibm, xijd. Itm dicūt qd dñs het ibidm iiijxx acr bosci ⁊ valent pficua eiusd sine destruccone. vs. p annū, Et exit melł eiusdem bosci valz p annū iiijd. Et valent plit ⁊ pquis Cur ibm p annū. vs. Et Maniū de Noua Mota tenetur reddere Castro Maur jd. ad festum Sci Michis.

Sma lxvjs. vd.

Itm dicunt qd dñs het ibm in Campo qui vocatr le Hoke iiijxx acr, Et valz acr ad locn p annū iiijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Wodehułł ⁊ Wodeley. iiijxx acr. Et valz acr ad loc p annū ijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Clunforn xvj acr, Et valz acr ad loc p am ijd. Et debz seiar sup acr fri ⁊ silig. iiij bz. Et respond ad iij granū. Et sup acr ord ⁊ aueñ. viij bz. Et respond ad iij granū.

Sma vijd.
Sma [1]

Prata ⁊ pastura. Itm dicūt qd dñs het ibm. vj acr prati et valz acr ad loc p am xijd. It dicūt qd sunt infra pcū iij acr pastur, Et valz acr ad locand p annū iiijd. It dicūt qd sunt ibm. xx. acr pastur in Mora. Et valz pastur cuiuslit acr ad locand p am ijd. Et est ibi mora pro turbis fodend cont x acr, Et valz acr cū pficuo iiijd. p am. Et valz pastura bosci p am ad loc. ijs. Et possunt sustini ibm iij affr xxiiij grossa aialia ⁊. c. bident, Et valz pastura

[1] Blank in the MS.

CASTLE MAURICE.

Meyler Gogh, Master Philip the chaplain, Llewelyn ap Philip, Ieuan ap Llewellyn, Thomas Nicolt, Philip Robyñ, Ieuan Taylor, David ap Ieuan, Henry Dedewyth, Gour' Wared, Walter Henry and Henry Adam, the jurors, say on their oaths that the wooden buildings there are worth yearly 16*d.* Item, they say that a haggard there is worth yearly to let 4*d.* Item, the Lord has there a water mill which is worth yearly according to its true value 4 marks; and a fishery in the water of Marleys there is worth 12*d.* Item, they say the Lord has there 80 acres of wood, and the profits of the same, without injury, are worth yearly 5*s.*, and the outgoings of the honey of the said wood are worth yearly 4*d.*; and the pleas and perquisites of the court there are worth yearly 5*s.*; and the manor of New Mote is bound to pay to Castle Maurice at Michaelmas 1*d.*

Total, 66*s.* 5*d.*

They also say that the Lord has there 80 acres in a field called "Le Hoke," and each acre is worth yearly to let 4*d.*, and in the field called "Wodehult" and Wodeley 80 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d.*, and 16 acres in a field called "Clunforñ," and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d.*, and they ought to sow on each acre of wheat and buckwheat 4 bushels, and to account for 3 measures, and for every acre of barley and oats 8 bushels, and to account for 3 measures.

Total, 7*d.*
Total.

Meadows and Pastures. Item, they say the Lord has there 6 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 12*d.* They also say that there are within the park 3 acres of pasture, and each acre is worth yearly to let 4*d.* Item, they say that there are there in the marsh 20 acres of pasture, and each acre of pasture is worth yearly to let 2*d.*, and there is there a bog for digging peat containing 10 acres, and each acre with the profits is worth yearly 4*d.*, and the pasture of the wood is worth yearly to let 2*s.* And there are able to be kept there 3 horses, 24 great beasts and 100 sheep, and the

cuiuslīt grossi aīalis ijd. Et p . x . bid ijd. Et dicunt q̃d dñs potest here ibm x carecť Ruscaz ⁊ fengeř, Et valz carectať jd.

Sma xxiijs. viijd.

Libi qui tenent p' Cart'. Itm dicunt q̃d Isabella ⁊ Iohna filie Wilti Goweř tenent iij bouať ⁊ redd p am . vs. iijd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sci Mich. It Henř Vachuan ij bouať ꝓre ⁊ quarť ptē j bouať ꝓre. Et redd p annū . iiijs. xd. eisd ꝓis.

Itm dicūt q̃d Wenlt Martyñ tz maneriū de Ricardistoñ, Et redd p am xijd. eisdm ꝓmis.

Sma xjs.

Seruicia. Et omes ꝓdci dabunt p hietť melius aīal ⁊ si aīal non fuit . vs. Et fac secť Cuř de xvna. in quindenā p sum j noctis. Et secť Molend dni. Et est cōe amciamenť eoz vijs. Et sequi dent reliquias bti Dauid usqz Carnetrney ⁊ cera suicia tanseūt cū redd in pecunia.

Coloni. Itm dicunt q̃d Dauid ap Ieuan tz ij bouat ꝓre ⁊ dī ⁊ redd p am xxd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sci Mich. Itm Oweyñ ap Ph tenz j bouať : ꝓre ⁊ redd p am viijd. eisd ꝓmis. Itm Willms Stradelnal tz iij bouať ꝓre ⁊ redd p añ . ijs. eisd ꝓmis. Itm Dauid Gough tenz j bouať ꝓre ⁊ redd p am . viijd. eisd ꝓmis, Itm Wilts Carettarius tz iij bouať ꝓre ⁊ redd p am ijs. eisd ť. Itm Iohnes Ianot tz ij bouať ⁊ dī ꝓre ⁊ redd p am xxd. eisd ť. Itm Iohnes filius Rogeri tenet j bouať ⁊ iij ptes uni⁹ bouať ꝓre ⁊ redd p annū xiijd. eisd ť. Itm Iohnes Thomelyñ tz ij bouať ⁊ dī ꝓre ⁊ redd p am . xxd. eisd ť. Itm Henř Dedewith tz ij bouať ⁊ dī ꝓre ⁊ redd p annū xxd. eisd ť. It Iohnes Ieuan tz j bouať ⁊ dī ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisd ť. Itm Gouř Wared tz ij bouať ꝓre ⁊ redd p annū . xvjd. eisd ť. Itm Walꝓus Henř tz ij bouať ⁊ dī ꝓre ⁊ redd p am xxd. eisd ť. It Walꝓus Hey tz ij bouať ꝓre ⁊ redd p am xvjd. eisd. ť. It Ieuan Hult tz j bouať ꝓre ⁊ redd p annū viijd. eisd ť. It Henř Adam tz ij bouať ꝓre ⁊ redd p annū. xvjd. eisd ť. It Iohnes Castel tz ij bouať ⁊ dī ꝓre ť redd p am xxd. eisd ť. Itm Daukyñ Ph tz ij bouať dī ꝓre ⁊ redd p añ xxd. eisd ť. It Kedy Robyñ tz j bouať dī ꝓre ⁊

pasture of each great beast is worth 2*d.*, and of every 10 sheep 2*d.* And they say the Lord is able to have there 10 loads of rushes and fern, and each load is worth 1*d.*

Total, 23*s.* 8*d.*

Freeholders who hold by Deed. Item, they say that Isabella and Johanna, daughters of William Gowe̅r, hold 3 bovates, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 5*s.* 3*d.* Item, Henry Vaughan 2¼ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 10*d.*

Item, they say that Wenllian Martyñ holds the Manor of Ricardistoñ, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Total, 11*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give their best beast for a heriot, and if they have no beast 5*s.*, and they do suit of court from 15 days to 15 days or a night's summons and suit at the Lord's mill, and they have a common fine of 7*s.*, and they are bound to follow the relics of the Blessed David to Carnetrney, and the other services are included in their money rents.

Farmers. Item, they say that David ap Ieuan holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 20*d.* Item, Oweyñ ap Philip holds 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, William Stradelnal holds 3 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, David Gough 60. holds 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, William Carettarius holds 3 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Janot holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, John the son of Roger holds 1¾ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 13*d.* Item, John Thomelyñ holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Henry Dedewith holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, John Ieuan holds 1½ bovates, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Gou̅r Wared holds 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, Walter Henry holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Walter Hey holds 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, Ieuan Hult holds

redd p am xijd eisd t. It Nichs Scot tz ij bouat dī tre 7 redd p am xxd. eisd t. It Margareta ux Walti tz iij bouat tre 7 redd p am ijs. eisd t. It Iohnes Taillour tz ij bouat dī tre 7 redd p annū. xxd. eisd t. It Eua Relict Phi Henry tz ij bouat dī tre 7 redd p am xxd. eisd t. Itm Phus Robyñ tz ij bouat 7 dī tre 7 redd p annū xxd eisd t. Itm Dñs Phus Capellanus tz ij bouat tre 7 redd p am xvjd. eisdm tis. It Thomas Nicol tz j bouat dī tre 7 redd p am xijd. eisd tmis. It Matheus Moridic tz ij bouat 7 dī tre 7 redd p am xxd. eisd t. It pdci coloni reddent dno . xxs. una cum tenentibz de Preskely ad fm sci Andree. It dci coloni redd dno viijd. p j bouat tre quā tenent in Cōi.

Sm^a lxviijs. iijd.

Seruicia, Et omes pdci dabunt p hiett melius aīal cuiuscūqz genis fuit. Et si aīal non fuit vs. Et dabūt collect bident quolīt iij anno viz de qualīt Caruc tre j. Et valz p am ijs. Et cariare debent grossū mem p domibz ibidm faciend de Preskely 7 Loydarth quociens opus fuit. Et valz p am iiijd. Et fac sect Cur 7 Molend, Et cariabūt totum mem 7 virgas p Molend leuabūt 7 watliabūt idē sumptibz suis. Et dñs coopiet domū eiusdm. Et cariabūt molares quociens opus fuit. Et facient inclusiuos 7 purgabūt fossam molend. Et valz cariag p am scdm verū valorem iijs. Et custodire debent prisones piculo eoz. Et dabt tholloñ de equis
1 . 19d. empt 7 vend. Et dicunt qd Constabular hebit de bonis cuiuslīt dampnati . vs. Itm arare debent p j diem si huerint caruc sin autē arabunt xx virgat tre ad cibū dni pc opis ijd. Et hciare dent p j die pcii opis ob. Et quilīt hebit p equo suo j pc aueñ. Et spargc colligc 7 cariare debent totū fenū dni . sūptibz suis 7 dñs falcabit.

1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, Henry Adam holds 2 bovates or land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, John Castel holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Daukyñ Philip holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Kedy Robyñ holds 1½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Nicholas Scot holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Margareta wife of Walter holds 3 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Taillouñ holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Eva, widow of Philip Henry holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Philip Robyñ holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Master Philip the chaplain holds 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, Thomas Nicol holds 1½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item Mathew Moridic holds 2½ bovates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, the aforesaid farmers pay to the Lord, jointly with the tenants of Preskely at the feast of St. Andrew, 20*s.* Item, the aforesaid farmers pay to the Lord for a bovate of land that they hold in common 8*d.*

Total, 68*s.* 3*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast of whatever kind it may be. And if they have no beast 5*s.*, and they give collection sheep every third year, namely one for each carucate of land, and it is worth yearly 2*s.* And they ought to carry the heavy materials for building houses at Preskeley and Loydarth whenever there is need, and this is worth yearly 4*d.* And they do suit of court and of mill, and they carry all the materials and rods for the mill and build and wattle the same at their own cost, but the Lord thatches the houses. And they carry the mill stones whenever there is need, and they make the sluices and clean out the mill pond, and the yearly value of the carriage according to its true value is 3*s.*, and they ought to keep the prisoners at their own risk, and they pay toll on horses bought and sold, and they say the Constable has out of the goods of any one convicted 5*s.* Item, they ought to plough for

Iť mete dent p tres dies ad cibū dni pcii opis jd. Et cariab bladū dni p j diem ad cibū dni. Et est cōe anciamenť eoꝝ . x . s. Iťm sequi debent Constabulař ad litus maris ⁊ bona puenienē ibm de
(Cam.) wrecco maris custodire. Iť facient baticiū de j acř p anū p cař que solebant face in esculenť ⁊ poculenť ad opus ballioꝝ dni ⁊ valz p annū . iiij.s.

Sma

Cotagia. Iťm dicūt q̄d Rogus Bercator tz j placeā ⁊ curť ⁊ redd p annū iiijd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sēi Mich. Iťm Alicia le Kemester tz j cotag̃ ⁊ redd p am vjd. eisdm ꝓmis. Iťm Leukeu filia Kendelaū tz j coť ⁊ redd p am vlijd. eisd ť. Iť Nesť Vauř tz j coť ⁊ redd p annū vjd. eisdm ꝓmis. Iť Dauid ap Ieuan tenz j Curtil ⁊ redd p am ijd. eisdm ꝓmis.

Sma ijs. vjd.

Seruicia. Et omes pdci dabunt p hietť . xvjd. Iťm colligē dent ij acř pati ibm p j diem pcii opis jd. Iťm debent mete p j diem ad cibū dni pcii opis jd. Iťm portare debent blad dni de tassis in hagardo usqz Gang̃ pc̄ opis ijd.

Sma

Aduocac. Iťm dicūt q̄d Willms Daykyñ dat dno p aduoc̄ hend ijd. ad Pasche ⁊ fm sēi Mich. Iťm Leucu Gough p eadm ijd. Iť Bolyñ ux Daykyñ ijd. p eadm. Iťm Amabilť fiť Nichi p eadm ijd. Iťm Phus Ianote p eadm ijd. Iťm Phus Meure p

one day if they have a plough, but if not they plough 20 virgates of land, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 2*d.*, and they ought to harrow for one day, and the value of this is a halfpenny; and each has for his horse a peck of oats. And they ought to make, gather, and carry all the Lord's hay at their own cost, but the Lord mows it. And they ought to reap for three days, the Lord finding food, and the value of the service is 1*d.* And they carry the corn of the Lord for one day, the Lord finding food, and they have a common fine of 10*s.* And they ought to attend the constable to the sea shore to guard any wreck of the sea that may be cast up there. Item, they make fencing for an acre a year, for the carriage of which they are used to have eating and drinking at the cost of the bailiffs of the Lord, and it is worth yearly 4*s.*

Total, .

Cottagers. Item, they say that Roger Bercator holds one plot and a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas, 4*d.* Item, Alice le Kemester holds 1 cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Lukeu, daughter of Kendelaũ, holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, Nest Vauĩ holds one cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, David ap Ieuan holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.*

Total, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot 16*d.* Item, they ought to gather two acres of meadow there for one day, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to reap for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to carry the corn of the Lord from the shocks in the barn to Grañ, and the value of this service is 2*d.*

Total, .

Protections. Item, they say that William Daykyñ, for holding a protection, gives to the Lord at Easter and Michaelmas 2*d.* Item, Leucu Gough for the same, 2*d.* Item, Bolyñ the wife of Daykyñ for the same, 2*d.* Item, Amabilla, the daughter of

cadm ijd. Itm Dauid Says p eadm ijd. Itm Elyne Toukere p cad ijd. Itm Iohnes Lony p eadm ijd.

Sm^a xviijd.
Sm^a valor p extent [1]

PRESKELY.

Lib^l qui tene't feod' Militar'. Itm dicunt qd dns de Lanriañ ten3 di feod. Itm tenentes de Maynornawañ j Caruc ꝑre. Itm dns de sco Dogmaele di feod. Itm tenent de Trefbneth j Caruc ꝑre ⁊ nullu redd redditu. Et fac sect Cur Castri Maur. Et dabut releuiu. Et dns hebit wardu ⁊ Maritag cu acciderit. Et dabut collect bid ut sup^a. Itm Ieu^an ap Aythañ t3 apud Trefdauid ij bouat p ꝑuic ut s^a. Itm Dauid ap Wilt t3 ibm ij bouat ꝑre p Cart p ꝑuic ut s^a.

Lib^l. Itm dicunt qd Meyler Gogh, Lewet ap Ph. Ieu^an Gough, Gr ap Cadog^an tenet ibm una Caruc ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m vs. ad Pasche ⁊ Festum Sci Michis.

Seruicia. Et omes ꝑdci dabut p releuio simul . xs. Et dabut collect bid quolit iij anno ut s^a. Et fac sect ad Molend ⁊ omia opa ad idem ut coloni infra. Et fac sect Cur. Et est coe anciament eo3 . vijs. Et tenet p tenur antiq^a'.

Lib^l alt' tenure. Itm dicunt qd Lewet Vagh^an, Nichus ap Gr, Dauid ap Ieu^an, Ieu^an ap Lt ⁊ co3 comporc tenent ibm ij Caruc ꝑre ⁊ redd p annu xs. ad Pasche et Sci Michis.

Seruicia. Et omes ꝑdci dabunt p hietto melius aial. Et si aial non fuit . vs. Et fac sect Molend. Et fac omia ꝑuicia . ad idem ut tenent sup^a. Et cariabut esculenta ⁊ poculenta p baltis dni. Et duce dent pisones apud Lawhadeñ. Et fac sect Cur ut s^a.

[1] Blank in he MS.

Nicholas, for the same, 2*d*. Item, Philip Ianote for the same, 2*d*. Item, Philip Meurc for the same, 2*d*. Item, David Says for the same, 2*d*. Item, Elyne Toukere for the same, 2*d*. Item, John Lony for the same, 2*d*.

Total, 18*d*.
Total value by the extent,

PRESKELY.

Freeholders who hold Knights' Fees. Item, they say that the Lord of Lanriañ holds ½ a fee. Item, the tenants of Maynorna añ a carucate of land. Item, the Lord of St. Dogmaell's, ½ a fee. Item, the tenants of Trefbneth a carucate of land, and pay no rent, but do suit of court at Castle Maurice, and give relief. And the Lord has wardship and marriage when it occurs. And they give collection of sheep as above. Item, Ieuan ap Aythañ holds at Trefdavid 2 bovates by services as above. Item, David ap William holds there 2 bovates of land by deed, by services as above.

Freemen. Item, they say that Meyler Gogh, Llewellyn ap Philip, Ieuan Gough, Gr̃ ap Cadogan, hold there a carucate of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 5*s*.

Services. And all the aforesaid pay together for a relief, 10*s*. and give collection of sheep every third year as above. And do suit at the mill and all the services there that the farmers do, as stated below. And do suit of court. And there is a common fine of 7*s*., and they hold by the ancient tenure.

Freemen of other Tenure. Item, they say that Llewellyn Vaughan, Michael ap Gr̃, David ap Ieuan, Ieuan ap Llewellyn, and their co-owners, hold there two carucates of land, and pay yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 10*s*.

Services. And all the aforesaid give as a heriot the best beast, and if they have no beast, 5*s*. And they do suit at the mill, and do all services at it as the aforesaid tenants, and they carry eatables and drinkables for the Lord's Bailiffs. And they ought to escort the prisoners to Lawhadeñ. And they do suit of court as above, and give collection of sheep as above. And those

Et dabūt collecť bid ut sa. Itm qui hent Caruč arrare dent p j diem ad cibū dni pč opis jd. Itm hciare dent cū ij equis p j diem pč opis jd. Et tota villa meře debet cū vj hōibz p j diem ad cibū dni pč opis jd. Et cariare debent bladū dni p j diem. Et est cōe amciamenť eoz ut supa.

Terra arrentata. Itm dicūt q̄d Magister Adam Hotoñ tenz ibm iij acř tre. Et redd p am vjd. ad fm sči Mich. Et medi q̄d dñs de Noua Mota tenz totū Manniū ibm de dno. Et redd quolit anno jd. Castrū Mauř ad festū sči Michis (*sic*).

Sma p annū xvs. vijd.
Sma .[1]
Sma valore (*sic*) p extenť .

Castrū Lupi.

P'Beua. Phus Ady. Ricus le Taillor. Phus Fremañ, Iohnes le Straunge. Fylly Wilt. ⁊ Dauid Raymond, Iurati dicūt p sacřm coz q̄d aisiamenta edificioz lapid et ligneoz ibm valent p annū scdm verū valorem iiijs. Itm dicunt q̄d exitus gardini ibm tam in hbag qm in aliis valz p am iiijd. Itm piscař aque ibm valz p annū. xijd. Itm dicunt q̄d dñs het ibm j molend aquaticū Et valz p am xxvjs. viijd. Itm dicūt q̄d dñs het ibm vj acř bosci. Et valz exitus eiusdm tam p domibz qm p pastura p annū. ijs. Et valent plit ⁊ pquis ibm p am xs.

Sma xliiijs.

D'nic' d'ni. Itm dicūt q̄d dñs het in dnico in Campo qui vocatr Lontref j acř dī. Et valz p annū ad loč vjd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Halnecrof. iiij acř ⁊ valz acř p annū vjd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Ricardishoke supi ⁊ inferius xvj acř. Et valz acř p am iiijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Voulerishoke ex utraqz pte

[1] Blank in the MS.

who have ploughs ought to plough for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they ought to harrow with 2 horses for a day, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And the whole vill ought to reap with 6 men for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they ought to carry the Lord's corn for a day, and they have a common fine as above.

Arrented Lands. They also say that Master Adam Hotoñ holds there 3 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 6*d.* And note that the Lord of New Moat holds all the Manor there from the Lord, and pays every year at Castle Maurice, at Michaelmas 1*d.*

Total for the year, 15*s.* 7*d.*
Total,
Total value by the extent,

Wolf's Castle.

Profits. Philip Ady, Richard the Tailor, Philip Freeman, John le Straunge, Fylly William, and David Raymond, the jurors, on their oaths present that the assize of buildings there, stones and wood, are worth yearly according to the true value 4*s.* Item, they say that the outgoings from a garden there, both in herbage and in other matters, are worth yearly 4*d.* Item, the fishery in the water fol. 20d there is worth yearly 12*d.* Item, they say the Lord has there one water mill, and it is worth yearly 26*s.* 8*d.* Item, they say that the Lord has there six acres of wood. And the value of the outgoings, both for houses as well as pasture, is worth yearly 2*s.* And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 10*s.*

Total, 44*s.*

Lord's Demesne. Item, they say that the Lord has in demesne in a field called "Lontref" 1½ acres, and they are worth yearly to let 6*d.* And in a field called "Halnecrof" 4 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 6*d.* And in a field called "Ricardishoke," upper and lower, 16 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 4*d.* And in a field called "Voulerishoke," on both sides of the brook 6 acres, and each acre is worth 2*d.* And in a field called

Riuuli vj acr̃. Et valz acr̃ ijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Powerishoke iij acr̃. Et valz acr̃ p annū ijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Gore ij acr̃. Et valz acr̃ ijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Hardistipe xvj acr̃. Et valz acr̃ p annū iiijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Heth ij acr̃ dī. Et valz p am ijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr thronfeld iij acr̃ dī. Et valz acr̃ p annū ijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Benches iij acr̃. Et valz acr̃ p am iijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Druput vij acr̃. Et valz acr̃ p am iijd. Et in Campo qui vocatr Moldiscastel ij acr̃. Et valz acr̃ ad locand p am iijd. Et debz seiari sup acr̃ fri ⁊ siliḡ . iiij bz. Et respondeb ad iiij ganū dī. Et sup acr̃ ordei iiij bz ⁊ fnd ad iij ganū. Et sup acr̃ aueñ viij bz ⁊ fnd ad ij ganū ⁊ dī. Et est in manū dni iuxta bosc̃ dī acr̃. Et valz p annū ijd.

Sma acr̃ . lxiiij ⁊ dī.
Sma in pecunia . xviijs. ixd.

Prata et pastura.

Itm dicūt q̃d dns het apud Lediheued ⁊ Brodemore j acr̃ pati. Et valz p am ijs. Et apud Stonyford j stanḡ ⁊ iuxta Molend j stanḡ ⁊ valent p am xijd. It̃ het iuxta aquā de Dungledy infa pcū j acr̃ ⁊ dī pasture. Et valz acr̃ p annū viijd. Itm dicūt q̃d sup pastura dni ⁊ cōem pasture ibid possunt sustinri xvj aūia grossa ⁊ cc. bid. Et valz pastura cuiusl̃it grossa aīat jd. ⁊ x bid . jd.

Sma in denar̃ vijs.

Coloni qui tenet p' Cart'.

Itm dicūt q̃d Henr̃ de la Pulle tz p Cart̃ ut pz p Registrū j plac̃ ⁊ j curt̃ cum iiij bouat̃ ꝑre que cont̃ xxviij acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p annū xs. iijd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich. It̃ Iohnes Fremañ tz vj bouat̃ ꝑre que cont̃ xlij acr̃ ⁊ redd p annū . ixs. ad fm Oīm Sc̃oz ⁊ Pent̃. Itm Robtus de la Chambr̃ tz . v . bouat̃ ꝑre que cont̃ . xxxv . acr̃. Et redd p annū . vijs. ad fm Oīm Sc̃oz ⁊ Pentecost̃.

Sma xxvjs. iijd.

"Powerishoke," 3 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 2*d.* And in a field which is called "Gore," 2 acres, and each acre is worth 2*d.* And in a field which is called "Hardistipe," 16 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 4*d.* And in a field which is called "Heth," 2½ acres, and is worth yearly 2*d.* And in a field called "Thronfield," 3½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly 2*d.* And in a field called "Benches," 3 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d.* And in a field called "Druput," 7 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d.* And in a field called "Moldiscastel," 2 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.* And they ought to sow upon an acre of wheat and buckwheat, 4 bushels, and answer for 4½ measures. And upon an acre of barley 4 bushels, and answer for 3 measures. And upon an acre of oats 8 bushels, and answer for 2½ measures. And there is in the Lord's hands half an acre beyond the wood, and it is worth yearly 2*d.*

Total acreage, 64½.
Total in money, 18*s.* 9*d.*

Meadows and Pasture. Item, they say that the Lord has at "Lediheved" and "Brodemore" an acre of meadow, and it is worth yearly 2*s.* And at "Stonyford" 1 stang, and beyond the mill a stang. And they are worth yearly 12*d.* Item, he has beyond the water of Dungledy within the park 1½ acres of pasture, and each acre is worth yearly 8*d.* Item, they say that upon the Lord's pasture and the common pasture, 16 great beasts and 200 sheep can be kept, and the pasture of each great beast is worth 1*d.*, and of every 10 sheep 1*d.*

Total in money, 7*s.*

Farmers who hold by Deed. Item, they say that Henry de la Pulle holds by deed, as appears by the register, one plot and one curtilage with 4 bovates of land, which contain 28 acres of land, and he pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 10*s.* 3*d.* Item, John Freeman holds 6 bovates of land, which contain 42 acres, and pays yearly at All Saints and Pentecost 9*s.* Item, Robert de la Chambr̃ holds 5 bovates of land, which contain 35 acres, and pays yearly at All Saints and Pentecost 7*s.*

Total, 26*s.* 3*d.*

Seruicia. Et ꝑdĉi Phus ⁊ Robtus dabūt releuiū cū acciderit vidʒ p qualʒ bouat̃ ꝓre xvd̃. Et dabūt collect̃ bid̃ quolīt iij anno viz. de qualʒ carruc̃ ꝓre j bid̃. Et fac̃ sect̃ Cur̃ de xv^a in quindenā p Sum̃ consuet̃. Et fac̃ sect̃ Molend̃ dni. Et custodire dent p'sones ⁊ eosd̃ ducere usqʒ Lawhadeñ. Et sequi feretrū cū Reliquiis bti Dauid t̃pe guerre ⁊ ext^a guerrā usqʒ Carnet'ney. Itm dicūt q̃d Phs Fremoñ est steñefre. Itm si wreccū acciderit sup mare p ꝑmunicōnem cornu ⁊ sum̃ sequi debent alios de p̃ria ad litus maris et bona ibm custodire. Et dc̃us Henr̃ fac̃ om̃ia ⁊ custum̃ put Coloni inferius. Et est cōc amciament̃ coʒ vijš.

Coloni sine Cart'. Itm dicūt Ad^am Fab tenʒ iij bouat̃ cont̃ xxj acr̃ Et redd̃ p a^m iiijš. vjd̃. ad Pasche ⁊ ꝑm sc̃i Mich̃. It̃ Iohnes le Leche tʒ iij bouat̃ ꝓre cont̃ xxj acr̃. Et redd̃ p annū iiijš. vjd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Dauid Reymond tʒ j bouat̃ ꝓre cont̃ ut s^a. Et redd̃ p annū xviijd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Ric̃us le Taillo' tʒ iij bouat̃ ꝓre cont̃ ut sup^a. Et redd̃ p ann̄ iijš. vjd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Phus Ady tʒ vij bouat̃ cont̃ ut s^a. Et redd̃ p annū xš. vjd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Phus Wilt tʒ j bouat̃ ⁊ dī ꝓre cont̃ ut s^a. Et redd̃ p annū ijš. iijd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Iohes Dogot tʒ v bouat̃ ꝓre cont̃ ut sup^a. Et redd̃ p a^m vijš. vjd̃. eisd̃ t̃ It̃ Walt̃ Molend̃ tʒ iij bouat̃ ꝓre cont̃ ut sup^a. Et redd̃ p a^m iiijš. vjd̃. eisd̃ t̃ Itm Iohnes Blakemoñ tʒ iij bouat̃ ꝓre cont̃ ut s^a. Et redd̃ p annū iiijš. vjd̃. eisdm t̃. It̃ Eva Relict̃ Iohis Lywt tʒ v bouat̃ ꝓre 9t̃ ut s^a. Et redd̃ p a^m vijš. vjd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Iohnes le Straunge tʒ iij bouat̃ ꝓre cont̃ ut sup^a. Et redd̃ p annū iiijš. vjd̃. eisd̃ ꝑm̃is

Sm^a Caruc̃ iij ⁊ dī ⁊ v bouat̃
Sum̃ bid̃ iij ⁊ dī
Sm^a redd̃ in denar̃ . lxvjš. iijd̃.

Services. And the aforesaid Philip and Robert give a relief when it happens, that is to say, for each bovate of land 15*d.* and they give collection of sheep every third year, namely, for each carucate of land one sheep, and they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days, according to the usual summons, and do suit at the mill of the Lord, and they ought to keep prisoners and escort them to Lawhadeñ, and to follow the shrine with the relics of the Blessed David in war time and out of war time as far as Carnetrney. Item, they say that Philip Fremoñ is "steñefre." Item, if a wreck happen at sea, they ought, on summons by a horn, to follow the other men of the country to the sea shore, and take charge of the goods there; and the said Henry does all things and customs as the farmers mentioned below, and they have a common fine of 7*s.*

Farmers without Deed. Item, they say that Adam Fab holds 3 bovates, containing 21 acres, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, John le Leche holds 3 bovates of land, containing 21 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, David Reymond holds one bovate of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Richard the Taillor holds 3 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 6*d.* Item, Philip Ady holds 7 bovates, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 10*s.* 6*d.* Item, Philip Wilt holds 1½ bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 3*d.* Item, John Dogot holds 5 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s.* 6*d.* Item, Walter the Miller holds 3 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, John Blakemoñ holds 3 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, Eva, widow of John Lywellyn, holds 5 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s.* 6*d.* Item, John le Straunge holds 3 bovates of land, containing as above, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.*

Total carucates 3½, and 5 bovates.
Total sheep, 3½.
Total rents in money, 66*s.* 3*d.*

Serulela. Et omes ꝑdci dabūt p hietto meli⁹ aial. Et si aial non fuit . vs. Et dabt collect bid viz. quolit iij anno in klñ Maii de qualz Caruc ꝓre j bid. Et tahere ⁊ cariare dent mcñ ⁊ molares ad Molend dni sumptibus coz. Et valz opus p annū vjd. Et coopire dent domū Molend cū stramie ppio (*sic*) sūptibz coz, It arare dent p j diem ad cibū Dni ꝑc opis . ijd. Itm hciare dent p j diem ad cibu dni. Et quibz pcipiet j pc aucñ It sparge colligere ⁊ cariare dent totū fenū dni ad cibū eiusdem p j repastu. It mete dent p iij dies ad cibū dni ꝑc opis jd. It cariare dent blad dni p j diem ad cibū dni ꝑc cuiuslit opis jd. It lauare dent oues dni sūptibz ppis. It totū blad tassatū in hagardo dni portare dent ad Grang sūptibz ppis. Et dabūt thollñ de omibz aialibz ⁊ bid empt ⁊ vend. Et fac sect Cur p sum i noctis ad volunt dni. Et sequi dent feretrū cū reliquiis bti Dauid cū tenent p Cart sa. It custodire debent pisones captos in vilt p j noct ⁊ eosd duce ad Castrū Maur. Et est cōe anciament eoz . xs.

Sma opū yemal . xxij. Unde in arrur . xj.
Et in hciatur . xj. Et valent p am ijs. iijd. ob.
Sma opū autūpnal . xliiij. Et valz . iijs. viijd.

Cotagia. It dicūt q̄d Amabilt Molend tz j plac cū curt ⁊ redd p am xviijd. ad Pasc ⁊ fm sci Mich. It Ric Madur tz j plac cū curt ⁊ redd p am xviijd. eisd ꝓis. It Iohes Madur tz j plac cū curt ⁊ redd p am . xviijd eisd t. It le Helyer tz j plac cū curt ⁊ redd p anñ xviijd. eisd t. It Le Lange tz j plac cū curt ⁊ redd p am xviijd. eisd t. It Iohes Textor tz j plac cū curt ⁊ redd p am xviijd.

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast, and if they have no beast 5*s.*, and they give collection of sheep, namely, in every third year at the Kalends of May from every carucate of land a sheep, and they are to draw and carry the materials and mill stones to the Lord's mill at their own cost, and such service is worth yearly 6*d.*, and they ought to thatch the mill building with their own straw at their own cost. Item, they ought to plough for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 2*d.*, and they ought to harrow for one day, the Lord finding food, and for which each should receive a peck of oats. Item, they ought to make, collect, and carry all the Lord's hay, he finding food for one meal, and they ought to reap for 3 days, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to carry the Lord's corn for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to wash the Lord's sheep at their own cost. Item, all the corn stacked in the stack yard of the Lord they should carry to Grang at their own cost; and they give toll for all beasts or sheep bought or sold, and they do suit of court, at the summons, of a night at the will of the Lord, and they ought to follow the shrine with the relics of the Blessed David with the tenants who hold by deed as above. Item, they ought to keep the prisoners taken in the vill for one night, and escort them to Castle Maurice, and they have a common fine of 10*s.*

Total winter services 22, which 11 are in ploughing, and 11 in harrowing, and they are worth yearly, 2*s.* 3½*d.*

Total of the autumn services 44, and they are worth 3*s.* 8*d.*

Cottagers. Item, they say that Amabella Molend holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 18*d.* Item, Richard Maduſ holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John Maduſ holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, le Helyer holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Le Lange holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item,

eisd t̃. It̃ Amabilt Fremoñ tꝫ j plac̃ cū curtilt ⁊ redd p annū xviijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Walterus Molendinar̃ tꝫ j curt̃ ⁊ redd p annū jd. eisd t̃. Et est in man̄ dni j plac̃ ⁊ j domus quo (*sic*) fuer̃ Henr̃ de la Pulle.

Sm^a^ xs. vijd.

Seruicia aduocac'. Et omnes p̄dc̃i fac̃ omnia ꝑuic̃ illa ꝑuic̃ que fieri dent p equos ut p̄dc̃i coloni. Itm dicūt q̃d Ad^a^m Armig̃ dat̃ dno p aduoc̃ hend ij d ad Pasche ⁊ fm sc̃i Michis Itm Auelyñ dat̃ dno p eadm . iijd. eisd t̃. Itm Annot Foreyñ p eadm ijd. eisd t̃. Itm Dauid Walt̃ p ead iijd. ⁊ recess̃ hoc anno.

Sm^a^ [1]

Terra arrentat'. Itm dicūt q̃d Rogerus Madour̃ tꝫ ij acr̃ ⁊ dī ꝑre ⁊ redd p a^m^ xijd. ad fm Pasch ⁊ Sc̃i Mich.

Sm^a^ nō notat^r^ hic qꝫ t^a^nsit supi^o^ cū dnic̃.

Redd' capon'. It̃ dicūt q̃d Phus Ady tꝫ j curt̃ ⁊ redd p a^m^ ij Capoñ ad fm Nat̃ Dñi. It̃ Eua relict̃ Ioh Lewet tꝫ ij curt̃ ⁊ redd p annū iiij Capoñ eod t̃ Itm Iohnes Doget tꝫ j curtilt ⁊ redd ij Capoñ eod t̃. Itm Dauid Raymond tꝫ j Curtilt ⁊ redd ij Capoñ eod t'mio.

Sm^a^ Capoñ . x.

Sm^a^ valor̃ Manii p extent̃.

Noua Mota.

P'ncua. It̃ dicūt q̃d aisiament̃ domoꝝ eiusd Manit̃ valent p a^m^ ijs. It̃ dicūt q̃d pt̃it̃ ⁊ pquis itm valent p a^m^ xvjs. It̃ dic̃ q̃d dñs h̄et ibid unū molend aquatic̃ ⁊ valꝫ p annū iiijlī. It̃ dicūt dñs h̄et ibid Nund bis in anno viꝫ in festo sc̃i Mich ⁊ in festo bi Nich. Et valꝫ theolloñ ⁊ pt̃it̃ eoꝝdm . viijd.

Sm^a^ iiijlī xviijs. viijd.

[1] Blank in the MS.

John Textor holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Amabella Fremoñ holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Walter the Miller holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 1*d.* And there is in the Lord's hand one plot and one house, which belonged to Henry de la Pulle.

Total, 10*s.* 7*d.*

Services. Protections. And all the aforesaid do all those services except such as ought to be done by horses, as the aforesaid farmers. Item, they say that Adam Armiger gives the Lord for holding a protection, at Easter and Michaelmas, 2*d.* Item, Auclyñ gives to the Lord for the same, at the same times, 3*d.* Item, Annot Foreyñ for the same, at the same times, 2*d.* Item, David Walter for the same, 3*d.*, but he left this year.

Total, .

Arrented Lands. Item, they say that Roger Madouñ holds 2½ acres of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 12*d.* fol. 21

Total not noted here, as it is given above with the demesne.

Rents of Capons. Item, they say that Philip Ady holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at Christmas 2 capons. Item, Eva, widow of John Llewellyn, holds 2 curtilages, and pays yearly at the same time 4 capons. Item, John Doget holds a curtilage, and pays at the same time 2 capons. Item, David Raymond holds a curtilage, and pays at the same time 2 capons.

Total capons, 10.

Total value of the manor by the extent.

New Mote.

Profits. Item, they say that the assize of the houses of this Manor are worth yearly 2*s.* Item, they say that the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 16*s.* Item, they say that the Lord has a water mill there, and it is worth £4 a year. Item, they say that the Lord has there a fair twice a year, namely at Michaelmas and the feast of St. Nicholas, and the tolls and profits of the fair are worth 8*d.*

Total, £4 18*s.* 8*d.*

D'nic' d'nt. Ĩt dic̃ q̃d dñs ħet ibm in dnico . cxvj acr̃ ꝑre. Et valz acr̃ ad loc̃ . iijd. Et debent seĩare sup baticii vel sup acr̃ ꝑre compost̃ iiij bz siliĝ. Et respond ad . v . gnū. Et acr̃ grossoz aueñ viij bz et respond ad iij gnū. Et sup acr̃ minut̃ aueñ . ix bz. Et respond ad ij gnū. Et ij bz plus.

Sma .[1]

Prata 't pastura. Ĩt dic̃ q̃d dñs ħet ibm iiij acr̃. Et valz acra ad loc̃ p am ijs. Ĩt dic̃ q̃d dñs ħet ibm . l . acr̃ bosci ⁊ valz pastura eiusd p am ad loc̃ . vjs. viijd. Et potest vendi de ramuc̃lis dc̃i bosci sine destruccõe ad valorẽ de xxs. p am. Et possũt sustiñi ibm in pastur̃ dni ⁊ in cõi pastura xvj grossa aũia . et . cxl . bid. Et vz pastura cuiuslĩt grossz aĩalis jd. Et pastur̃ . x . bid jd.

Sma .[1]

Burgens'. Ĩt dicũt q̃d Iohnes Geffrey tz ij burĝ ⁊ redd p am ijs. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich equat porc̃ ⁊ cuilĩt burĝ ibid sunt annex̃ viij acr̃ ꝑre. Ĩtm Phus Robt tz iiij burĝ ⁊ dĩ ⁊ redd p annũ iiijs. vjd. eisd ta. Ĩt Iohes Nikelyñ tz iij burĝ ⁊ redd p am iijs. eisd ꝑis. Ĩtm Iohes Tankard tz ij burĝ ⁊ redd p annũ ijs. eisd t̃. Ĩt Phs Robt iunior tz j burĝ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eiusdm (*sic*) tĩs. Ĩtm Willms Taillor tz j burĝ ⁊ dĩ ⁊ redd p am xviijd. eisd t̃. Ĩt Robtus Keñ tz j burĝ ⁊ di ⁊ redd p añ . xviijd. eisd t̃. Ĩt Iohnes Textor ⁊ Iohes Symond tenent iiij burĝ ⁊ dĩ ⁊ redd p am iiijs. vjd. eisd t̃. Ĩt Nichus Nikelyñ tz ij burĝ ⁊ redd p am ijs. eisd t̃. Ĩtm Walt̃ Pyketoñ tz vj burĝ ⁊ redd p annũ . vjs. eisd t̃. Ĩt Amabilt Nikelyñ ⁊ Agnes soror sua tenent iij burĝ ⁊ redd p am iijs. eisd ꝑis. Ĩt Wilt Keñ tz ij burĝ ⁊ redd p am ijs. eisd t̃. Ĩt Amabilt Danelyñ tz dĩ burĝ ⁊ redd p annũ

[1] Blank in the MS.

Lord's Demesnes. Item, they say that the Lord has there in demesne 116 acres of land, and each acre is worth to let 3*d.*, and they ought to sow upon each acre of fallow or manured land 4 bushels of buckwheat, and answer for 5 measures, and on each acre of great oats 8 bushels, and answer for 3 measures, and upon each acre of small oats 9 bushels, and answer for 2 measures, and 2 bushels more.

Total, .

Meadows and Pastures. Item, they say that the Lord has there 4 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*s.* Item, they say that the Lord has there 50 acres of wood, and the pasture of it is worth yearly to let 6*s.* 8*d.*, and he is able to sell boughs from the aforesaid wood without injuring its value, worth yearly 20*s.*, and can keep there on the Lord's pasture and on the common pasture 16 great beasts and 140 sheep, and the pasture of each great beast is worth 1*d.*, and the pasture of every 10 sheep 1*d.*

Total, .

Burgesses. Item, they say that John Geffrey holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly in equal payments at Easter and Michaelmas 2*s.* And to every burgage tenement there is annexed 8 acres of land. Item, Philip Robert holds 4½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, John Nikelyñ holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* John Tankard holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Philip Robert, junior, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, William Taillor holds 1½ burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Robert Keñ holds 1½ fol. 2nd burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John Textor and John Symond hold 4½ burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, Nicholas Nikelyñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Walter Pyketoñ holds 6 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s.* Item, Amabilt Nikelyñ and Agnes her sister hold 3 burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, William Keñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Amabilt Danelyñ holds half

vjd. eisd t̃. It̃ Wilts Margros tz ij burg̃ ⁊ redd p ann̄ . ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes le Playdour̃ tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Adam Bole tz iiij burg̃ t̃ redd p ann̄ iiijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Wilts Robelyn̄ tz iiij burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū iiijs. eisd term̄is. It̃ Adam Frethwode tz ij burg̃ ⁊ redd p am ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Phus de Lang̃ tz iiij burg̃ ⁊ redd p am iiijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Adam Robt tz iiij burg̃ ⁊ redd p am iiijs. eisd t̃ It̃ Thomas Robt tz ij burg̃ dī et redd p am ijs. vjd. eisd t̃. It̃ Dauid de Kedwelly tz ij burg̃ ⁊ redd p am ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Phus Tauke tz ij burg̃ ⁊ redd p am ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Isabell Frythwode tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisdm ꝑm̄is. It̃ Thomas Textor tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisdm ꝑm̄is. It̃ Wilts le Hunt tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisdm ꝑm̄is. It̃ Henr̃ Robyn̄ tz ij bouat̃ ⁊ redd p am ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes Howell tz dī burg̃ ⁊ redd p am vjd. eisd ꝑis. It̃ Henr̃ Hopkyn̄ tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisd ꝑm̄is. It̃ Iohnes Wogan̄ tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisd ꝑis. It̃ Iohnes le Brewer̃ tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p ann̄ xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes Ken̄ tz iij burg̃ dī ⁊ redd p annū iijs. vjd. eisd t̃. It̃ Willm̄s Baty tz unū Burg̃ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Henr̃ Ken̄ tz j burg̃ et dī ⁊ redd p ann̄ . xviijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Walꝑus Adam tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes Fab tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Willm̄s Robt tz iij burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū . iijs. eisd ꝑm̄is. It̃ Iohes Ph tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p am xijd. eisd ꝑis. It̃ Iohnes Higedon̄

a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, William Margrot holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John le Playdoil holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Adam Bole holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, William Robelyn holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Adam Frethwode holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Philip de Lang holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Adam Robert holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Thomas Robert holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 6*d*. Item, David de Kedwelly holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Philip Tauke holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Isabella Frythwale holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Thomas Textor holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, William le Hunt holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Henry Robyn holds 2 bovates, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Howell holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, Henry Hopkyn holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Wogan holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John le Brewer holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Ken holds 3½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 6*d*. Item, William Baty holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Henry Ken holds 1½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d*. Item, Walter Adam holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Fab holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, William Robert holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item, John Philip holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Higedon holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John le Zong holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Sutor holds 1½

⁊ redd p am xviijd. eisd t. Itm Henr Ph tz ij burg ⁊ redd p am ijs. eisd t. It Isabell Pyketon tz j burg ⁊ redd p annū xijd eisd t. It Willms le Hunte tz di burg ⁊ redd p annū . vjd. eisdm Pmis.

Sma burg . iiij . ix burg.
Sma redd in denar . iiijli. ixs.

Serule'. Et omes pdci dabūt Releuiū cū acciderit videlit xijd. Et quilit coz arabit semel. Et licz pla burg teneat non fac nisi opus uni diei ad cib dni pc opis . jd. It hciare dent p j diem pc opis ob. It quilz non hens caruc dabit dno jd. It colligc dent semel prat sine cibo pcii opus ob. It metc debent p j diem p quolz burg ad cibū dni precii opis jd. Itm fac in guerra put burgens de Lawhad. Et fac sect hundr de xva in quindenā. Itm dicūt qd in plo terre non possunt compelli ndere in hundr dno nisi gratis volūint sz coram Senesc vel eius locumtenī in Sess p brc. Et dabūt pc cuis videlit de quolit braciament ij lag. Et valet p annū . vjd. Et omnes tenent p cart.

Sma opū yemal[1]
Sma opū autūpnal
Sma redd in denar

Libi tenent' Seruicia. Itm dicunt qd Iohes Steph tz viij acr tre p cart noui feoffamenti ⁊ redd p am xijd. ad Nat Dni ⁊ fm Nat Sci Iohis Bapte. Et dabunt releuiū vidz p qualz acr . jd. Et tempe guerre facient suic put libi tenent de Castro Maur. Et fac sect Cur de xva in quindenā. Et dns hebit ward ⁊ Maritag cum acciderint.

Itm Henr Helyn tz j caruc tre ⁊ redd p am vjd. ob ad fm Sci Michis. Et fac omia suic ut dcus Iohnes.

[1] Blank in the MS.

burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Henry Philip holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s* Item, Isabella Pyketoñ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, William le Hunte holds ½ a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Total of the burgage tenements, 89 burgage tenements. fol.
Total rents in money, £4 9*s.* 0*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give a relief when it happens, that is 12*d.*, and each of them will plough once; and although they hold several burgage tenements, they do only one day's work, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to harrow for a day, and the value of this service is a halfpenny. Item, those who have not a plough give the Lord a penny, and they ought to harvest his meadow once without victuals, and the value of this service is a halfpenny; and they ought to reap one day for each burgage tenement, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.*; and they do in war time as the burgesses of Lawhaden, and they do suit at the hundred court from 15 days to 15 days. Item, they say that in an action for land they cannot be compelled to answer to the Lord in the hundred court unless at their free wills, but only before the Lord's steward or his deputy at Sessions by writ; and they give prisage of ale, that is for each brewing 2 gallons, and it is worth yearly 6*d.*, and they all hold by deed.

Total of winter services, .
Total of autumn services, .
Total of rent in money, .

Free Tenants. Services. Item, they say that John Stephan holds 8 acres of land by deed of the new enffeoffment, and pays yearly at Christmas and on the Nativity of St. John the Baptist 12*d.*

And they give relief, that is to say, for each acre 1*d.*; and in time of war they do services as the free tenants of Castle Maurice, and they do suit of court from 15 days to 15 days, and the Lord has wardship and marriage when it occurs.

Item, Henry Helyn holds a carucate of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 6½*d.*, and does all the same services as the aforesaid John.

Itm Willms Colemon tz j caruc tre 7 redd p am ixd. ob ad Pasc 7 fm Sci Michis.

Itm Willms Bastard, Willms Symond, et comporc tenent ij caruc tre 7 redd p annū . vjd ad fm sci Michis. Et fac omia suicia ut pdcus Iohnes Steph.

Itm Iohnes Freystrop tz ij bouat tre 7 redd p am j par cirothec ad fm sci Mich . jd. Et fac sect ij Hundr p anñ 7 c suic fac ut pdcus Iohnes.

Itm Willms Cole tz . x acr tre 7 redd p am ob . ad fm sci Michis. Et fac omia suic ut pdcus Iohnes.

Itm Phus Brouñ tz ij caruc tre 7 redd p am iiijs. ad fm Pasche et sci Michis.

Sma vjs. xjd. pt suic.

Cotagia. Itm Walrus Pyketoñ tz j plac cū curt 7 redd p am vjd. ad Pasch 7 fm sci Mich. Et debz sparge 7 collige fenū dni ibm cū burg supa quociens opus fuerit. Et dabūt hiett vidz melius aial 7 si aial non fuit dabit put alii de Lawhad consit condicionis.

Sma [1]

Chenc'. Itm Belyñ Ioye dat dno p aduoc ville hend . vjd. p am ad fm Pasc 7 sci Mich. Itm Symond Nikelyñ dat p eadm iiijd. eisd tmis. Itm Alic de Kedwelly dat dno p ead iiijd. eisd tis. Itm Alic Doñ p ead iiijd. eisd t. Itm Iohes Laundrey p ead iiijd. eisd t. Itm Iohes Robyñ p ead ijd eisd t. Itm Dauid Wellylade p ead ijd. eisd t. Itm Isabella Smalemayde dat p ead ijd eisd t.

Sma [1]

[1] Blank in the MS.

Item, William Colemon holds 1 carucate of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas, 9½*d.*

Item, William Bastard, William Symond, and their co-tenants, hold 2 carucates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 6*d.*, and they do all the same services as the aforesaid John Stephan.

Item, John Freystrop holds 2 bovates of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas one pair of gloves [worth] 1*d.*, and does suit yearly at two courts of the hundred, and does all other services like the aforesaid John.

Item, William Cole holds 10 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas a halfpenny, and does all services as the aforesaid John.

Item, Philip Broun holds 2 carucates of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 4*s.*

Total, 6*s.* 11*d.*, besides services.

Cottages. Item, Walter Pyketon holds one plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6*d.*, and ought to make and gather the Lord's hay there with the aforesaid burgesses as often as necessary; and they give a heriot, namely, the best beast, and if they have no beast they will give as the other tenants of Lawhaden in like circumstances.

Total, .

Imposts. Item, Belyñ Joye gives to the Lord yearly for having the protection of the town at Easter and Michaelmas 6*d.* Item, Symond Nikelyñ gives for the same at the same times 4*d.* Item, Alice de Kedwelly gives to the Lord for the same at the same times 4*d.* Item, Alice Doñ for the same at the same times 4*d.* Item, John Laundrey for the same at the same times 4*d.* Item, John Robyn for the same at the same times 2*d.* Item, David Wellylade for the same at the same times 2*d.* Item, Isabella Smalemayde gives for the same at the same times 2*d.*

Total, .

Seruicia. Et omes pdci mere dent p j diem ad cibū dni pc opis jd. Itm sperge dent ⁊ colligē fenū dni ibm cū burgens supa quociens opus fuit.

Sma valor Manii p extent.

Villa de Lawhaden.

Pncua. Dns Walrus Cotlond, Ricus Gome, Ricus Haspald, Henr Gaunt, Ianyn Martyn, Iohnes Faber, Walrus Raynold, Wilts Montayne, Willms Walr, Iohnes Richard, Rogus le Taillour ⁊ Adam le Webbe, iur dicunt p sacrm eoz qd edificia lapidea infra muros ibm valent p annū . xls. Et edificia lignea extra muros ibm ijs. Itm dicunt qd duo sunt gardina quoz unū extra Castrū contz j acr tre ⁊ aliud quod vocatur pcus contz iiij acr quoz fructus in pomis porrett oleribz ⁊ aliis herbis valent p annū . xijd. Et valz hbag eozdm p annū . xijd. Itm dicūt qd dns het ibm unū molend aquatic cū piscar aque. Et valz p ann . xijli. Et unū Molend Fullon. Et valz p annū . xxs. Et valz ptir ⁊ pquis Hundr ibm p annū . xs. Et dicūt qd dns het ibm Nund bis in anno videlicz in Festo sci Luce Evangelist ⁊ in festo sci Martini Et durant p tres dies qualit vice. Et valz theol ⁊ pquis eazdm p annū . vjs. viijd. Et piscar aque de Clethi a supior pte foreste de Loydarth usqz ad Rivulū qui vocatur Thelath vjz p annū . vjs. viijd.

Sma xvjli. vijs. iiijd.

D'nie' d'ni. Itm dicūt qd dns het apud Lettardistoune . ccc.xv . acr tre. Et valz acr ad locand p annū . iijd. Et in campo qui vocatur Gybyttisley ix acr t di Et valz acr ad loc p annū iijd. Et in campo qui vocatur Castelhult . vij acr Et valz acr ad locand p annū . iijd. Et in campo qui vocatur Brodemore vij acr. Et valz acr p annū iijd. Et in campo qui vocatur Carnebane . xxxj acr ⁊ di. Et valz acr p annū iijd. Et in campo qui vocatur Bromhult . vij acr ⁊ j stang. Et valz acr p am iijd. Et in campo qui

Services. And all the aforesaid ought to reap for one day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.*, and they ought with the aforesaid burgesses to make and gather the Lord's hay there as often as necessary.

Total value of the Manor by the extent.

VILL OF LAWHADEN.

Profits. Master Walter Cotland, Richard Gome, Richard Haspald, Henry Gaunt, Janyñ Martyn, John Faber, Walter Raynold, William Montayne, William Walter, John Richard, Roger le Taillour, and Adam le Webbe, the jurors, say on their oath that the stone buildings within the walls there are worth yearly 40*s.*, and the wooden buildings outside the walls there 2*s.* Item, they say that there are two gardens, one of which outside the castle contains an acre of land, and the other, which is called the "Park," contains 4 acres, the fruit of which, in apples, leeks, cabbages, and in other herbs, is worth yearly 12*d.*, and the yearly value of the herbage 12*d.* Item, they say that the Lord has there a water mill, with a fishery in the river, and it is worth yearly £12, and a fulling mill which is worth yearly 20*s.*, and the value of the pleas and fol. 24
perquisites of the hundred there are yearly 10*s.*; and they say that the Lord has there a fair twice in the year, that is, on the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist and the Feast of St. Martin, and it lasts for three days on each occasion; and the tolls and fines are worth yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*; and the fishing of the river Cletter from the upper part of the forest of "Loydarth" to the stream which is called "Thelath" is worth yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total, £16 7*s.* 4*d.*

Lord's Demesne. Item, they say that the Lord has at Lettardistoune 315 acres of land, and each acre to let is worth yearly 3*d.*; and in the field which is called "Gybyttisley" 9½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.*; and in the field which is called "Castelhull" 7 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.*; and in the field which is called "Brodemore" 7 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.*; and in the field which is called "Carnebane" 31½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d.*; and in a field

vocat' Wyberdeslond j acr' ⁊ dī ⁊ non plus qua (*sic*) residuū ꝑsū est in burg'. Et valz acr' ad locand p am iijd. Et in campo qui vocat' Allttolglog'. xxiij acr' Et valz acr' p am iijd. Et non plus qz Residuū versū est in burg'. ut sa. Et debet sciari sup acr' fri ⁊ silig' iiij bz ⁊ respond ad iij ganū. Et sup acr' faber' (*sic*). vij bz ⁊ rnd ad iij granū. Et sup acr' pis'. iij bz. Et rnd ad iij granū. Et sup acr' ord vij bz et rnd ad iij granū. Et sup acr' aucn ix bz et rnd ad ij granū. Itm dicunt q̃d quidā Epus Men noīe Dauid quond dedit. vij caruc' ꝑre in plano ⁊ in bosco cū quad filia sua put a senioribz ⁊ fidedignis audierunt. Et vocat' terra illa Drym. Et fuerat quond illa ꝑra de dnico Dni Epi.

Sma acr' cccc.j. acr' dī ⁊ j stang'
Sma in pecunia. c.s. vd.

Prata ⁊ pastura. Itm dicūt q̃d dns het apud Talbont Wynbismede Somiswelt ⁊ Holgoy xv acr' pati. Et valz acr' ad locand p am xijd. Itm het j acr' pastur' apud Talbont Et valz ad locand p annū iijd. Itm dicūt q̃d sustineri possūt apud Lettardistoñ si ꝑra non locet' ulterius qam consueuit. cc. bid. Et valz pastur'. x. bid. jd.

Sma acr'. xvj.
Sma in denar' xvs. iijd.

Burgens'. Itm dicūt q̃d Henr' Robyñ tenz j burgag' cont' iiij acr' ⁊ dī Et redd p annū xixd. ob. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sci Michis.

Itm Thomas Fader tz j burgag' cont' ij acr' Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t'. Itm Nicholas Fader. tz j burg' ⁊ dī cont' iij acr' Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd t'. It Willms Walt' tz j burg' cū iiij acr' ⁊ dī Et redd p annū xxd. ob eisd t'. Itm Rogerus Gour' tz ij burg' cont'. ix.

which is called "Bromhult" 7 acres and one stang, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d.*; and in a field which is called "Wyberdeslond" 1½ acres and no more, because the remainder is in the burgage holdings, and each acre is worth to let yearly 3*d.*; and in a field which is called "Allttolglog" 23 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 3*d.*, and no more, because the residue is turned into burgage tenure as above; and they ought to sow on each acre of wheat and buckwheat 4 bushels, and answer for 3 measures; and for each acre of beans 7 bushels, and answer for 3 measures; and on each acre of peas 3 bushels, and answer for 3 measures; and upon each acre of barley 7 bushels, and answer for 3 measures; and upon each acre of oats 9 bushels, and they answer for 2 measures. Item, they say that a certain Bishop of St. David's named David,[1] formerly gave 7 carucates of land in plain and in wood, with a certain daughter of his, as has been heard from the elders and those best worthy of belief; and that land is called "Drym"; and that land was formerly part of the demesne of the Lord Bishop.

Total acreage, 401½ acres and 1 stang.
Total in money, 100*s.* 5*d.*

Meadows and Pastures. Item, they say that the Lord has at Talbont, Wynbismede, Somerswell and Holgoy, 15 acres of meadow, and each acre to let is worth yearly 12*d.* Item, he has an acre of pasture at Talbont, and it is worth yearly to let 3*d.* Item, they say that there can be kept at Lettardistoñ, if the land is not let beyond what is usually done, 200 sheep, and the value of the pasture for every 10 sheep is 1*d.*

Total acres, 16.
Total in pence, 15*s.* 3*d.*

Burgage Lands. Item, they say that Henry Robyñ holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 19½*d.* Item, Thomas Fader holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Nicholas Fader holds 1½ burgage tenements containing 3 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, William Walter holds a burgage tenement with 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Roger Gouñ holds 2

[1] David Fitzgerald, 1148-1176.

acr̃ Et redd p annū iijs. iijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Wilts Taldu tz j burg̃ ⁊ dī cont̃ iiij acr̃ j stang̃ ⁊ redd p am xxjd. ob qa eisd t̃ It̃m Phus Fader tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ ⁊ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eisd t̃. It̃m Waltus Raynold tz iij burg̃ cont̃ . x . acr̃ ⁊ dī j stang̃. Et redd p am iiijs. vd. qa eisd t̃. It̃m Iohanna Mosselwyk tz iiij burg̃ cont̃ . xv . acr̃ dī Et redd p annū vs. iijd. p omi suicio. Et tenz p cart̃ ut pz in Registr̃. It̃m Willms Reymond tz ij burg̃ cont̃ ix . acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū iiijs. iijd. eisd t̃. It̃m Dauid Drym tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī Et redd p annū xixd. ob eisd t̃. It̃m relicta Iohis le Taillour̃ tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī ⁊ j stang̃. Et redd p annū ijs. vd. qa eisd t̃. It̃m Willms Walt tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī Et redd p annū . xixd. ob eisd t̃. It̃m Iohnes Markethult tz ij burg̃ cont̃ ix acr̃. Et redd p am iijs. iijd. eisd t̃. It̃m Dns Waltus Cotlond tz j burg̃ dī cont̃ v acr̃ dī Et redd p annū ijs. jd. ob. eisd t̃. It̃m Iohnes Cotlond tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob. eisd t̃. It̃m Waltus Tomelyn̄ tz ij burg̃ cont̃ . ix acr̃. Et redd p annū iijs. iijd. eisd t̃. It̃m Andreas Laurans tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob. eisd t̃. It̃m Iohnes Henr̃ tz ij burg̃ cont̃ v acr̃ dī Et redd p annū . ijs. iijd. ob qa eisd t̃. It̃m Petrus Fort tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob. eisd t̃. It̃m Ieuan Gille tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eisd t̃. It̃m Phus Lyttelmon̄ tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob. eisd t̃is. It̃m Walt̃ Carpent tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī Et redd p am xixd. ob. eisd t̃. It̃m Ros la Port tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob. eisd t̃. It̃m Henr̃ Gaunt tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū xviijd. ob. eisd t̃. It̃m Phus Roche tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eisd t̃.

burgage tenements containing 9 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 3*d.* Item, William Taldu holds 1½ burgage tenements containing 4 acres and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 21¾*d.* Item, Philip Fader holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Walter Raynolds holds 3 burgage tenements containing 10½ acres and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 5¼*d.* Item, Johanna Mosselwyk holds 4 burgage tenements containing 15½ acres, and pays yearly for all services 5*s.* 3*d.*, and holds by deed as appears in the register. Item, William Reymond holds 2 burgage tenements containing 9½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 3*d.* Item, David Drym holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, the widow of John le Tailour holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 5¼*d.* Item, William Walter holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, John Markethult holds 2 burgage tenements containing 9 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 3*d.* Item, Master Walter Cotlond holds 1½ burgage tenements containing 5½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 1½*d.* Item, John Cotlond holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Walter Tomelyn holds 2 burgage tenements containing 9 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 3*d.* Item, Andrew Laurans holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, John Henry holds 2 burgage tenements containing 5½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 3¾*d.* Item, Peter Fort holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Ieuan Gille holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Philip Lyttelmon holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Walter Carpenter holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Ros. la Porter holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Henry Gaunt holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 18½*d.* Item, Philip Roche holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the

Itm relicta Th. Page tz j burg̃ cont̃ ij acr̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. Itm Elem^a Iakke tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī Et redd p annū xixd. ob eisd t̃ Itm Alic̃ Keynesham tz j burg̃ cont̃ ij acr̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. Itm Iohes Textor tz j burg̃ cont̃ ij acr̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. Itm Phus Gaunt tz j burg̃ cont̃ ij acr̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. Itm Dauid Hochecok tz iij burg̃ cont̃ viij acr̃ dī ⁊ j stang̃, Et redd p a^m iijs. ixd. eisd t̃. Itm Phus Billy tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ ⁊ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eisd t̃. Itm Rog̃us le Deañ tz ij burg̃ cont̃ vj acr̃. Et redd p a^m ijs. eisd t̃. Itm Iohes Decanus ⁊ Iohnes Bowemoñ tenent j burg̃ cont̃ ij acr̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. Itm Nichus le Gardiñ tz ij burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t̃. Itm Thom^as le Porter tz j burg̃ cont̃ ij acr̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. Itm Thom^as Bachecote tz j burg̃ cont̃ ij acr̃ Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. Itm Iohnes Plubel tz j burg̃. Et redd p annū . xijd. eisd. ꝑis. Itm Iohnes Gibbe tz j burg̃ cont̃ ij acr̃. ⁊ redd p a^m xijd. eisd t̃. Itm Wenlt Gogh tz j burg̃ cont̃ . iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p a^m xixd. ob eisd t̃. Itm Iohnes Thom̃ tz j burg̃ cont̃ . iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eisd t̃. Itm Alic̃ le White tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eisd ꝑm̃is. Itm Willm̃s Egremont tz j burg̃ cont̃ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p a^m xixd. ob. eisd t̃. Itm Iohnes Fab tz iiij burg̃ cont̃ xiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū vs. iiijd. eisd t̃. Itm heredes Iohnes (*sic*) Chapmoñ tenent iij burg̃ cont̃ xj . acr̃ dī Et redd p a^m iiijs. iijd. eisd ꝑis Itm Iohnes Carpentar̃ tz j burg̃ cont̃ ij acr̃ Et redd p a^m xijd. eisd t̃. Itm Iohnes Hendy tz ij burg̃ cont̃ . vj .

same times 19½*d.* Item, the widow of Thomas Page holds a Fol. 25.
burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Elena Iakke holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Alice Keynesham holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Textor holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Philip Gaunt holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, David Hochecok holds 3 burgage tenements containing 8½ acres and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 9*d.* Item, Philip Billy holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Roger le Deañ holds 2 burgage tenements containing 6 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Decanus and John Bowemoñ hold a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pay yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Nicholas le Gardiner holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Thomas le Porter holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Thomas Bachecote holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Plubel holds a burgage tenement and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Gibbe holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Wenllian Gogh holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, John Thoñ holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Alice le White holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, William Egremont holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, John Fab holds 4 burgage tenements containing 13½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* 4*d.* Item, the heirs of John Chapmoñ hold 3 burgage tenements containing 11½ acres, and pay yearly at the same times 4*s.* 3*d.* Item, John Carpentar̃ holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Hendy holds 2 burgage tenements containing 6½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 7½*d.*

acr̃ . dī. Et redd̄ p annū . ijs̄. vijd̄. ob̄. eisd̄ t̄. Itm Iohnes Moris tz j plac̄ ⁊ j burg̃ cont̄ ij acr̃. Et redd̄ p annū . xvd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Robertus Sutor tz j burg̃ cont̄ iiij acr̃. Et redd̄ p am xijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Ricus Gome tz iij burg̃ cont̄ xvij acr̃. Et redd̄ p am vjs̄. eisdm ꝓis. Itm Willms Copinerr̃ tz j burg̃ cont̄ iiij acr̃ dī p Cart̄ ut pz in Registro Et redd̄ p annū xixd̄. ob̄ eisd̄ t̄. Itm Rogerus Hochecok tz j plac̄ cū j burg̃ cont̄ iiij acr̃ dī Et redd̄ p am xxijd̄. ob̄ eisd̄ t̄. Itm Rogerus Faunt tz ij burg̃ cont̄ . ix acr̃. Et redd̄ p annū iijs̄. iijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. Itm Willms Cementarr̃ tz j burg̃ cont̄ ij acr̃ Et redd̄ p annū . xijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. Itm Thomas Toukerr̃ tz iij burg̃ cont̄ . viij acr̃ dī Et redd̄ p am iijs̄ vijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. Itm Isabella Saucerr̃ tz vj burg̃ cont̄ xxij acr̃. Et redd̄ p am viijs̄. vjd̄. eisd̄ t̄. Itm Thom̄ Moris tz iij burg̃ cont̄ ix acr̃ dī Et redd̄ p annū iiijs̄. jd̄. ob̄ eisd̄ t̄. Itm Iohnes Vele tz j burg̃ cont̄ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd̄ p annū xixd̄. ob̄ eisd̄ ꝓmis. Itm Iohnes Hunt tz j burg̃ cont̄ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd̄ p annū xixd̄. ob̄. eisd̄ t̄. Itm Iohnes Martyn ⁊ Isabella Palm̄ tenent j burg̃ cont̄ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd̄ p annū xixd̄. ob̄ eisd̄ t̄. Itm Robtus Rys tz j burg̃ cont̄ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd̄ p annū xixd̄. ob̄ eisd̄ t̄. Itm Galfridus le Botillerr̃ tz j burg̃ cont̄ iiij acr̃ dī. Et redd̄ p annū xixd̄. ob̄ eisd̄ t̄ Itm idm Galfrid̄ tz j burg̃ cont̄ iiij acr̃ dī ⁊ j acr̃ p se concess̄. Et xvj acr̃ dī in campo qui vocat̄ Rogishoke. Et viij acr̃ More ibid̄ p cart̄ ut pz Registrū. Et redd̄ p annū . xs̄. xjd̄. eisd̄ t̄. Itm idem Galfridus ⁊ Iohnes filius suus tenent . xl acr̃ apud Cotlond̄ p cart̄ ad tm vite coꝝ ut pz p Registrm. Et redd̄ p am . xiijs̄. iiijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. Itm Martyn ⁊ Iohnes filius eius tenent v burg̃ cont̄ x acr̃. Et redd̄ p annū . vs̄. eisd̄ t̄. Itm Rogus Tandy tz iiij burg̃ cont̄ . xiij acr̃ dī Et redd̄ p annū . iiijs̄. xd̄. ob̄ eisd̄ t̄. Itm Iohnes Row tz j burg̃ cont̄ . ij acr̃. Et redd̄ p annū xijd̄. eisd̄ t̄.

Item, John Moris holds 1 plot and 1 burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 15*d.* Item, Robert Sutor holds a burgage tenement containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Richard Gome holds 3 burgage tenements containing 17 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s.* Item, William Copinerr holds by deed a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, as appears in the register, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Roger Hochecok holds a plot with a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 22½*d.* Item, Roger Faunt holds 2 burgage tenements containing 9 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 3*d.* Item, William Cementarr holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Thomas Toukerr holds 3 burgage tenements containing 8½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 7*d.* Item, Isabella Saucerr holds 6 burgage tenements containing 22 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 8*s.* 6*d.* Item, Thomas Moris holds 3 burgage tenements containing 9½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 1½*d.* Item, John Vele holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, John Hunt holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, John Martyñ and Isabella Palmer hold a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pay yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Robert Rys holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, Geoffrey le Botillerr holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d.* Item, the same Geoffrey holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and an acre granted by itself, and 16½ acres in the field which is called "Rogerishoke," and by deed, 8 acres of the moor there, as appears by the register, and pays yearly at the same times 10*s.* 11*d.* Item, the same Geoffrey and John his son hold 40 acres at Cotlond, by deed, for the term of their lives, as appears by the register, and pay yearly at the same times 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, Martyn and John his son hold 5 burgage tenements containing 10 acres, and pay yearly at the same times 5*s.* Item, Roger Tandy holds 4 burgage tenements containing 13½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 10½*d.* Item, John Row holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times

Itm Willms Iorueth tz j burg cont iiij acr di. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eisd t. Itm Henr Fab tz j burg di cont iiij acr j stang. Et redd p annū xixd. ob qa eisd t Itm Willms Tandy tz ij burg cont vj acr di 7 redd p annū ijs. vijd. ob eisd t. Itm Dauid Gaunt tz j burg cont iiij acr di. Et redd p annū xixd. ob eisd t. Itm Elena Downyng tz j burg 9t iiij acr di Et redd p am xixd. ob eisd t. Itm Ricus Knaue tz j burg cont v acr j stang Et redd p am ijs. eisd t. Itm Iohnes Vyse 7 Cristina Gough tenent j burg cont iiij acr di. Et redd p am xixd. ob eisd t Itm Ricus Haspald tz ij burg cont . ix acr Et redd p annū . iijs. iijd. eisd t. Itm Agnes ux Henr Horloc tz j burg cont . ij acr Et redd p annū xijd eisd t. Itm Iohnes Cocus tz di burg cont ij acr j stang. Et redd p am ixd. ob qa eisd t. Itm Iohnes Rychard tz ij burg cont iiij acr Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. Itm Stephus Knethilt tz ij burg cont iiij acr. Et redd p am ijs. eisd tis Itm Waltus Howton tz j burg cont ij acr. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t. Itm Stephus le Baker tz j burg cont ij acr. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t. Itm Iohnes Wylym tz j burg cont . ij acr. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t. Itm Waltus Reymond tz ij burg cont . vj acr di. Et redd p annū ijs. vijd. ob eisd t. Itm Iohnes Robyn tz j burg. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t. Itm Ieuan ap Ph tz j plac p burg. Et redd p am xijd. eisd tnis. Itm Thomas Herny tz ij burg cont iiij acr. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t. It Wilts Martyn tz ij burg cont iiij acr. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t. It

12*d*. Item, William Joruerth holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d*. Item, Henry Fab holds 1½ burgage tenements containing 4 acres and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 19¾*d*. Item, William Tandy holds 2 burgage tenements containing 6½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 7½*d*. Item, David Gaunt holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d*. Item, Elena Downynḡ holds a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 19½*d*. Item, Richard Knave holds a burgage tenement containing 5 acres and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Vyse and Christina Gough hold a burgage tenement containing 4½ acres, and pay yearly at the same times 19½*d*. Item, Richard Haspald holds 2 burgage tenements containing 9 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 3*d*. Item, Agnes, wife of Henry Horloc̃, holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Cocus holds half a burgage tenement containing 2 acres and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 9¾*d*. Item, John Rychard holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Stephen Knethill holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Walter Howton holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Stephen le Baker holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Wylym holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and fol. pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Walter Reymond holds 2 burgage tenements containing 6½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. 7½*d*. Item, John Robyn holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Philip holds a plot by burgage tenure, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Thomas Herny holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, William Martyn holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Kenefeḡ holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Walter Roppert holds a burgage tenement containing 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Adam Textor holds 2 burgage tenements containing 4 acres, and pays

eisd t̃. It̃ Iohna Cleuter̃ tꝫ j burg̃ eiusdm tenure Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Ricus Was tꝫ j burg̃ eiusdm tenur̃ ut sa. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Ieuan Voile tꝫ j burg̃ ut supa. Et redd p annū xijd eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes Bras tꝫ j burg̃ ut sa. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Phus Molend tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Wilts Montayne tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes Pyrot tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Willms Molend tꝫ j burg̃ Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Adam Seys tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t. It̃ Iohnes Adam tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Llewelt Capellanus tꝫ ij burg̃ Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t̃is. It̃ Elena Watkyñ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd. t̃ It̃m Iohnes Routh tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t̃. It̃m Dauid Ithel tꝫ j burg̃ Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Wenlt Korner̃ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Ieuan ap Morgañ tꝫ j burg̃ Et redd p annū xijd. eisd. t̃. It̃ Iohnes Kedewelly tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Adam Molend tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Walꝑus Cole tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Alic̃ Iakys tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It Thomas Robyñ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes Walt tꝫ j burg̃ Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃m Wenlt ꝯ Amabilt tenent j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Agnes la Blake tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃m Wenlt Ouerey tꝫ dī burg̃. Et redd p annū vjd. eisd t̃. It̃ Dauid Cticus tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Rogꝑus Hochecok tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd

yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Johanna Cleuter holds a burgage tenement of the same tenure, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Richard Was holds a burgage tenement of the same tenure as above, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan Voile holds a burgage tenement as above, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Bras holds a burgage tenement as above, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Philip Miller holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, William Montayne holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Pyrot holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, William Miller holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Adam Seys holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Adam holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Llewellyn the Chaplain holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Elena Watkyn holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Routh holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, David Ithel holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Wenllian Korner holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Morgan holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Kedewelly holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Adam Miller holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Walter Cole holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Alice Jakys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Thomas Robyn holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, John Walt holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Wenllian and Amabilla hold a burgage tenement, and pay yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Agnes la Blake holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Wenllian Overey holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d*. Item, David the Clerk holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Roger Hochecok holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item,

p a^m xijd. eisd t̃. Ist̃m Dñs Iohnes Gome t3 j plac̃ ⁊ iij burg̃ cont̃. viij acr̃ j stang̃. Et redd p a^m iijs. viijd. Et t3 p Cart̃ ut p3 p Registrū. It̃ Henr̃ Crokker t3 j burg̃ Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Phus Nicolt̃ t3 ij burg̃. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Robtus Hancok t3 ij burg̃. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Wilts Moylyñ t3 j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes fit Phi t3 j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Ad^am ap Wilt t3 j burg̃. Et redd p a^m xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Cristiana Fillath t3 j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Rogus le Taillour̃ t3 j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃mis

Sm^a Burgag̃—clxxiiij dī
Sm^a in denar̃—xijli. xjs. vijd. ob
Sm^a acra3 v^c . xx . acr̃.

Burg' in man' D'ni. It̃m dicunt q̃d est in manu Dni unū burg̃ quond de le Crouther sine terra q̃d reddere solebat xijd. It̃m j curtilt̃ quond Galfri le Wayte in manu eiusd.

Sm^a.

Seruicia. Et omes p̃dc̃i Burgens p̃ illos qui tenent p cartā dabunt p releuio xijd. siue pta burg̃ siue unū teneant. Et semel arare dent p diem qui hent carruc̃ in equis vel bob3 arare dent p unū diem qui dimid hent eod modo . qui minus hent idem opus facient put huerint in equis ⁊ bob3 ad cibū dni semel p̃c̃ cuiuslīt opis ijd. It̃ hciare dent p dī diem sine cibo p̃c̃ cuiuslīt opis ob. Et nisi dñs carruc̃ tenuit nec arrauit nich facient nec quicq^am redd in pecunia ut dicunt. It̃ mete dent p j die ad unic̃ repast̃ dni p̃c̃ opis . jd. Et p̃tea messio debetur de quol3 burg̃. Et dabūt p̃c̃

Master John Gome holds a plot and 3 burgage tenements containing 8 acres and a stang, and pays yearly 3*s.* 8*d.*, and holds by deed as appears by the register. Item, Henry Crokker holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item Philip Nicoll holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Robert Hancok holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, William Moylyñ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John, the son of Philip, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Adam ap William holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Christiana Fillath holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Roger le Taillour holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Total burgage tenements, 174½.
Total in money, £12 11*s.* 7½*d.*
Total acreage, 520 acres.

Burgage Tenements in the Hands of the Lord.

Item, they say that there is in the Lord's hands a burgage tenement formerly belonging to "le Crowther" without any land, which was accustomed to let for 12*d.* Item, in the Lord's hands a curtilage formerly of Godfrey le Wayte.

Total,

Services.

And all the aforesaid burgesses, except those who hold by deed, give 12*d.* as a relief whether they hold several burgage tenements or only one; and those who have an entire burgage tenement and ploughs with horses or oxen ought to plough for a day, and those who hold half a burgage tenement should plough for a day in the same way, and those who hold less render the same service according as they have horses or oxen, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 2*d.*; and they ought to harrow for half a day without food, and the value of each service is ½*d.* And unless the Lord has plough teams, they do no ploughing nor pay anything in money, so they say. Item, they ought to reap for a day, the Lord finding one meal, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And also harvesting is due from each burgage tenement; and they give prisage of beer, namely, out of each

suiĉ viz de qualz brasiatra . xiij laĝ. Et dñs dabit p qualz pĉ vjd. Iĉ dabunt collecĉ bid quolz iij anno in Kłñ Maii vidz ubi sunt . xx bid vel plurs j bid et si min⁹ qam xx huerint nichil dabūt. Et facĉ secĉ Molend dni. Et purgare dent inclusū ⁊ gurgitē ei⁹ si necaie fuit p dī diem quolz ao. Et p cariaĝ molar de quolz fouente larem qa in subsidiū Et facient secĉ hundr de quindena in quīdeñ p sum j noctis. Et est cōe anciamenĉ eoz p simpł tansgr . xijd. Et si aliquis felo fugit ad ecclam custodire dent eund p j nocĉ piĉlo eoz. Et tēpe guerre custodire dent priam Et si Epus tempore guerre transitū fecit p epatū cū reliquiis bti Dauid sequi dent cum (*sic*)
27 usqz villam de Kermdyñ. Et omia arcua (*sic*) ⁊ dubia negocia terminari dent in alta Cur loci. Et quilit tēpe Nund p sum tenetr p iij noctes vigilare p custodia eazdm sumptibz suis.

Sma opū yemał . clxj. Et valz in denar xvjs. xd.
Sma opū autūpnał . clxxij. Et valz in deñ xiiijs. iiijd. ob.

Burg' de vento. Itm dicūt qd Iohnes Howel dat dno p libtat burg p am xijd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sci Mich. It Aliĉ la Touker dat dno p ead xijd. eisd t. It Thomas Hount dat dno p ead xijd. eisd t. It Wadyñ Denemore dat dno pro ead xijd. eisd t.

Sma iiijs.

Seruicia. Et omes pdci si residiant sup tram dni facient omia suicia ut pdci Burgenses.

Sma opū . iiij. Et valent . iiijd.

Chens'. It dicunt qd Willms Marchald dat dno p aduoĉ ville hend ijd. ad fm sci Mich. It Robertus [1] dat dno p ead hend ijd. eod tio. It Margeria la Hay dat dno p ead ijd. eod

[1] Blank in the MS.

brewing 13 gallons, and the Lord gives 6*d.* for each prisage. Item, they give collection of sheep in every third year on the Kalends of May, that is, when there are 20 or more sheep one sheep, and if they have less than 20 they give nothing; and they do suit at the Lord's mill, and they ought to clean out his sluices and fish traps—when it is necessary, for half a day in each year, and instead of carriage of millstones each person having a hearth pays a farthing as a composition; and they do suit at the hundred Court from 15 days to 15 days at summons of one night. And they have a common fine for a simple transgression, 12*d.*; and if anyone charged with felony escape to the church they ought to keep him for one night at their own risk. And in the time of war they are accustomed to guard the country; and if the Bishop in a time of war shall make a progress through his Bishoprick with the relics of the Blessed David, they ought to follow him to the town of Kermerdyñ; and all difficult and doubtful business ought to be dealt with in the High Court of the place. And each one at the time when the fair is held is to watch for 3 nights at his own cost. fol. 27.

Total number of winter services 161, and they are worth in money 16*s.* 10*d.*

Total number of autumn services 172, and they are worth in money 14*s.* 4½*d.*

Burgesses in gross. Item, they say that John Howel gives to the Lord for the liberty of a burgess at Easter and Michaelmas 12*d.* a year. Item, Alice la Touker gives to the Lord for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Thomas Hount gives to the Lord for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Wadyñ Denemore gives to the Lord for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Total, 4*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid, if they reside upon the land of the Lord, do all the same services as the aforesaid burgesses.

Total services 4, and they are worth 4*d.*

Payments. Item, they say that William Marchald gives to the Lord for having the protection of the town, at Michaelmas 2*d.* Item, Robert ——— gives to the Lord for having the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Margaret le Hay gives to the

ꝑio. It̃ Iohes Crotelot dat dno p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃m Iuliana Adaf da' dno p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Isabelt Brewyg̃ p cad. ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Thomas Bole p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Is Goly p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Willm̃s Baret p cad ijd. eod ꝑio It̃ Kytyñ fit Iohis Elym p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Margeria Davy p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Isabelt Dauy p cad ijd. eod t̃. It̃ Alic̃ Wilcok p cadm ij eod t̃. It̃ Isabella la Brewyst̃ p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Isabella Ieu^an p cad ijd. eod t̃ It̃ Robtus Gagil p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Willm̃s Methelan p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Cristina Hychecok pro cad ijd. eod t̃. It̃ Willm̃s Heweles p cad ijd. eod t̃. It̃ Iohnes le Taillour̃ p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Elena Donynwald p cad ijd. eod t̃. It̃ Iohna le Kemest̃ p cad ijd. eod t̃. It̃ Elena Hancok p cad ijd. eod t̃. It̃ Iohnes Bole p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Robtus Saysmelyñ p cad ijd. eod ꝑio It̃ Iohna Nutrix p cad ijd. eod t̃. It̃ Iohnes le Wayte pro cad ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Angarad Duy p cad ijd. eod ꝑmio.

Sm^a iiijs. viijd.

S'ule'. Et om̃es ꝑdc̃i colligẽ dent fenū p j diem sine cibo ꝑc̃ opis jd. It̃ mete debent p j diem ad cibū dni ꝑc̃ opis jd.

Sm^a opū autūpnat . lvj
Et valent—iiijs. viijd.

Terra locat'. It̃ Dauid Ithel tz iij acr̃ ⅂ stang̃ ꝑre. Et redd p annū . ixd. ob q^a ad fm sc̃i Mich. It̃ Ad^am le Webbe tz dī acr̃ ⅂ redd p annū jd. ob eod t̃. It̃ Robtus Hancok tz iij acr̃ dī ⅂ redd p annū ixd. ob eod t̃. It̃ Ad^am Will tz j acr̃ j stang̃ Et redd p annū iijd. ob q^a eod t̃. It̃ Iohes Adaf tz dī acr̃ j stang̃ ⅂

27b.

Lord for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, John Crotelot gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Juliana Adaf gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Isabella Brewyg̃ for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Thomas Bole for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Isabella Goly for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, William Baret for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Kytyñ, son of John Elym, for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Margery Davy for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Isabella Davy for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Alice Wilcok for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Isabella la Brewyster for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Isabella Ievan for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Robert Gagil for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, William Methelan for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Cristina Hychecok for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, William Heweles for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, John the Tailour for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Elena Donynwald for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, John le Kemester for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Elena Hancock for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, John Bole for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Robert Saysmelyñ for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Johanna Nutrix for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, John le Wayte for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Angarad Duy for the same at the same time 2*d.*

Total, 4*s.* 8*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid ought to make hay for a day finding their own victuals, and the value of this service is 1*d.*; and they ought to mow for one day, the Lord finding victuals, and the value of this service is a penny.

Total autumn services, 56.
And they are worth 4*s.* 8*d.*

Lands Let. Item, David Ithel holds 3 acres and a stang of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 9¾*d.* Item, Adam le Webbe holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 1½*d.* Item, Robert Hancok holds 3½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 9½*d.* Item, Adam Wilt holds an acre and a stang, and pays yearly at the same time 3¾*d.* Item, John Adaf holds half an

fol.

redd p annū ijd. qa eod t. Willms Budryñ tz j acr Et redd p annū iijd. eod ꝑio. It Ieuan ap Morgañ tz dī acr Et redd p annū jd. ob eod t. It Thomas Moris tz dī acr Et redd p annū jd. ob eod t. It Ieuan Seysmelyñ tz dī acr Et redd p annū jd. ob eod t.

Sma non notatr hic qz transit supi9 cū dnico

Terra locata.

It dicunt q̃d Iohnes Martyñ tz j acr dī Et redd p annū iiijd. ob eod t. It Iohnes Kybbe tz iij stang. Et redd p annū ijd. qa eod t. It Wilt Walt tz iij stang. Et redd p annū ijd. qa eod t. It Ricus Haspald tz dī acr. Et redd p annū jd. ob eod t. It Thomas Fader tz ij acr Et redd p annū vjd. eod t.

Sma transit supi9 cū dnico
Sma valor ville p extent —xxxvijli. xiiijd. ob.

Langerugge.

Pscua.

Itm dicūt q̃d edificia lignea ibm valent p annū iijs. It est ibm j hagard. Et valet p annū vjd.

Sma—iijs. vjd.

Dnic' d'ni.

It dicūt q̃d dns het ibm in dnico tam in terra arabli qam in mora 7 in bosco cclxiiij acr. Et valz acr ad loc p am iijd. Et debet semiar sup acr ut supa. Et rnd ad granū ut sa. Et dns potest here ibm j caruc 7 sustiner . xxx grossa alia. Et cc bid. Et valz pastur cuiuslit gross aiat p annū jd. Et pastur x bid jd.

Sma—lxvjs.

acre and a stang, and pays yearly at the same time 2¼*d.* Item, William Budryñ holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 3*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Morgan holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 1½*d.* Item, Thomas Moris holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 1½*d.* Item, Ieuan Seysmelyn holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 1½*d.*

Total not noted here, as it is entered above with the demesne.

Lands Let. Item, they say that John Martyn holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 4½*d.* Item, John Kybbe holds 3 stangs, and pays yearly at the same time 2¼*d.* Item, William Walter holds 3 stangs, and pays yearly at the same time 2¼*d.* Item, Richard Haspald holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 1½*d.* Item, Thomas Fader holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.*

Total entered above with the demesne.
Total value of the vill by the extent, £37 14½*d.*

LANGERUGGE.

Profits. Item, they say that the wooden buildings there are worth yearly 3*s.* There is there a haggard, and it is worth yearly 6*d.*

Total, 3*s.* 6*d.*

The Lord's Demesne. Item, they say that the Lord has there in demesne, both in the arable land, the moor, and in the wood, 264 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.* And they ought to sow upon each acre as above, and answer for quantity as above. And the Lord is able to have there a plough, and keep 30 great beasts and 200 sheep, and the pasture of each great beast is worth yearly 1*d.*, and the pasture of each 10 sheep 1*d.*

Total, 66*s.*

Iť Magr Dauid Fraunceys Cantuř Meneū tȝ ibm j plac̃ ⁊ iiij acř ꝑre ad ꝓminū vite sue p Carť ut pȝ p Registrm Et redd p am xiijd. ob ad fm sc̃i Mich

Sma transit supius cum dnico
Sma valoř p extenť—lxixs.

PATRIA DE LAWHADEŃ.

Feod' milit' no' diuidend'. Iť dicunt iurati ibm vidȝ Howel ap Gronowe, Gř ap Ieuan, Lewet ap Henř, Wadyñ Baret, Dauid Vachaun ap Dd ap Traharne, Ieuan ap Ph, Wilt Taldu, Ieuan ap Ltin, Iohñ Knaytho, Iohnes Tankard, Ianyn Takue ⁊ Dñs Walꝓus Cotland q̃d Willm̃s de Rupe tȝ Lysurane in capite de Dno Ep̃o p j feod. Iť Dna Iohna de Pauntoñ tȝ vij carruc̃ ꝑre apud Hosp̃le. Iť dicunt q̃d Kilbth Frowlynchirch. Scanetoñ ⁊ Hethoke p j feod que quond fuerūt Guidonis de Bryañ nunc sūt in manu dni. Et p Kilbth Iohnes Symond redd p am jd. ad fm sc̃i Mich p̃t alia ꝑuic̃. Iť dicūt q̃d Iohnes Laundrey, tȝ Landethauk p dī feod p ꝑuic̃ infrascipť Iť Willm̃s Harald tȝ apud Wouan ij caruc̃ ꝑre p seruic̃ ut testatr in extenť apud Lantefey. Iť Dñs Iohes Gome tȝ apud Kilmayñ alias vocatr Monketoñ j caruc̃ ꝑre. Iť hedes Ric̃i Stakpol tenent j caruc̃ ꝑre iuxa Cuř de Lantefey put testatr in extenť de Lantefey. Iť frať Willm̃s Pior de Lawhadeñ tȝ dī carruc̃ ꝑre apud Kylmayñ. Iť Dñs Rogus de Mortuo Mari tenȝ ꝑram de Lyspraust ⁊ Newhous p ij carruc̃ ⁊ dī ꝑre. Et redd p annū viij Marc̃ ad Pasche ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich Iť Iohnes Cotlond tȝ apud Cotlond dī caruc̃ ꝑre Iť frať Willm̃s Pior de Lawhadeñ tȝ apud Cotlond x acř ꝑre. Itm Dauid Dryñ tȝ apud Cotlond x acř ꝑre. Iť Ianyñ Bole tȝ apud Cotlond v acř ꝑre. Iť Iohnes Hendy tȝ v acř ꝑre in eod teñ de Cotlond. Et Dñs Ep̃us [habet] in manu sua de ꝑra de Cotlond xl acř. Et dicūt q̃d dict ꝑra tenetr p legem Anglic̃ ⁊ est

Item, Master David Fraunceys, Chantor of St. Davids, holds there by deed 1 plot and 4 acres of land for the term of his life, as appears by the Register, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 13½*d.*

Total entered above with the demesne.
Total value by the extent, 69*s.*

COUNTRY OF LAWHADEN.

Undivisible Knights' Fees.

Item, the Jurors there, that is, Howel ap Gronowe, Gr̃ ap Ieuan, Lewellyn ap Henry, Wadyñ Baret, David Vaughan ap David ap Traharne, Ieuan ap Philip William Taldu, Ieuan ap Lewellyn, John Knaytho, John Tankard, Janyn Takue and Sir Walter Cotland, say, that William de Rupe holds Lysurane in capite from the Lord Bishop as 1 fee. Item, Dame Joanna de Pauntoñ holds 7 carucates of land at Hosple. Item, they say that Kilbth, Frowlynchirch, Scanetoñ, and Hethoke are counted 1 fee, which formerly was held by Guy de Bryan, but is now in the hands of the Lord, and for Kilbth John Symond pays yearly at Michaelmas 1*d.*, besides all the aforesaid services. Item, they say that John Laundrey holds Landethauk as half a fee for the services written below. Item, William Harald holds at Woveran 2 carucates of land by service, as appears in the extent at Lantefey. Item, Sir John Gome holds at Kilmayñ, otherwise called Monkeston, 1 carucate of land. Item, the heirs of Richard Stakpol hold 1 carucate of land outside the Court of Lantefey, as appears by the extent of Lantefey. Item, Brother William, Pryor of Lawhaden, holds half a carucate of land at Kylmayn. Item, Sir Roger de Mortimer holds the land of Lyspraust and Newhouse as 2½ carucates of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 8 marks. Item, John Cotlond holds at Cotlond half a carucate of land. Item, Brother William, Prior of Lawhaden, holds at Cotlond 10 acres of land. Item, David Dryñ holds at Cotlond 10 acres of land. Item, Janyñ Bole holds at Cotlond 5 acres of land. Item, John Hendy holds 5 acres of land in the same tenement at Cotland, and the Lord Bishop has in demesne 40 acres of land in Cotlond; and they present that the aforesaid land is held by the law of England, and is indivisible, for the heirs [of each tenant] ought to succeed to the whole [inherit-

indiuisibil q3 hedes succedere dent in totū. Itm dicunt q̃d Dauid de la Roche ten3 apud Hendref Cradoc ij carruc̃ ꝓre p ꝯuic̃ inferius

Sm^a feod iij dī . ij carruc dī j bouat̃
Sm^a bident̃ . xviij.
Sm^a reddit̃ in denar̃—cvijs. ob.

Seruicia. Et omēs ꝑdc̃i facient homagiū dno. Et dñs hebit wardū ⁊ releuiū cū acciderit. Et fac̃ sect̃ Cur̃ de xv^ma in quindeñ. Et ꝯuic gurre facient vi3 sequi ferretrū bti Dauid p j diem Ita q̃d illa nocte domi redir̃ potint. Et quolit iij anno dabūt collect̃ ouiū vi3 de quolit feod . x . oues. Et si aliquis sit attachiat^s sup feod eo3 in absencia balli ad sect̃ alicuius eundem custodire debent p j noctē ⁊ duc̃e apud Lawhadeñ. Ext' q̃d tenentes Guidonis de Bryañ vi3 de Kilbth ⁊ c̃. quiet̃ sunt a collect̃ bident̃ Et Iohnes Laundrey quiet^s est ab eod collect̃ Et her̃es Ric̃i de Stakpol qui fac̃ sect̃ ad iij Cur̃ p annū. Et Iohnes Gome eodm modo p iij sect̃ Cur̃ p omi ꝯuic̃ Et P'or de Lawhadeñ ext^a collect̃ bident̃ ad quā tenent^r. Et dñs Rog̃us de Mortuo Mari quiet^s est a collect̃ bidenc̃. Et fac̃ iij sect̃ Cur̃ p annū nec het aliqua ꝑlita det̃minare ap̄ Lyspraust nisi de simplici transgr̃ s3 in Cur̃ de Lawhadeñ. Et tenentes de Cotlond quieti sunt collect̃ bidenc̃. Et nichilomi^s sequi dent bedell dni sumptib3 pp'is ad sum̃ faciend vi3 apud Wouan ⁊ omib3 locis eiusdm tenur̃ cet̃a omia ꝯuic̃ facient ut ꝑdict̃. Et dicūt q̃d dñs het annuati de quod Molend apud Blethistoñ . viijs. ad fm sc̃i Luce Eu^angeliste Et de Molend de Postu viijs. eodm t̃mino

Sm^a in denar̃—xvjs.

Feod' milit' h'idit' diuid' de tenura Wall'. ·It̃ dicunt q̃d P'hus Brouñ t3 apud fonnoñ Keyng̃ ⁊ Castelkymer̃ ij carruc̃ ꝓre. Et redd p annū iiijs. ad Pasc̃ ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich dno de Lawhadeñ. Et dc̃a ꝓra tenet^r de feod Noue Mote ⁊ aliud ꝯuic̃ non fac̃ de Lawhadeñ nisi

ance]. Item, they present that David de la Roche holds at Hendref Cradoc 2 carucates of land by the services mentioned below.

Total fees, 3½ ; carucates, 2 ; bovates, ½.
Total sheep, 18.
Total rents in money, 107*s.* ½*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid do homage to the Lord, and the Lord has wardship and relief when it occurs, and they do suit of court from xv days to xv days, and they do service in war, namely, follow the shrine of the blessed David for a day, so that they are able to return home on the same night; and they give in every third year collection of sheep, namely, 10 sheep for each fee. And if any are arrested on their land at the suit of any one, in the absence of the bailiff, they ought to keep the person arrested in custody for one night and convey him to Lawhaden. The tenants of Guy de Bryan, however, namely, at Kilbth and elsewhere, are free from collection of sheep, and so is John Laundrey. The heirs of Richard de Stakpol also only do suit at 3 courts a year, and John Gome in the same way does 3 suits of court instead of the other services. And the Prior of Lawhaden is free for all his tenements except for collection of sheep, and Sir Roger de Mortimer is free from collection of sheep, but does 3 suits of court yearly, and at Lyspraust has only to decide pleas of simple trespass, but all others, in the court at Lawhaden. And the tenants of Cotlond are free from collection of sheep, but nevertheless they ought to follow the beadle of the Lord at their own cost on summons, namely, to Woveran, and all places of the same tenure, and they ought to do all the other services as aforesaid. And they present that the lord has yearly from a certain mill at Bletheristoñ 8*s.* at the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, and for the mill of "Postu" 8*s.* at the same time.

Total in money, 16*s.*

Hereditary Knights' Fees divisible according to Welsh Tenure. They also present that Philip Brouñ holds at Fonnon Keyñg and Castelkymer̃ 2 carucates of land, and pays yearly to the Lord of Lawhaden at Easter and Michaelmas, 4 shillings. And the aforesaid lands are held of the fee of New Mote and they give none other of the services of Law-

dēm redd. Iī dicunt q̃d Iohnes Tankard fil Tankard Wilt. Iohnes Tauke filius Dauid, Adam Bole, Iohes Knaytho Kediuor ap Ricard Aliē fil Wilti ⁊ Mabilt soroī eius tenent dī feod apud Blethistoii. Iī Howelt ap Gronou, Dauid Bole, Iohes Cticus ⁊ Dauid ap Ricard tenent apud Idostu j carruē ꝯre Et redd p aⁿ vs. ad fm sēi Mich. Iī Howelt ap Gronou, Dauid ap Adam, Ieuan ap Roppt tenent apud Berygondog j carruē ꝯre sine redd. Iī dicūt q̃d heredes Gī ap Henī, Ieuan ap Dauid ap Howelt, Ieuan ap Gī ⁊ alii libi tenentes p stipites tenent ap̃ Landesiliañ dī feod sine redd.

Sma feod j ⁊ iiij carruē
Sma bidenī . xiiij.
Sma redd in denaī . ixs.

Et omes p̃dēi dabunt releuiū viz p qualīt acī jd.

Seruicia. Et hes cuiuslīt post mortem p̃ris cuiuscumqz etatis fuit ingredi debet hereditatem suā tanqam plene etatis absqz aliqua alia warda. Et in gurra faē suiē ut dēi libi. Et dabūt collect ouiū quolīt iij anno in Kalh Maii de quolīt domo j . de custodia pisonū facient ut p̃dēi. Et faē sect Cuī de xvma in xvnam Et post mortem cuiuslīt ꝯra est diuidend inꝯ hedes. Et facta diuisione quilīt capiet seisinam ⁊ faē fidelitatem dno p se.

Condref' lib'⁊ ib'm. Iī q̃d hedes Ieuan ap Wilt tenent apud Condref ⁊ Keuerthawayñ j carruē ⁊ dī ꝯre Et redd p annū . iiijs. ijd. ad fm sēi Mich Et dabunt releuiū. Et faē sect Cuī ⁊ suiē gurre ut tenentes p feod ut sa.

Magoyr' Ayth'n. Iī dicūt q̃d hedes Ieuan ap Wilt ⁊ Willim ap Ieuan tenent ibm dī caruē ꝯre sine redd. Et dabūt releuiū. Et faē sect Cuī ⁊ gurī ut sa.

Trefwynto ⁊ Meyron'. Iī dicunt q̃d Rogus Deañ tz ibm dī caruē ꝯre. Et redd p annū ijs. ad festum sēi Mich. Iīm Willms Montayñ tz apud Tyrmeyroñ xiiij acī ꝯre. Et redd p annū iijs. iiijd. ad fm sēi Mich.

haden except the said rent. Item, they present that John Tankard, son of Tankard William, John Tauke, son of David, Adam Bole, John Knaytho, Kedivor ap Ricard, Alic̃, daughter of William, and Mabel, her sister, hold half a fee at Bletheriston. Item, Howell ap Gronou, David Bole, John Clericus, and David ap Richard, hold at Idostu a carucate of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 5*s*. Item, Howell ap Gronou, David ap Adam, Ieuan ap Roppert, hold at Berygondog̃ a carucate of land without rent. They also present that the heirs of Gr̃ ap Henry, Ieuan ap David ap Howell, Ieuan ap Gr̃, and the other free tenants at Landesilian hold "per stirpes" half a fee rent free.

Total fees 1, and 4 carucates.
Total sheep, 14.
Total rents in money, 9 shillings.

Services. And all the aforesaid give relief, namely, for each acre 1*d*., and each heir, on the death of his father, whatever the heir's age may be, ought to enter on his inheritance as if he was of full age without any other (payment for) wardship. And in war they do service as the aforesaid free tenants, and they give collection of sheep every third year on the Kalends of May, a sheep for each house. As to the custody of prisoners they do as aforesaid, and they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days; and upon the death of anyone the land is to be divided among his heirs, and on such division each personally takes seisin and does fealty to the Lord.

Condref' Freemen there. Item, that the heirs of Ieuan ap William hold at Condref and Keuerthawayñ 1½ carucates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 4*s*. 2*d*.; and give relief and do suit of Court and service in war like the tenants for the fees above mentioned.

Magoyr' Ayth'n. Item, they present that the heirs of Ieuan ap William and William ap Ieuan hold there half a carucate of land without rent, and give relief and do suit of Court and service in war as aforesaid.

Trefwynto and Meyron'. Item, they present that Roger Dean holds there ½ a carucate of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 2*s*. Item, William Montayñ holds at Tyrmeyroñ 14 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 3*s*. 4*d*.

Serule'. Et dabūt p hietto melius aīal si residentes fuīnt sup ꝑr dni. Et si alibi resideant vs. Et p leyrwitt ijs. Et fac̃ sect̃ Curī de xv^ma in xv^mam. Et fac̃ sect̃ molend dni ⁊ quolīt iij anno dabunt collect̃ bidenc̃ viz de quolīt domo j ubi fuīnt x.x. Et si infra xx n^l' dabunt. Et licz plures fuīnt q^am xx non dabunt nisi j bid Et cariare dent mem̃ viz cuidulas p turri ⁊ stablis. Et cariare dent mem̃ Molend de Lawhadeñ de Foresta de Loydarth exto Wiltmo Montayñ qui quiet^9 est ab hietto dabt ĩn Releuiū ⁊ ce^a. omia faciet ut dc̃us Rogerus.

Sm^a redd in denar̃—vijs. vd.

Castru' Bygelyn. It̃ dicunt q̃d hedes Walꝑi ap Eynoñ ⁊ Lewet capellani tenent apud Castrū Bugelyñ . xl . acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p annū xxd. ad fm sc̃i Michis. Et non plus qz viij acr̃ sunt in manu dni que reddere solebant iiijd. It̃ dicūt q̃d Gilbertus ap Ieu^an ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent apud Roffodyñ xxxix acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p a^m ijs. iiijd. q^a ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et non plus qz viij acr̃ sūt in manu dni que reddere solebant iiijd. q^a. It̃ dicunt q̃d Rogus Deañ ⁊ comporc̃ sui tenent apud Mayrnoblet ij bouat̃ ꝑre. Et redd p annū xijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et dabunt collect̃ bid p domicilia.

Sm^a redd vs. q^a.

Serule' Karrenny Terra Wall'. Et omes ꝑdc̃i facient omia suic̃ ut ꝑdc̃i tenentes de Trefwynt.

It̃ dicūt q̃d Lewet ap Henr̃ ⁊ omes comporc̃ de consanguinitate tenent ibm j caruc̃ ꝑre. It̃ tenent ibm . xliiij . acr̃ ꝑre que vocant^r Stflond p qua redd vjs. viijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich ⁊ sc̃i Andree.

Sm^a vjs. viijd.

Seruicia. Et omes ꝑdc̃i dabūt p hietto melius aīal cul^9cūqz genis fuit. Et si aīal non fuit . vs. Et p lerewite ijs. Et p comorth quolīt a^o in Klñ Maii j vacc̃ cū vitlo ꝑc̃ di marc̃. Et

Services. And they give for a heriot the best beast if they are resident upon the Lord's land, and if resident elsewhere 5*s.*, and for leyrwyt 2*s.*; and they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days, and suit at the Lord's mill, and give every third year collection of sheep, namely, a sheep for each house when they have 20 sheep, and if under 20 they give nothing; and although they have more than 20 they only give a sheep. And they ought to carry materials, namely, boards for the tower and for the stables, and they ought to carry materials for the mill at Lawhaden from the Forest of Loydarth. William Montayñ, however, is free from heriots, but gives relief and does all other services as the said Roger.

Total rents in money, 7*s.* 5*d.*

Castle Bygelyn. Item, they present that the heirs of Walter ap Eynoñ and Llewelyn the Chaplain hold 40 acres of land at Castle Bugelyñ, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 20*d.*, and no more, as 8 acres are in the Lord's demesne, which used to pay 4*d.* They also present that Gilbert ap Ieuan and his co-owners hold at Roffodyn 39 acres of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.* 4¼*d.* and no more, as 8 acres are in the Lord's demesne, which used to pay 4¼*d.* They also present that Roger Dean and his co-owners hold at Mayrnoblet 2 bovates of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.*, and give collection of sheep for their houses.

Total rents, 5*s.* 0¼*d.*

Services Karrenny Welsh Land. And all the aforesaid render all services as the aforesaid tenants of Trefwynt.

Item, they also present that Llewelyn ap Henry, and all his co-owners in blood, hold there one carucate of land. They also hold there 44 acres of land which is called Stiflond, for which they pay at Michaelmas and St. Andrew's Day 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot their best beast of whatever kind it may be, and if they have no beast 5*s.*, and for leyrwyt 2*s.*, and for a commorth each year on the Kalends of May a cow with a calf, and the value is half a mark.

omia alia suic fac ut pdci tenentes de Trefwynt. Et si latrones fuint vel pdones in terra Dni Epi omnes de tenura Walt tenentr inuenire satellites custodientes priam suptibz coz in esculentis 7 poculentis dū necaie fuit Et dent duce pisones de Cur ad Castrū. Et de castro ad Cur. Et si dampnati fuint ad secr dni leuato cornu in Cur Walt cosdm suspendere si ad secr alioz psequentes idem facient.

Sma j vac.

Llandenayth'. Itm dicūt qd hedes Walti ap Eynon hedes Wilti **teg'.** Penwern 7 coz comporc tenent ibm j caruc tre.

Seruicia. Et omes pdci dabūt p hietto melius aial ut sa. Et p comorth quolit anno in Kln Maii unam vacc cū vitlo pc vjs. viijd. Et cetera omia suic facient ut tenentes de Trefwynt

Sma vacc j.

Presklegeyn 7 Brymayloe. It dicunt qd Dauid Vghan, Howet Vghan, Rogus Dean et comporc sui tenent j carruc tre ibm. Et omes pdci dabūt j vacc cū vitlo in Kln Maii p comorth pc vjs. viijd. Et cetera oia suic facient ut tenentes de Trefwynt

Sma j vacc

KEVYN'.

Pficua. It dicunt qd dns het ibm Forestā que vocatr Lloydarth 7 continz ccc. acr. Et valz fructus eiusdm ut in glandibz 7 nucibz p annū ijs. Et sustineri possunt ibm xx iumenta in equicio. xl. grossz aialia 7 cc bidentz. Et valz pastura cuiuslit grossi aialis jd. 7 pastura x bid jd. Et valent pficua in men tam p domibz Molend 7 aliis necaiis p annū xxvjs. viijd.

Sma xxxvs. iiijd.

And they render all other services as the aforesaid tenants in Trefwynt. And if there are robbers or depredators on the lands of the Lord Bishop, all who hold by the tenure of Wales should find assistants to guard the country at their own cost, in eating and drinking, as long as necessary. And they ought to escort prisoners from the court to the castle, and from the castle to the court. And if any are condemned at the suit of the Lord, these tenants are bound at the sound of a horn in the Welsh court to hang them. But if at the suit of any others the Plaintiffs do it.

Total, 1 cow. fol. 29

Landenayth' teg'. They also present that the heirs of Walter ap Eynoñ, the heirs of William Penwerñ, and their co-owners, hold there one carucate of land.

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast as above. And for a commorth each year, on the Kalends of May, a cow with a calf worth 6*s.* 8*d.* And they do all other services as the tenants of Trefwynt.

Total, 1 cow.

Presklegeyn and Brymayloe. Also they present that David Vaughan, Howel Vaughan, Roger Dean and his co-owners, hold one carucate of land there. And all the aforesaid give one cow with a calf on the Kalends of May for a commorth, worth 6*s.* 8*d.*, and do all other services as the tenants of Trefwynt.

Total, 1 cow.

KEVYN'.

Profits. Also they present that the Lord has there a forest, which is called Lloydarth, containing 300 acres, and the fruit there, both in acorn and nuts, is worth yearly 2 shillings. And they are able to keep there 20 mares in foal, 40 great beasts and 200 sheep, and the grazing of each great beast is worth 1*d.*, and of every 10 sheep 1*d.* And the profits are worth yearly in timber, whether for houses, mills, or for other necessaries, 26 shillings and 8 pence.

Total, 35*s.* 4*d.*

Lib'i ib'm. Itm dicunt q̃d Howelt ap Gronou . Iankyñ Tankard Meduth Vaghan ⁊ comporẽ sui tenent ibm iij carruẽ pre sine redd.

Seruicia. Et omes p̃dẽi dabūt'. iij vacẽ cū vitlis quolit anno in Klñ Maii pẽ xxs. Et cetera omia suiẽ facient ut p̃dẽi tenentes de Trefwynt extra car' meñ ad Molend

Sma vacẽ iij.

Terra arrentat'. Itm dicunt [blank].

Terra in manu d'ni. It dicūt q̃d sunt in manu dni de terr quond Riẽi Gogh in Roffodeñ . v . acr. It de tra quond Sutoris j acr ⁊ stanḡ. It de tra apud Castrū Bugelyñ v acr. It de tra quond (*sic*) fuit in manu Meduci ap Gourwared . xij acr. It de tra quond Walti Wyth apud Roffodeñ ij acr dī.

Sma acr . xxv . dī
Sma in denar . iiijs. iijd.
Sma valor p extent pt vacẽ de cōmorth xxxixs. vijd.

LANTEFEY.

Pcena. Dauid Kynḡ, Iohes Kyft, Cadogy Gogh, Dauid Swetemon, Thom Fort, Petr' de la Lake, Radus le Port, Iohnes le Webbe, Dauid Lewet, Dauid Robt, Dauid Fort, ⁊ Robtus le Heyward iurati dicūt p sacrm eoꝝ q̃d in Mahio ibm capli aisiament domoꝝ lapid infra muros porte valent p annū scdm verū valorem . c s. Et edificia lapidea extra portā valent p annū . xs. It dicunt q̃d iij sunt pomia quoꝝ fructus cū fructu curtilaḡ in pomis oleribꝫ porrect ⁊ aliis hbagiis viꝫ (*sic*) p annū xiijs. iiijd. It hbaḡ eoꝝ viꝫ p annū . vjs. viijd. It sunt ibm iiij viuaria. Et valent p annū vs. scdm verū valorẽ. It est ibm j

Freemen there. They also present that Howell ap Gronou, Jankyñ Tankard, Mereduth Vaughan and his co-owners, hold there 3 carucates of land rent-free.

Services. And all the aforesaid give 3 cows with their calves each year, on the Kalends of May, worth 20 shillings, and render all other services as the aforesaid tenants of Trefwynt, except carrying materials to the mill.

Total, 3 cows.

Land arrented. They also present [blank]. fol. 32.

Demesne Land. They also present that there are in demesne of the lands formerly of Richard Gogh in Roffoden 5 acres; also of the land formerly of Sutor, an acre and a stang; also of the land at Castle Bugelyñ, 5 acres; also of the land formerly in the demesne of Meredith ap Gourwared 12 acres; also of the land formerly Walter Wyth at Roffoden, 2½ acres.

Total, 25½ acres.
Total in money, 4*s.* 3*d.*
Total value by the extent, except the cows for the commortha, 39*s.* 7*d.*

LANTEFEY.

Profits. David King, John Kyft, Cadogy Gogh, David Swetemon, Thomas Fort, Peter de la Lake, Ralph le Porter, John le Webbe, David Llewelyn, David Robert, David Fort and Robert le Heyward, the jurors, present on their oaths, that in the manor there the principal assize of the stone houses within the walls of the gate are worth yearly, according to their true value, 100*s.*, and of the stone buildings without the gate are worth yearly 10*s.* They also present that there are three orchards, the fruit of which with the fruit in the curtilage, in apples, cabbages, leeks, and the other produce, is worth yearly 13*s.* 4*d.*; also the herbage is worth yearly 6*s.* 8*d.* There are also 4 vivaries there, and they are worth yearly according to their true value 5*s.* And

columbar̃. Et vz p annū . ijs. It̃ sunt ibm ij Molend aquat ⁊ j vendic̃. Et valent p annū iiijti. scdm vez valorē. It̃ est ibm j pcus qui continet . cxliiij . ac̃ de quibz xlviij ac̃ sūt bosci. Et dicūt q̃d Remale eiusdem bosci viz sine distrucc̃one p am xxs. It̃ dic̃ q̃d sustineri possunt in dc̃o pco lx aūia grossa p̃t fera aīalia. It̃ dic̃ q̃d pastura cuiuslīt ac̃ extra boscū in eodm viz ad loc̃ p am vijd. It̃ pastur̃ cuiuslīt ac̃ infra boscū viz p annū vjd. ad loc̃. Et vz pastur̃ cuiuslīt aīalis in pco p annū viijd. Et possūt falcari p annū in eodm pco nisi destruantr . xxx carrect̃ Ruscaz. Et vz
30d. carrect̃ vjd. Et . xl . carrect̃ feuge. Et viz carrect̃ iijd. It̃ dicūt q̃d est ibm j mora p turbis ⁊ Beneto. Et viz p annū xs. It̃ dicūt q̃d pta ⁊ pquis ibid valent p annū xxs. It̃ est ibm j capella annex̃ p̃bend. Et vz p annū xxti.

Sma xxti. ijs. iijd. ob.

Itm dicūt q̃d dñs het ibm in dnico in campo qui
D'nic' d'ni. vocatr Kalenge . cxxvij ac̃ ⁊ xj ptic̃ ꝑre arrabit. It̃ in Campo qui vocatr Walschtoñ xxj ac̃ dī ⁊ j rod. Et in campo qui vocatr Bontyngesfeld cum scopulis ⁊ maiore pte ꝑre quond Eue xxxij ac̃ dī ⁊ j rod ⁊ vj ptic̃ ꝑre arrabit. Et in campo qui vocatr Newepark xviij ac̃. Et in campo qui vocatr Psonyslond ⁊ Marchaldislond cū quad pte ꝑre dc̃e Eue. ⁊ cū campo ex utaqz pte vie iuxa Croftam Philippi Henry . cxlij ac̃ ⁊ xvj ptic̃ . ꝑre. De quo campo locat̃ erant diūse tenentibz ante istam extent̃ fact̃ . xxvij . ac̃ dī vig ⁊ vj ptic̃ ꝑre ut pz infra. Et in campo sub villa versus Cur̃ . xiij ac̃. Et vz ac̃ tocius p̃dc̃e ꝑre ad locand p annū . xijd. It̃ dicunt q̃d seīari debz sup ac̃ grossi fr̃i vel calui iij bz. Et fr̃i hirsuti ij bz dī. Et r̃ndeb ad iiij ganū grossi

ere is a dovecot which is worth yearly 2*s*. And there are two ater mills and one windmill, and they are worth yearly accord- g to their true value £4. And there is there a park which ontains 144 acres, of which 48 acres are wood. They also resent that the underwood of the same wood is worth yearly, ithout destroying it, 20*s*. They also present that there can e kept in the said park 60 great beasts, as well as the wild imals. They also present that the feed of each acre outside e wood is worth yearly to rent 7*d*.; and that each acre of e said pasture within the wood is worth yearly to rent 6*d*.; and e pasture of each beast in the park is worth yearly 8*d*. And ey can mow yearly in the same park, unless they are destroyed, loads of rushes, and each load is worth 6*d*., and 40 loads of rn, and each load is worth 3*d*. They also present that there is ere one bog for turf and bennet,[1] and it is worth yearly 10*s*. hey also present that the pleas and perquisites there are worth early 20*s*. There is also there a chapel annexed to a prebend nd is of the yearly value of £20.

Total, £20 2*s*. 3½*d*.

Lord's Demesne. They also present that the Lord has there in demesne, in a field called "Kalenge," 127 acres and 1 perches of arable land. Also in a field called "Walschton" 21½ cres 1 rood, and in a field which is called "Bontyngesfeld," with he rocks and the greater part of the land formerly Eva's, 32½ acres rood, and 6 perches of arable land: and in the field which is alled "Newepark" 18 acres; and in the field which is called Psonyslond," and "Marchaldislond," with a certain part of the land f the said Eva, and with the field on both sides the road alongside he croft of Philip Henry, 142 acres and 16 perches of land. From which field there was let to various tenants before this extent was made, 27 acres, ½ a virgate, and 6 perches of land as appears below and in the field below the town against the court 13 acres, and each acre of the said land is worth yearly to let 12*d*. They also present that there should be sown upon each acre of coarse [*i.e.*, autumn sown] wheat or fallow 3 bushels, and of bearded wheat 2½ bushels and he shall answer for 4 measures of coarse wheat, and of light [*i.e.*, spring sown] wheat for 3 measures. And there should be sown

[1] A coarse grass, which is still cut and used for litter for cows, etc.

ſri. Et minuť ſri ad iij granū. Et ſeiari dz ſup acr ſab . vj bz. Et rndeb ad iiij ganū. Et ſeiari dz ſup acr groſſaz piš iij bz. Et rndeb ad iiij ganū. Et ſup acr minuť piš ſeu veſť ij bz dī. Et rnd ad iiij ganū Et ſup acr ord vj bz. Et rndz ad iiij granū Et ſup acr aueñ . vij bz. Et rndz ad iij granū omibz annis.

Sma acr ccccxxvj dī . j rod ⁊ xv ptic
Sma valor in pecunia . xxj.li. vijš. vijd.

Prata ⁊ pastur'. Ir dicunt qd dns het ibm . xxxiiij acr pati. Et vz acr ad loc p am ijš. vjd. Et post falcacōem eazdm possūt sustineri ad tempus ai xx groſſ auia. Et vz pastura cui lit ijd. Ir dic qd est ibm j acr in Thorris que ſeiari non potest ſup quā sustineri possūt xij auia groſſ. Et vz pastur cuiuslit p ann vjd. Et qndo locatr viz p am vjš. Ir in pastur warecti sustineri possūt ccc oues in yeme. Et p estatē cc oues. Et valz pastur cuiuslit ijd. Ir ſup pastur de Porthllu possūt sustineri . ccc bidenť. Et valz pastur ad locand . xxš.

Sma valor . viij.li. xiijš. iiijd.

Lib'i tenent'. Ir dicūt qd Wyot de Lawrenny tz p carť dī carruc re de dno in capite. Et redd p annū ijš. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sci Mich equali porcione. Et dns habebit wardū ⁊ releuiū cū acciderit. Ir hed Rici de Stakepol tenet (*sic*) j carruc re iuxa Cur de Lanteſey p qua fac iij sect Cur apud Lawhaden. Ir Willms Harald tz ij carruc re apud Wouan. Et redd quolit . iij anno ijš. vel ij bidenť p elecōne dni in Klñ Maii. Et fac sect Cur de Lawhadeñ de xvna in xvnam.

Sma iiijš.

Ir̄m dicūt qd Thomas Walr de Porthllu tz j bouat re de scuario. Et redd p annū vjš. ad Pasc ⁊ fm sci Mich. Ir Isaute la Proute tz j bouat re ⁊ redd p annū . vjš.

Scuariu'.

on each acre of beans 6 bushels, and he shall answer to 4 measures. And there should be sown on each acre of great peas 3 bushels, and he shall answer to 4 measures, and upon an acre of lesser peas or vetches 2½ bushels, and he shall answer for 4 measures; and upon an acre of barley 6 bushels, and he should answer for 4 measures; and upon an acre of oats 7 bushels, and he shall answer for 3 measures in every year.

Total, 426½ acres, 1 rood and 15 perches.
Total value in money, £21 7*s.* 7*d.*

Meadows and Pastures. They also present that the Lord has there 34 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*s.* 6*d.*; and after mowing they can at that time of year keep 20 great beasts, and each pasture is worth 2*d.* And they present that there is one acre in "Thorris" that cannot be sown, but upon which 12 great beasts can be kept, and each pasture is worth yearly 6*d.*; and when it is let by the year it is worth yearly 6*s.* Also, the pasture on the fallows can feed 300 sheep in winter and 200 through summer, and thus pasture for each is worth 2*d.* Also on the pasture of Porthllu 300 sheep can be kept, and the pasture is worth to let 20*s.*

Total value, £8 13*s.* 4*d.*

Free Tenants. They also present that Wyot de Lawrenny holds by deed from the Lord in capite half a carucate of land, and pays yearly in equal portions at Easter and Michaelmas 2*s.*, and the Lord has wardship and relief when it occurs. Item, the heirs of Richard de Stakepol hold one carucate of land adjoining the court of Lantefey for which they do suit of Court three times at Lawhaden. Item, William Harald holds 2 carucates of land at Woverañ, and pays in every third year on the Kalends of May 2*s.*, or 2 sheep at the option of the Lord, and does suit of Court at Lawhaden from 15 days to 15 days. 61 51.

Total, 4*s.*

Sanctuary. They also present that Thomas Walter de Porthllu holds one bovate of land from the Sanctuary, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6*s.* Item, Isaute la Proute holds one bovate of land, and pays yearly at the aforesaid times 6*s.* Also

ꝑis ut supª. Iť Dauid Mayo tȝ j plac̃ cum curtilť ⁊ j bouať ꝑre . ⁊ redd p annū vjs. viijd. ꝑis ut sª. Iť Ricus Swetemon tȝ j plac̃ ⁊ curť cū j bouať ꝑre. Et redd p annū vjs. viijd. eisd ť. Iť Iohnes Russell tȝ j plac̃ ⁊ curť cū ij bouať acr̃ (*sic*) ꝑre ⁊ dī Et redd p annū . xvijd. eisd ť. Iť Dauid Fort tȝ j plac̃ ⁊ curtilť cū viij acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p annū . iiijs. viijd. eisd ť. Iť Thomas Gwyñ tȝ iiij acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd ť. Iť Iohna Page tȝ dī bouať ꝑre ⁊ redd p annū iijs. eisd ť. Iť Iohnes Cole tȝ j plac̃ ⁊ curť cū dī bouať ꝑre. Et redd p annū iijs. viijd. eisd ť. Iť Wyot de Laurenny tȝ j plac̃ ⁊ curť cū j bouať ꝑre Et redd p aᵐ vjs. viijd. eisd ť. Iť Walꝑus Thomas tȝ vj acr̃ ꝑre Et redd p annū iijs. eisd ť. Iť Robtus Swetemoñ tȝ vj acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p aᵐ iijs. eisd ť. Iť Elena Row tȝ dī bouať ꝑre. Et redd p annū iijs. eisd ť. Iť Iohnes le Proute tȝ dī bouať ꝑre. Et redd p aᵐ iijs. eisd. ť. Iť Phs Henry tȝ j plac̃ ⁊ curť cū viij acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p aᵐ vijs. viijd. eisd ť. Iť dñs Gregorius Capellanᵒ tȝ ij acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p aᵐ xijd. eisd ť. Iť Dauid Fenil tȝ j plac̃ ⁊ curtilť. Et redd p aᵐ xijd. eisd ť. Iť Roys Swynnog̃ tȝ j curtilť. Et redd p aᵐ iiijd. eisd ť. Iť dic̃ q̃d est quedam porc̃ eiusd sc̃uar̃ in manū dni. Et extenditᵗ supª in dnico, quot acr̃ ĩn ignorant.

Smª carruc̃ . j carruc̃
Smª redd in denar̃ . lxixs. vd.

Et omes p̃dci dabūt p hictť melius aīal. Et p mortuar̃ scdm melius vel supiorem meliorem vestem qua cōť utuntᵗ si aīal non fuit. Et fac̃ secť Cur̃ p suū j noctis ad voluntatem dni. Et est cōe anciamenť eoꝝ xs. Et post mortem cuiuslīť ꝑra est capienda in manu dni. Et consueť fuit ab antiquo q̃d ux̃ defuncti redempcōi eiusd ꝑre essȝ ppinquior ⁊ hoc de gr̃a dni

Seruicia.

David Mayo holds one plot with the curtilage and one bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, Richard Swetemon holds a plot and curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, John Russell holds one plot and a curtilage, with 2 bovates and 1½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d.* Item, David Fort holds 1 plot and curtilage with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 8*d.* Item, Thomas Gwyñ holds 4 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Johanna Page holds ½ bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, John Cole holds 1 plot and curtilage with ½ bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 8*d.* Item, Wyot de Laurenny holds 1 plot and curtilage with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s.* 8*d.* Item, Walter Thomas holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Robert Swetemoñ holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Elena Row holds ½ bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, John le Proute holds ½ a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Philip Henry holds 1 plot and curtilage with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s.* 8*d.* Item, Master Gregory the Chaplain holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, David Fenil holds 1 plot and a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Roys Swynnog holds 1 curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, they present that there is a certain part of the Sanctuary in the Lord's hands, and it is entered above in the demesne, but they cannot say how many acres.

Total carucates, 1 carucate.
Total rents in money, 69*s.* 5*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast, and for a mortuary the second best or the bettermost upper garment, which they usually use, if there is no beast. And they do suit of court by summons of one night at the will of the Lord, and they have a common fine of x*s.* And after the death fol. 3d of any of them, his land is seized into the Lord's hand. And it was formerly the custom that the land should be re-granted to the

spuali. Et si uxor non huerit heres eius preferri consueuit grose ut sa. Et si vidua post redempcionem pre ut supa maritū accipit terram amittet ⁊ tunc p hedem ut sa redemi debet.

Colonl ap' Porthillu'.

It dic qd Iohna Kyst tz j bouat Et redd p am xxjd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sci Mich. It Iohna Page tz j bouat pre Et redd p am xxjd. eisd t. It Iohnes Wallens tz ij acr sine suic ⁊ j bouat pre cū suic. Et redd p am ijs. vd. eisd t. It Petr de la Lake tz j bouat dī ⁊ iiij acr pre sine suic ⁊ j bouat cū suic Et redd p am ixs. jd. eisd t. It Harry Kyst tz j bouat cū suic ⁊ unā bouat sine suic. Et redd p annū vs. ixd. eisd t. It Dauid Kyng tz j bouat dī pre sine suic. Et redd p annū ixs. ixd. eisd t. It Alic relicta Dauid Iowan tz j bouat pre p suic. Et redd p am ijs. vd. eisd t. It Iohnes le Proute tz dī bouat pre sine suic ⁊ j bouat p suic Et redd p am iijs. ixd. eisd t. It Elena Eynon j acr pre sine suic ⁊ j plac ⁊ curt cū suic. Et redd p am xvjd. eisd t. It Dauid Iewan tz iiij acr sine suic ⁊ j bouat pre p suic. Et redd p am iiijs. eisd t. It Iohnes Cras tz j bouat ⁊ dī pre sine suic ⁊ j bouat pre cū suic. Et redd p am ixs. ixd. eisd t. It Isabella Huet tz j bouat pre p suic. Et redd p am xxjd. eisd t. It Res Wiston tz j acr pre p suic. Et redd p am vijd. eisd t. It Thomas Fort tz j acr pre sine suic ⁊ j bouat pre p suic. Et redd p am ijs. jd. eisd t. It Thomas Whityng tz vj acr pre sine suic ⁊ j bouat pre p suic. Et redd p am iijs. ixd. eisd. t. It Dauid Robt tz ij acr sine suic ⁊ j bouat pre p suic. Et redd p am ijs. vijd. eisd t. It Dauid Fort tz j

widow of the deceased as of the nearest [to the deceased in blood]; and this by the favour of the spiritual Lord. But if he had no widow, his heir was accustomed to be preferred by favour as above. And if the widow, after taking the land as above, married, she lost the land, which should then be re-granted to the heir as above stated.

Farmers at Porthellan. They also present that Johanna Kyft holds one bovate, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 21*d.* Item, Johanna Page holds a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 21*d.* Item, John Wallens holds 2 acres without services, and 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 5*d.* Item, Peter de la Lake holds one and a half bovates and 4 acres of land without services, and one bovate with services, and pays yearly at the same times 9*s.* 1*d.* Item, Henry Kyft holds one bovate with services and one bovate without services, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* 9*d.* Item, David Kyng holds one and a half bovates of land without services, and pays yearly at the same times 9*s.* 9*d.* Item, Alice, widow of David Iowañ, holds one bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 5*d.* Item, John le Proute holds half a bovate of land without services and a bovate with services, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 9*d.* Item, Elena Eynoñ holds 1 acre of land without services and one plot and a curtilage with services, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, David Iewañ holds 4 acres without services and 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, John Cras holds one and a half bovates of land without services and one bovate with services, and pays yearly at the same times 9*s.* 9*d.* Item, Isabella Huet holds 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 21*d.* Item, Res Wistoñ holds 1 acre of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 7*d.* Item, Thomas Fort holds 1 acre of land without services and one bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 1*d.* Item, Thomas Whityng holds 6 acres of land without services and 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 9*d.* Item, David Robert holds 2 acres without services and 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 7*d.* Item, David Fort holds 1 bovate of land with-

bouat̃ ꝑre sine ꝯuiĉ ⁊ j bouat̃ ꝑre per ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ annū vs. ixd. eisd ꝑñis.

Sm^a Carruĉ ꝑre iij dī . ix acr̃
Sm^a reddit̃ in denar̃—lxviijs. iijd.

Coloni de Lantefey. It̃ diĉ q̃d Iohnes Merlyng̃ tꝫ j plac̃ ⁊ j curtilt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ꝑ ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ a^m ijs. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sĉi Mich. It̃ Iohnes Stedemoñ tꝫ j bouat̃ ꝑre. Et redd ꝑ a^m xiiijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Ricus Page tꝫ j bouat̃ ꝑre. Et redd ꝑ a^m xijd. eisd t̃.
12. It̃ Maiota la White tꝫ j plac̃ ⁊ curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre. Et redd ꝑ a^m xijd. eisd t̃ It̃ Willms Swetemoñ tꝫ j bouat̃ ⁊ iiij acr̃ ꝑre sine ꝯuiĉ ⁊ j bouat̃ ꝑre [per] ꝯuiĉ ⁊ tenet ꝑ cart̃. Et redd ꝑ a^m vs. xd. eisd t̃. It̃ Amabilla la Ferour̃ tꝫ iij acr̃ sine ꝯuiĉ ⁊ j bouat̃ ꝑre ꝑ cart̃ cū ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ annū ijs. vjd. eisd t̃. It̃ Sara la White tꝫ j bouat̃ ꝑre sine ꝯuiĉ ⁊ j bouat̃ ꝑre ꝑ ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ annū vijs. vjd. eisd t̃. It̃ Dauid Swetemoñ tꝫ j plac̃ ⁊ j curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ꝑ ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ a^m xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohn relict̃ Phi Henry tꝫ plac̃ ⁊ curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ꝑ ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ a^m xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Dauid Moris tꝫ j plac̃ ⁊ j curtilt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ꝑ ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Thom^as Res tꝫ j plac̃ ⁊ curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ꝑ ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ a^m xviijd. eisd ꝑñis. It̃ Dauid Russelt̃ tꝫ j plac̃ ⁊ curt̃ cum dī bouat̃ ꝑre ꝑ ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ annū . vjd. eisd t̃. It̃ Thom^as Page tꝫ j acr̃ ꝑre ⁊ dī sine ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ annū xviijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Amabilt̃ Swetemoñ tꝫ j plac̃ ⁊ curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre. Et redd ꝑ annū xiijd. eisd ꝑñis. It̃ Iohes Molend tꝫ j plac̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre Et redd ꝑ annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Cadogy Gouth tꝫ j croftū j plac̃ ⁊ curt̃ cū j bouat̃ ꝑre ꝑ ꝯuiĉ. Et redd ꝑ a^m iiijs. eisd t̃.

Sm^a carruĉ . ij caruĉ dī ij bouat dī ⁊ viij acr̃ dī
Sm^a reddit̃ in denar̃—xxxiijs. vijd.

out services and 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* 9*d.*

Total carucates of land, 3½ and 9 acres.
Total rents in money, 68*s.* 3*d.*

Farmers of Lantefey. Item, they present that John Merlyng̃ holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 2*s.* Item, John Stedemoñ holds 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 14*d.* Item, Richard Page holds 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Maiota la White holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, William Swetemoñ holds 1 bovate and 4 acres of land without services and 1 bovate of land with services, and holds by deed, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* 10*d.* Item, Amabella la Ferour̃ holds three acres without services, and 1 bovate of land by deed with services, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, Sara la White holds 1 bovate of land without services, and 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s.* 6*d.* Item, David Swetemoñ holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Johanna, the widow of Philip Henry, holds a plot and curtilage with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, David Moris holds 1 plot and 1 curtilage with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Thomas Res holds 1 plot and curtilage, with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, David Russell holds 1 plot and curtilage with ½ bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Thomas Page holds 1½ acres of land without services, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Amabilla Swetemoñ holds 1 plot and curtilage with 1 bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 13*d.* Item, John Miller holds 1 plot with a bovate of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Cadogy Gouth holds 1 croft, 1 plot, and curtilage, with 1 bovate of land with services, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.*

Total carucates, 2½ carucates, 2½ bovates, and 8½ acres.
Total rents in money, 33*s.* 7*d.*

Et omes pdci coloni de Lantefey ⁊ Porthllu dabūt p
Seruicia.
hietī melior equ vel melius aīal Et p mortuar scdm
melius aīal vel supiorē meliorem vestem qua cōitr utuntr . si aīal
non huerint. Et p lerwit si mulier sit maritat exa poch ijs. Et si
maritetr infra nichil dabūt. Et bis arar dent ad cibū dni pc
cuiuslīt opis jd. Et bis hciar dent ad cibū dni pc opis ob. Et
sarcular dent p dī diem sine cibo Et si dns voluit p totā dic ad
cibū dni pc opis ob. Et colligē dent totū fenū dni in pato ad
custū ppiū ⁊ idm dcm cariare ad cibū dni pc opis jd. It mere
debent p iii dies ad cibū dni pc jd. It cariare dent blad dni p j
diem ciusd pc cuiuslīt opis jd. It cariar dent meñ domoz ⁊
molend sumptibz ppis de Loydarth, Lauhad, Tenebia, Penbrochia,
Carrew ⁊ Slebochia usqz Lantefey pc opis in cōi scdm verū valorem
. vjs. viijd. Et sic erunt xxvj opa pc cuiuslīt opis iijd. It cariare
21 dent carbones p calce faciend quociens opus fuit. It cariare dent
tegulas p domibz manerii ibm necias quociens opus fuerit. It
face dent stagnū molend sumptibz suis competent. It face dent
pietes luteos molend aquatic ad cibū dni. It cariare dent molares
⁊ coopire molend cum stramine dni sumptibz ppis. It dabunt
tholloñ de empcōibz et vendicōibz vidz de equis bobz ⁊ aliis
auiis quibuscūqz ⁊ de bidend (*sic*). It cariare dent frumentū ⁊
panem furnatū de dnico loci apud Lawhadeñ ⁊ apud Burtoñ ⁊
bras capitle quociens opus fuit de firo im ad cibū dni Et sedebūt
in aula ad mappā in area. It dabūt collect ouiū quolīt iij anno
viz ubi sunt . xx vel ptres j. Et ubi non sunt . xx nichil dabūt.

Services. And all the aforesaid Farmers at Lantefey and Porthllu give for a heriot their best horse or their best beast; and for a mortuary their second best beast or their best outer garment which they usually use, if they have no beast; and for leyrwyt, if the woman is married out of the parish 2*s.*; and if she is married within, they give nothing. And they ought to plough twice, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 1*d.* And they ought to harrow twice, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is a halfpenny. And they ought to hoe half a day without food; but if the Lord wants them for the whole day the Lord should find food; the value of this service is a halfpenny. And they ought to gather all the Lord's hay in the meadow, finding their own food, and also carry it on the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they ought to reap for three days, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to carry the corn of the Lord for one day, and the value of this service is 1*d.* Item, they ought to carry the materials for the houses and mills at their own cost from Loydarth, Lawhaden, Tenby, Pembroke, Carrew, and Slebeech to Llantefey, and the value of this joint service is, according to its true value, 6*s.* 8*d.* And there are 26 of the aforesaid services, and the value of each is 3*d.* Item, they ought to carry coal for making lime as often as necessary. Item, they 61
ought to carry tiles for the houses in the Manor whenever necessary. Item, they ought to keep in repair the mill-pond at their own cost. Item, they ought to make mud walls for the water mill, the Lord finding food. Item, they ought to carry mill stones, and thatch the mill with the Lord's straw at their own cost. Item, they pay a toll on buying and selling, that is to say, on horses, oxen, and all other beasts whatever, and on sheep. And they ought to carry the corn for the bread to the place where it is baked on the demesnes at Lawhaden and Burton, and also for the Lord's brewing from the granary as often as necessary, the Lord finding food.[1] And they sit in the Hall at the tablecloth in the area. And they give collection of sheep in every third year, namely, when there are 20 or more a sheep, and when there are not 20 they give nothing.

[1] This seems to be the service known as "Furnagium", referred to in the "Assize of Bread and Ale", 51 Henry III.

Et si quis cōuict⁹ vel capt⁹ sit p felonia libari debz eisd dcis tenentibz ⁊ custodire dent eund ⁊ duce apud Lawhadeñ picīlo ⁊ sumptibz suis Et ibm de eod iudm reddere Iī ofare dent carecī ⁊ plaustra dni querenī vinū apud Tenebiam. Penbr ⁊ Carrew ⁊ cad saluo duce ad celar dni sūptibz ppiis sup stallagiū. Et fac secī Cur p sum j nocte p libito dni. Et est cōe anciamenī eoz . xs. Et sequi dent exciī in guerra gefali p defensione re dni Epi. Et dicūt qd omes tenentes de . Porthllu cad suicia fac ext' sumag in blad. Et dicūt qd de aliis ⁊ aliis bonis vend ubi fuint micatores apud Pembr ⁊ Tenebiā nc alibi in Epat Tholloñ non dabūt alicui dno ni dno Epo ubicumqz hui⁹ vendicōes facte fuint. Et cariare dent aueñ venientes de maiiis dni de Pebid usqz Lantefey de Bortoñ p prebend ad cibū dni.

Sma opū yemal ⁊ estiual . ciiij**. xj.
Et valet xvjs. iij di ob.
Sma opū autūpnal . cxxxij Et valz xijs. iiijd. ob.

Colonl alt'lus tenure.

Iīm dicunt qd Willms Copmer tz j stang re Et redd p am ijs. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sci Mich. Iī Ricus Walr tz j stang re. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd ī. Iī Henr Clicus tz dī acr re. Et redd p ann iiijs. eisd ī. Iī Wilts Robyñ tz j stang re. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd ris Iī Robtus le Hayward tenz j stang re. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd ī. Iīm idem Robtus tz j stang. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd. ī. Iīm Ricus Walwayne tz. j stang re. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd ris. Iī Dns Ricus Symond tz j stang re. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd ī. Iīm Iohnes Melyñ tz j stang re. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd ī. Iī Iohnes Iewañ tz j stang re. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd ī. Iī Dauid Lewel tz j acr dī p j tenī. Et redd p

And if any one is convicted or arrested for felony he ought to be delivered to the said tenants, and they ought to keep him and take him to Lawhaden, at their risk and at their own cost, and there give judgment on the case. And they ought to load the waggons and carts of the Lord going for wine to Tenby, Pembroke, and Carrew, and convey the same safe to the Lord's cellar at their own cost in addition to the stallage. And they do suit of Court on summons of one night at the will of the Lord, and there is a common fine of 10*s*. And they ought to follow the army in a general war for the defence of the land of the Lord Bishop. And they present that all the tenants of Porthllu do the same services except the corn services.[1] Item, they present that beasts and other goods sold when there are merchants at Pembroke and Tenby, but nowhere else in the Bishoprick, should not pay toll to any Lord but the Bishop wherever these sales were made. And they ought to carry oats coming from the manors of the Lord at Pebidawke to Lantefey or Borton, for the prebends, the Lord finding food.

Total winter and summer services, 191.
Total value, 16*s*. 3½*d*.
Total autumn services, 132, total value 12*s*. 4½*d*.

Farmers of another Tenure. Item, they present that William Copmer̃ holds a stang of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 2*s*. Item, Richard Walter holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Henry Clericus holds ½ an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, William Robyñ holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Robert le Hayward holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, the same Robert holds 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item Richard Walwayne holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Master Richard Symonds holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at fol. 33
the same times 2*s*. Item, John Melyñ holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Iewañ holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, David Llewelyn holds 1½ acres for 1 tenement, and pays yearly at the

[1] "Summagium" seems to have here the meaning that Spelman gives to it: "onus integrum vel completum".

annū xixd. eisd t. It Dauid Sauage tz j stanḡ pre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Isabella Matheu tz dī stanḡ pre. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t. It Ricus Cocus tz j stanḡ pre. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t. It Roys la Frenssh tz j stanḡ pre. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t. It Radus le Port tz j stanḡ pre Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Iohnes Hugelyñ tz j stanḡ pre. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t. It Ricus Laurance tz j stanḡ pre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Ricus Russelt tz j stanḡ pre Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Amabilla Brouñ tz dī stanḡ pre. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t. It Lewet Crowe tz j stanḡ. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Willms Rowe tz j stanḡ. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Iohnes Kyft tz j stanḡ pre. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd pmis.

Sma acr . vij.
Sma redd in denar . xliiijs. vijd.

Seruicia. Et omes pdci dabūt p mortuar supiorem vestem ut sa. Et mete dent p iij dies p quolz tenemento pc opis ut supa. Et quodlz ten contz j stanḡ pret tent Dauid Lewet quod plus contz. Et fac sect Cur ut pdci coloni. Et dicūt qd elegi non debent in ppositū int Colones. Et est cōe anciament eoz ut sa. Et suiciū guerre facient ut supra.

Sma opū . xxiiij. Et valz in pec . ijs. xd. ob.

Cotar'. It dic qd Wilts de Irlaund tenz j plac cū curt. Et redd p am . xijd. ad Pasch t fm sci Mich. It Ric Swetemoñ tz j plac cū curt t redd p annū vjd. eisd t. It Iohna Molend tz j plac cū curt. Et redd p am . xviijd. eisd t. absqz suicio It Henr Fab tz j plac cū curt. Et redd p am xviijd. eisd t absqz suic. It Elena Rowe tz j plac cū curt. Et redd p am iijd. cū suicio. It Iohna Page tz j curt. Et redd p am iijd. cū suicio eisd t. It Wilts Molend tz j curt. Et redd p am iijd. eisd t cū suicio.

same times 19*d.* Item, David Savage holds a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Isabella Matheu holds ½ a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Richard Cocus holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Roys la Frenssh holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Ralph the Porter holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Hugelyn holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Richard Lawrance holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Richard Russell holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Amabilla Brown holds ½ a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Llewelyn Crowe holds 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, William Rowe holds 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Kyft holds 1 stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.*

Total acres, 7.
Total rents in money, 44*s.* 7*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give as a mortuary their outer garment as above, and they ought to reap for three days for each tenement; the value of this service is as above, and each tenement contains a stang, except the tenement of David Llewelyn, which contains more. And they do suit of Court as the aforesaid farmers; and they present that they ought not to elect a reeve from among the farmers. And there is a common fine as above, and they do service in time of war as above.

Total services, 24, and they are worth in money, 2*s.* 10½*d.*

Cottagers. Item, they say that William de Irlaund holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 12*d.* Item, Richard Swetemoñ holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Johanna Miller holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly, without services, at the same times 18*d.* Item, Henry Fab holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, without services, 18*d.* Item, Elena Rowe holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly, with services, 3*d.* Item, Johanna Page holds a curtilage, and pays yearly, with services, at the same times 3*d.* Item, William Miller holds a curtilage, and

Ĩ Iohna Page tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am xvjd. eisd t̃. cū ꝯuic̃. Ĩ Robtus le Hayward tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Robtus Philpkyñ tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Thomas Gweyruylt tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Roos la Proute tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd. t̃. Ĩ Robtus le Taillour̃ tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Iohnes Moris tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p annū . xijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Dñs Gregorius Capellanus tꝫ j plac̃. Et redd p annū . xijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Dauid Petre tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃ Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Ricus Rowe tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am iiijd. eisd. t̃. Ĩ Phus Robyñ tꝫ j plac̃ cum curt̃ Et redd p am iiijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Amabilla la Feror tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am iiijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Phus Herry tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p annū iijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Ros Gwennok tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am iiijd. eisd t̃ sine ꝯuic̃. Ĩ Ricus Dawe tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃ Ĩ Robtus fab tꝫ j plac̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃ . sine ꝯuic̃. Ĩ Amabilt Michel tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am iijd. eisd t̃ Ĩ Iohna Page tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am iiijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Wadyñ Thomas tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am iiijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Iohnes Bowemoñ tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am vjd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Robtus Cole tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p am ixd. eisd t̃ Ĩ Phus Freyñ tꝫ j plac̃ Et redd p am viijd. eisd t̃. Et sunt in manu dni j plac̃ edific̃ cū curt̃ que fuit Willi Molend. Et reddere consueuit p am xijd. cū ꝯuic̃. Et j plac̃ cū curt̃ que fuit Capellani poch que nūqam reddere consueuit reddit̃ nec ꝯuic̃.

Sma xxjs.

pays yearly at the same times, with services, 3*d.* Item, Johanna Page holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, with services, 16*d.* Item, Robert le Hayward holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Robert Philpkyñ holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Thomas Gweyruylt holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Roos la Proute holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Robert le Taillouř holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Moris holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Master Gregory the Chaplain holds a plot, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, David Petre holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Richard Rowe holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, Philip Robyñ holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, Amabilla la Feror holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, Philip Herry holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.* Item, Ros Gwennok holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times, without services, 4*d.* Item, Richard Dawe holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Robert Fab holds a plot, and pays yearly at the same times, without services, 12*d.* Item, Amabilla Michel holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.* Item, Johanna Page holds 1 plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, Wadyñ Thomas holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, John Bowemoñ holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Robert Cole holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 9*d.* Item, Philip Freyñ holds a plot, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* And there are in the Lord's hand a plot with buildings with a curtilage which was William Miller's; and it was accustomed to pay yearly, with services, 12*d.* And a plot with a curtilage which was the Chaplain's of the parish, which was never accustomed to pay either rent or services.

Total, 21*s.*

Seruicia. Et omes pdci dabunt hiettū ⁊ leyrwit ⁊ omia suic facient sic dci coloni de Lantefey ext' cariag cum equis ⁊ carect ⁊ ext' Elena Hopkyn que faciet di suic ⁊ ext' Robto fabro, Iohna Molend, Henr fabr ⁊ Ros Gwennok qui nullū suic faciunt. Et ext' Robto le Hayward, Robto Phipkyn, Thom Gweruylt, Roys la Proute, Robto le Taillour, Iohne Morys, Dno Gregor Capllo qui hiett ⁊ leyrwit dabunt. Et mete debent p [blank]

Sma opū yemat ⁊ estiuat . cxvj. .

Sma opū autūpnat . cxxxv. Et valent in peccunia in toto—xxvs. iiijd. ob.

Ter' de d'nico (sic) arrentat'. Itm dicūt qd Radus la Pote tz iij acr tre. Et redd p am vjs. tis supdict · It Iohnes le Webbe tz ij acr tre. Et redd p am iiijs. eisd t. It Iohnes le Marchaund tz j acr tre. Et redd p am ijs. eisd tis It Laurenci Bowemon tz j acr tre. Et redd p am ijs. eisd tis. It Dauid Robt tz j acr. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t. It Adam le Gardyn tz ij acr. Et redd p am iiijs. eisd t. It Robtus le Taillor tz iij acr. Et redd p am vs. eisd t. It Rogerus le Barbor tz ij acr. Et redd p annū iiijs. eisd t. It Wilts Copinet tz ij acr. Et redd p am iiijs. eisd t. It Ricus Cocus tz ij acr j stang ⁊ xvj vigat tre. Et redd p am iiijs. viijd. ob. eisd t. It Henr fab tz j acr di. Et redd p am iijs. eisd t. It Robtus le Hayward tz ij acr di. Et redd p am vs. eisd t. It Iohna Page tz j acr. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Henr Crank tz j acr di. Et redd p am iijs. eisd t. It Ricus Russelt tz di acr. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t. It Iohnes Cole tz xx vigat tre. Et redd p am iijd. eisd t It Thomas Page tz vij acr di tre. Et redd p am vijs. vjd. eisd t. It Iohna Page tz vij acr ij stang. Et redd p am vijs. vjd. eisd t It Robtus le Hayward tz x acr. Et redd p am vijs. vjd. eisd t It Dauid Lewet tz ij acr. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t. It Iohnes Russelt

Services. And all the aforesaid give a heriot and leyrwyt and do all services as the aforesaid farmers of Lantefey, except carriage with horses and carts, and except Elena Hopkyñ who does half services; and except Robert Faber, John Miller, Henry Fabr̃ and Ros Gwennok, who do no services; and except Robert the Hayward, Robert Phipkyñ, Thomas Gweruylt, Roys la Proute, Robert the Tailor, John Morys, Master Gregory the Chaplain, who give heriots and leyrwyt; and ought to mow for [blank].

Total services, winter and summer, 116.

Total autumn services, 135; and they are worth in money, in the whole, 25*s.* 4½*d.*

Demesne Lands Arrented. Item, they present that Ralph the Porter holds 3 acres of land, and pays yearly at the times above said, 6*s.* Item, John le Webbe holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, John le Marchaund holds an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Laurence Bowemoñ holds an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, David Robert holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Adam the Gardener holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Robert the Tailor holds 3 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* Item, Roger le Barbor holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, William Copinerr̃ holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Richard Cocus holds 2 acres, a stang, and 16 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 8*d.* Item, Henry Fab holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Robert the Hayward holds 2½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* Item, Johanna Page holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Henry Crank holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Richard Russell holds ½ an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Cole holds 20 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.* Item, Thomas Page holds 7½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s.* 6*d.* Item, Johanna Page holds 7 acres and 2 stangs, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s.* 6*d.* Item, Robert the Hayward holds 10 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s.* 6*d.* Item, David Llewelyn holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Russell holds 7½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s.* 6*d.*

tꝫ vij acr̃ dī Et redd̄ p a^m vijs̄. vjd. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Henr̃ Brank tꝫ j acr̃. Et redd̄ p a^m xijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Iohnes Wallens tꝫ xiij acr̃ j stang̃. Et redd̄ p ann̄ xiiijs̄. vijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Wilts Molend̄ tꝫ j acr̃ j stang̃. Et redd̄ p a^m xvd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Iohnes le Proute tꝫ xij acr̃. Et redd̄ p a^m xijs̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Dn̄s Gregorius Capellanus tꝫ ij acr̃ ⁊ lx vigat̄ ꝑre. Et redd̄ p annū ijs̄. iiijd̄. ob eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Dauid Kyng̃ tꝫ ij acr̃ dī et j stang̃ ꝑre. Et redd̄ p a^m ijs̄. ixd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Roys Proute tꝫ j acr̃. Et redd̄ p a^m xijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Iohes Cole tꝫ dī acr̃ j stang̃ ⁊ xx vig̃ ꝑre. Et redd̄ p a^m xd̄. ob eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Phus Fraunceys tꝫ j acr̃ Et redd̄ p a^m xijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Iohnes Stedemon̄ tꝫ ij acr̃. Et redd̄ p a^m ijs̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Thom^as Walꝑ tꝫ j acr̃. Et redd̄ p a^m xijd̄. eisd̄ t̄ It̄ Ric̄us Lawrence tꝫ j acr̃. Et redd̄ p a^m xijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Phus Henr̃ tꝫ j acr̃. Et redd̄ p annū xijd̄. eisd̄ t̄ It̄ Wilts Swetemon̄ tꝫ dī acr̃. Et redd̄ p annū vjd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Sara la White tꝫ j acr̃ dī Et redd̄ p annū xviijd̄. eisdm ꝑm̄is.

Sm^a acr̃ . ciiij acr̃
Sm^a in denar̃—vjli. vijs̄. ixd̄. ob

Serulcia. Et om̄es ꝑdc̄i dabūt mortuar̃ viꝫ supiorem meliorē vestem qua cōiꝑ utunt^r Et leyrwite put dict̄ Cotar̃. Et sect̄ Cur̃ put dc̄i coloni p oībꝫ aliis ꝑuiciis.

Aduocac'. It̄ dicunt q̄d Wilts Kyng̃ dat dno p aduocac̄ hend̄ p annū vjd. ꝑm̄is sup^a dicte. It̄ Iohes Peytevyn̄ dat dno pro cad̄m . vjd. eisd̄ t̄ It̄ Phus Reallan̄ p cad̄ iiijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Moris Bowemon̄ p cad̄ ijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Alicia Bowemon̄ p cad̄ ijd̄. eisd̄ t̄ It̄ Matild Fort p cad̄ ijd̄. eisd̄ t̄. It̄ Susanna Molend̄ p cad̄ ijd̄ eisd̄ t̄ It̄ Dauid Molend̄ p cad̄ ijd̄. eisd̄ ꝑis.

Sm^a ijs. ijd.

Item, Henry Brank holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Wallens holds 13 acres and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 14*s.* 7*d.* Item, William Miller holds an acre and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 15*d.* Item, John le Proute holds 12 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 12*s.* Item, Master Gregory the Chaplain holds 2 acres and 60 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 4½*d.* Item, David Kyng holds 2½ acres and a stang of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 9*d.* Item, Roys Proute holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Cole holds ½ an acre, 1 stang, and 20 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 10½*d.* Item, Philip Fraunceys holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Stedemoñ holds 2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Thomas Walter holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Richard Lawrence holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Philip Henry holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, William Swetemoñ holds ½ an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Sara le White holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.*

Total acres, 104.
Total in money, £6 7*s.* 9½*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give a mortuary, namely, the best outer garment which they usually use, and leyrwyt as the aforesaid cottagers, and suit of Court, as the aforesaid farmers, in lieu of all other services.

Protections. Item, they present that William Kyng gives to the Lord yearly at the aforesaid times, for holding a protection, 6*d.* Item, that John Peytevyñ gives to the Lord for the same, at the same times, 6*d.* Item, Philip Reallañ for the same, at the same times, 4*d.* Item, Moris Bowemoñ, for the same, at the same times, 2*d.* Item, Alice Bowemoñ for the same, at the same times 2*d.* Item, Matilda Fort for the same, at the same times, 2*d.* Item, Susanna Miller for the same, at the same times, 2*d.* Item, David Miller for the same, at the same times, 2*d.*

Total, 2*s.* 2*d.*

WOUERAN'.

P'ñeua. Dñs Iohnes Capellanus, Gilbert⁹ Laurence ⁊ Iohnes Bole iurati ibm dicunt p sacm̃ eoꝝ q̃d dñs ħet ibm unam gangiā ⁊ j plac̃ p hagardo. Et valent p annū ad lōc̃ xijd. It̃ dic̃ q̃d est ibm una Capella annex̃ p̃bend dni Epi. Et valet p annū . xxlī.

Sma xijd.

Gabular'. Itm dicūt q̃d Iohnes Capellanus poch ibm tꝫ j plac̃ edific̃ cū j curt̃ ⁊ vj acr̃ dī ꝑre computat̃ dict̃ plac̃ que quond fuit dni Gilberti Capelti. Et redd p am vijs. vjd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich equali porcōe. It̃ Gilbtus Laurence tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohes Cole tꝫ j plac̃ edificat̃ cū curt̃ ij acr̃ dī ⁊ vj vigat̃ ꝑre. Et redd p am xxjd. ob. ad Pasch, Et xxjd. ob qa ad fm sc̃i Mich. It̃ Adam Ricard tꝫ j plac̃ cū curt̃ iij stang̃ ꝑre ⁊ xxviij vig̃. Et redd p am ad Pasche xjd. ob. Et ad fm sc̃i Mich . xjd. qa.

Sma acr̃ . x . ⁊ iiij vig̃.
Sma redd in denar̃ . xiiijs.

Seruicia. Et omes p̃dc̃i tassare dent in autūpno blad dni in campo p j diem ad cibū dni p̃c̃ cuiuslīt opis jd. Et dabūt p ħietto melius aīal. Et si aīal non ħuerint dabūt sūmā reddit⁹ j āni Et ꝑuic̃ guerre facient ut tenentes de Lantefey. Et est cōe anciament̃ p simplici tans ut sa apud Lantefey. Et fac̃ sect̃
1 35. Cur̃ ubiqꝫ ⁊ in arduis neogociis et dubiis ut tenentes de Lantefey eiusdm tenure. Et si repente vel intestati decedant omia bona sua sūt confiscand dno. Et post decessū eoꝝ dñs potest dare vl vendere cuicūqꝫ voluit ad voluntat̃ suā. Dicunt tamen q̃d ab

WOUERAN'.

Profits. Master John the Chaplain, Gilbert Lawrence, and John Bole, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has a grange there and a plot as a haggard, and they are worth yearly to let 12*d.* They also present that there is a chapel there annexed to the prebend of the Lord Bishop, and it is worth yearly £20.

Total, 12*d.*

Taxpayers. Item, they say that John the Chaplain of the parish there holds a plot, building, and curtilage, with 6½ acres of land, as they compute the aforesaid plot, which was formerly the property of Master Gilbert the Chaplain, and he pays yearly in equal portions, at Easter and Michaelmas, 7*s.* 6*d.* Item, Gilbert Lawrence holds a plot with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Cole holds a plot, buildings, and curtilage with 2½ acres, and 6 virgates of land, and pays yearly at Easter 21½*d.*, and at Michaelmas 21¾*d.* Item, Adam Ricard holds a plot with a curtilage, 3 stangs and 28 virgates of land, and pays yearly at Easter 11½*d.*, at Michaelmas 11¼*d.*

Total acres, 10, and 4 virgates.
Total rents in money, 14*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid ought in the autumn to stack the sheaves of corn in the Lord's field for a day, the Lord finding food, and the value of each service is 1*d.* And they give for a heriot the best beast; and if they have no beast they give the amount of a year's rent, and they do service in war time as the tenants of Lantefey. And there is, as aforesaid at Lantefey, a common fine for simple breach, and they do suit of Court fol. 35
generally, and also where there is any difficult or doubtful business, as the tenants of Lantefey, of the same tenure. And if any of them die suddenly or without a will, all his goods are forfeited to the Lord; and after their death the Lord is able to give or to sell them to whoever he wishes at his pleasure. Yet they present that the

antiquo fuit consuet̃ q̃d pximores sanguine (*sic*) ꝑferent̊ aliis de gr̃a d̃ni sp̃ali. Et custodire d̃ent p̊sones ⁊ cosd̃ duc̃e apud Lantefey.

Sm̊ opū . iiij. Et valent . iiijd̃.
Sm̊ redd̃ libos de Lantefey ijs. viijd̃.
Sm̊ redd̃ tenenc̃ ꝑre sc̃uar̃ . lxix.s. vd̃.
Sm̊ redd̃ Colonos de Porthllu . lxviijs. iijd̃.
Sm̊ redd̃ Colonos de Lantefey . xxxiijs. vijd̃.
Sm̊ redd̃ tenenc̃ qui vocant̊ Burgens qui tenent . vij acr̃ ꝑre . xliiijs. vijd̃.
Sm̊ reddit̃ Cotar̃ xxviijs.
Sm̊ redd̃ ꝑre de d̃nico arrent̃ . vjlĩ. vijs. ixd̃. ob. qui computari non d̃ent in extent̃ q3 in d̃nico . s̊ extenduntr.
Sm̊ redd̃ aduoc̃ ijs. ijd̃.
Sm̊ redd̃ assis apud Woꝑan . xiiijs.
Sm̊ toci redditi . xiijlĩ. ijs. viijd̃.
Sm̊ pficui ut s̊ . xxlĩ. ijs. iijd̃. ob.
Sm̊ extent̃ d̃nici in ꝑra arrabili . xxjlĩ. vijs. vijd̃.
Sm̊ extent̃ prati ⁊ pastur̃ . viijlĩ. xiijs. iijd̃.
Sm̊ . l.lĩ. iijs. ijd̃. ob.

Et sunt opa yemal ⁊ estiual p annū . ccc.vij. Et opa autūpnal . cc.lxxj dĩ. Et val in toto p annū s̃cd̃m mai ⁊ mi liiijs. ob.

Sm̊ valore (*sic*) tocius extent̃ p annū de dict̃ Manerio . lxv.lĩ. xixs. xjd̃.

custom formerly was that the nearest in blood should be preferred to the others, by the special favour of the Lord. And they ought to keep the prisoners, and escort them to Lantefey.

Total services, 4, and they are worth 4*d.*
Total rents of the free tenants of Lantefey, 2*s.* 8*d.*
Total rents of tenants of the Sanctuary land, 69*s.* 5*d.*
Total rents of the Farmers of Porthllu, 68*s.* 3*d.*
Total rents of the Farmers of Lantefey, 33*s.* 7*d.*
Total rents of tenants who are called Burgesses, who hold 7 acres of land, 44*s.* 7*d.*
Total rents of cottages, 28*s.*
Total rents of the arrented demesne land, £6 7*s.* 9½*d.*, which ought not to be counted in the extent, as they are included above in the demesne lands.
Total rents for protections, 2*s.* 2*d.*
Total rents of assize at Woveran, 14*s.*
Total of all the rents, £13 2*s.* 8*d.*
Total of the profits as above, £20 2*s.* 3½*d.*
Total of the extent of ploughed lands of the Lordship, £21 7*s.* 7*d.*
Total of the extent of meadows and pastures, £8 13*s.* 3*d.*
Total, £50 3*s.* 2½*d.*

And there are 307 yearly services, winter and summer; and 271½ autumn services; and they are worth in the whole by the year, as they are greater or less, 54*s.* ½*d.*

Total yearly value of the whole extent of the aforesaid Manor, £65 19*s.* 11*d.*

Cardiganshire.

Villa de Landewybreuy.

Pleua. Oweyñ ap Lł. Ythel Loyd, Gr̃ ap Ieuan, Ieuan Scys, Dauid ap Gruff Dun, Ieuan ap Gwelowe, Ieuan ap Gr̃ ap Lł, ⁊ Hõ ap Ieuan iurati ibm dicunt p sacr̃m eoꝝ q̃d dñs ħet ibm unã domui (*sic*) in villa. Et vał p annũ ad locand ijs̃. Et valent ptit̃ ⁊ pquis̃ ibm p annũ ijs̃. Et dñs ħet ibm nund semel in anno vidz in festo Assumpc̃ ħte Viginis Et durant p iij dies. Et valent theolloñ ⁊ ptit̃ caꝝ p annũ xxs̃. Et dñs ħet m̃cat̃ ibm quolz die Lune p annũ. Et valent pquis̃ ⁊ minut̃ theolloñ eiusdm p annũ . xxs̃.

Sma .

Burgens' de vento. It̃ dicunt q̃d Dauid Gogh dat dno p libtate ville hend xijd. ad Pasc̃ ⁊ fm Sc̃i Mich. It̃ Lewet ap Ieuan p ead xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Dauid ap Ithel p ead xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Ieuan ap Gr̃ p ead xijd. eisd t. It̃ Gruff ap Dauid p ead xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Ieuan ap Lł p ead xijd. eisd t̃ It̃ Annest̃ p ead xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Wenłł Dũ p ead xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Lł ap Gogaun p ead xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Eua filia Ithel p ead xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Howełł ap Ricard p ead xij. eisd. t̃. It̃ Dñs Rogerus Capłus p ead xijd. eisd. t̃. It̃ Ieuan Gogh p ead xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Kenewrik ap Lł p ead xijd. eisd t̃.

Sma xiiijs̃.

Serule'. It̃ dicũt q̃d omes p̃dc̃i p Releuio dupplicabũt redd post decessũ eoꝝ Et erga aduentũ senescalli facient cariag̃ in estulente ⁊ poculente ubicumqz necaie fuit longius seu

Cardiganshire.

Town of Landewybreuy.

Profits. Owen ap Llewelyn, Ythel Lloyd, Gr̃ ap Ieuan, Ieuan Seys, David ap Gruffyd Dun, Ieuan ap Gwelowe, Ieuan ap Gruffyd ap Llewelyn, and Howel ap Ieuan, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there a house in the town, and it is worth yearly to let 2*s.* And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 2*s.* And the Lord has a fair there once a year, namely, on the feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and it lasts for three days, and the tolls and pleas of it are yearly worth 20*s.* And the Lord has a market there every Monday throughout the year, and the perquisites and smaller tolls of it are yearly worth 20*s.*

Total,

Burgesses in gross. Item, they say that David Gogh gives to the Lord at Easter and Michaelmas, for having the freedom of the town, 12*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap Ieuan for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, David ap Ithel for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Gr̃ for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Gruffyd ap David for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Llewelyn for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Annest̃ for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Wenllian Dū for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap Gogaun for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Eva, daughter of Ithel, for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Howell ap Richard for the same at the same times 2*d.* Item, Master Roger the chaplain for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Ievan Gogh for the same at the same times 12*d.* Item, Kenewrik̃ ap Llewelyn for the same at the same times 12*d.*

Total, 14*s.*

Services. Item, they present that all the aforesaid give for a relief double rent on the death of any of them, and on the visit of the steward they carry his eatables and drinkables wherever it may be necessary, far or near, at their own costs, and

ꝑpinqui⁹ sūptibꝫ eoꝝ. Et Cachepollus ville in aduenť Senesc̄ inuēiet ſocalia sal ⁊ candelas sūptibꝫ suis. Et faē sect̄ ad Molend dni. Et faē sect Hundr̄ de xv^a in quindeñ. Et dēus Cachepoll⁹ custodiet p'sones ibid. Et est cōc anciamenť eoꝝ . xijd. Et valent predict̄ suiē ⁊ consꝫ ꝑ annū ijs.

Sm^a—ijs.

Chens'. Iť dicūt q̄d Ieu^an ap Dd dat Dño ꝑ aduoc̄ hend iiijd. ad fm sēi Mich. Iť Ederū ꝑ ead iiijd. eod ꝓio. Iť Gr̄ ap Ph ꝑ ead iiijd. eod ť. Iť Eua Gam ꝑ ead iiijd. eod ť. Iť Iorūth Gogh ꝑ ead iiijd. eodm ꝓmio

Sm^a .[1]

Aduoc'. Iť dicunt q̄d Eua Gam dat Dno ꝑ aduoc̄ hend iiijd. ad fm sēi Mich. Iť Dauid Cret^am ꝑ ead iiijd. eod ꝓio. Iť Ieu^an Wich^an ꝑ ead ——

Sm^a .
Sm^a valore (*sic*) per extenť

Patria de Landewybreuy.

P'ficua. Iť dicunt q̄d dñs het in Foresť Crynnenyth . xv edificia lignea unde nulla ꝑficua quia omia in repris. Et dñs het ibm unū Molend aquatic̄. Et valꝫ ꝑ annū sēdm verū valorem x m^arc̄. Et est valor melt in foresta ꝑ annū .[1] Et valent ptiť ⁊ ꝑquis ibm ꝑ annū . xls. Et dñs het ibid minera plūbi unde ꝑficua sūt rara.

Sm^a .[1]

Pastura. Iť dicūt q̄d in iiij forestis de Crynnenyth possūt sustentari ccxl . vacc̄. Et valꝫ pastura cuiuslit ꝑ annū . jd.

Sm^a—xiijs. iiijd.

[1] Blank in the MS.

the Catchpoll [the constable], of the vill, on the visit of the steward, finds him fuel, salt, and candles at his own cost; and they do suit at the Lord's mill; and they do suit at the hundred court for 15 days to 15 days, and the aforesaid Catchpoll keeps the prisoners there, and there is a common fine of 12*d.* And the aforesaid services and customs are worth yearly 2*s.*

Total, 2*s.*

Taxes. Item, they present that Ieuan ap David gives to the Lord at Michaelmas, for holding his protection, 4*d.* Item, Ederũ, for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Gr̃ ap Philip for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Eva Gam, for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Jorwerth Gogh for the same at the same time 4*d.*

Total, .

Protections. Item, they present that Eva Gam gives to the Lord at Michaelmas for holding a protection, 4*d.* Item, David Cretham for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Ieuan Wichan for the same ——.

Total, .

Total value by the extent .

COUNTRY OF LANDEWYBREUY.

Profits. Item, they present that the Lord has in the Forest of Crynnenyth 15 wooden houses, from which there is no profit because all are in reprises. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly according to its real value 10 marcs. And the honey in the forest is of the yearly value of ——. And the pleas and perquisites there are yearly worth 40*s.* And the Lord has lead mines there, of which the profits are rare.

Total, .

Pasture. Item, they present that in the four forests of Crynnenyth there can be kept 240 cows, and the pasture of each is worth yearly 1*d.*

Total, 13*s.* 4*d.*

Lib' ten't'. Itm dicūt q̃d sunt ibid viij lecti qui vocant' Gwely. De p'mo Gwely Lt ap Vryeñ, Iorůth Gogh, Iorůth ap Gr̃. ⁊ descendentes ab eisdm redd dno p annū . iijs. iiijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. de sc̃do Gwely sunt Kediuor ap Cradoc, Gwasmyhangel ap Cradoc ⁊ descendentes ab eisd redd dno p annū iijs. iiijd. eod ꝯmio. De tercio, Gwely sūt Cadogan Capltus Eueř fit Capłti Iorůth ap Cradoc . ⁊ descendentes ab eisd redd dno iijs. iiijd. eod ꝯio. De quarto, Gwely sūt Gronou ap Dutłgu, Dauid ap Gwyon, Traharn ap Ithel ⁊ descendentes ab eisd redd dno p annū iijs. iiijd. De quinto, gwely sunt Dauid ap Traharñ, Pł ap Cadogañ Eynoñ Vaghan, ⁊ descendentes ab eisd redd dno p annū iijs. iiijd. eod t̃. De sexto, gwely sunt Pł ap Cadrand Gurgeñ frat eius Dauid Dauid (*sic*) frat eiusdm ⁊ descendentes ab eisd redd dno p am iijs. iiijd. eod t̃. De septimo, gwely sunt Meileř Capltus Dauid ap Auel Gwas Dewy Vaghan, ⁊ descendentes ab eisd redd dno p am iijs. iiijd. eod ꝯio. De octavo, Gwely sunt Dauid Coyg̃, Dauid ap Zosseth. Cadogañ ap Dd ⁊ descendentes ab eisd redd dno p annū iijs. iiijd. eod ꝯio Et omes ꝑdc̃i tenent p antiquam tenurā vidz p Ach ⁊ Edrid

Sma—xxvjs. viijd.

Serule'. Et omes ꝑdc̃i dabūt p hietť . vijs. vjd. Et dabūt p leyrwit ijs. Et quolz iijo anno p comorth in Klñ Maii

36d. viij vacc̃. Et sic diuidendo quolz iijo anno est valor dno xvijs. ixd. Et dabūt p pannag̃ viz ubi vij porci ūl ptres fůint j. Et si paucores n'. Ita q̃d dñs porcoz eligat ij . de uniůso ⁊ dñs fundi ꝯciū. Et cariare dent grossū mem q̃d tahi non potest p j equū de foresta de Atp usqz manerīū de Landogy p quinqz domibz ibid faciend viz aula Cama dni Coquina stablo ⁊ grang̃ sumptibz suis.

Free Tenants. Item, they say there are 8 "lecti" (beds) which are called "Gwely." Of the first "Gwely," Llewelyn ap Vryeñ, Jorwerth Gogh, Jorwerth ap Gr̃ and their descendants, pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 4*d.* Of the second "Gwely," are Kedivor ap Cradoc, Gwasmyhangel ap Cradoc, and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.* 4*d.* Of the third "Gwely," are Cadogan the Chaplain, Euer̃ the son of the Chaplain, Jorwerth ap Cradoc and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord at the same time 3*s.* 4*d.* Of the fourth "Gwely" are Gronou ap Duthgu, David ap Gwyon, Traharn ap Ithel and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly 3*s.* 4*d.* Of the fifth "Gwely" are David ap Traharñ, Philip ap Cadogan, Eynon Vaughan and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.* 4*d.* Of the sixth "Gwely," are Philip ap Cadrand, Gurgeñ his brother, David David his brother and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.* 4*d.* Of the seventh "Gwely," are Meiler̃ the Chaplain, David ap Auel, Gwas Dewy Vaughan, and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.* 4*d.* Of the eighth "Gwely," are David Coyg̃, David ap Zosseth, Cadogan ap David and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.* 4*d.* And all the aforesaid hold by the ancient tenure, that is by Ach and Edrid [kin and descent[1]].

Total, 26*s.* 8*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot 7*s.* 6*d.*; and they give for leyrwyt 2*s.*; and in every third year for a commorth, at the kalends of May, 8 cows; and so by dividing up each third year the value to the Lord is 17*s.* 9*d.* And they give for pannage, namely, where there are seven or more pigs one pig, and if fewer nothing; so that the owner of the pigs can choose two out of the herd, and the Lord of the land a third. And they ought to carry the heavy materials which cannot be drawn by one horse from the forest of Atp to the Manor of Landogy, for building five houses there, namely the Hall, the chamber of the Lord, his kitchen stable and grange, at their own cost; and they

[1] See Seebohm's *Welsh Tribal System*, p. 49.

Et cariare dent gross nlem̃ p molend quociens opus fuit. Et emendare fossam eiusd. Et molares eiusd cariare sūptibz eoz Et fac̃ sect̃ ad molend. Et dicūt q̃d heredes cui līt compelli dent ad recipiend hedita t̃ post mortem pent̃ faciend inde suic̃ debit̃ ⁊ consuet̃. Et duce dent prisones apud villā de Landewy Et de villa usqz Lawhad quociens opus fuit sūptibz suis. Et fac̃ sect̃ Cur̃ de iij sept̃ in iij sept̃. Et est cōe anciament coz vijs. vjd. Et in nund ibid fac̃ clausurā modo ⁊ locis consuet̃ cū quinqz villis sequen̄ sūptibz suis. Et omes tenentes liboz de Cardiganshire solue dent tholloñ de rebz ⁊ aialibz vend ⁊ empt̃. Et valent dict̃ suic̃ ⁊ cons p estimacōem

Sma .

Terra in manu D'ni. It̃ dicunt q̃d sunt in manu dni j plac̃ ⁊ j curt̃ in villa de Landewybrevy quond Ieuan ap Lł Du. Et eciam dns het de empcone ab eod Ieuan ꝑrā que vocatr Vaynalt̃ cū quad gaua modica ibid. Et porc̃ ꝑre quond Wledir̃ Vongā iuxa aquā que vocatr Carnan. Et porcōem ꝑre quond Ithnerth iuxa eand aquā Et porcōem ꝑre quond Howeli fił Caplłi. Et j plac̃ quond Dauid Sayr̃. Et j plac̃ edific̃ apud Hendresgoithel. Et valz in toto p annū ad locand ijs.

Sma .

Terra arrent'. Itm dicunt q̃d Oweyñ ap Lewel tz j acr̃ de ꝑra Ieuan ap Lł apud Vaynałłt. Et redd p annū xijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. It̃ Ieuan Lloyd tz j acr̃ in Foresta Et redd p annū xijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Gruff ap Ieuan tz iij ptic̃ j acr̃ Et redd p am iiijd. eodm ꝑmio

Sma —ijs. iiijd.

Sma valor̃ p extent̃.

ought to carry the heavy materials for the mill, as often as necessary; and to repair the mill-pond, and carry the mill-stones at their own cost, and do suit at the mill. And they present that the heirs of each are compelled to receive the inheritance after the death of their parent, doing such services as are owed and accustomed. And they ought to escort the prisoners to the vill of Landewy and from the vill to Lawhaden as often as necessary at their own cost. And they do suit of court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks. And there is a common fine of *7s. 6d.* And at the fair there they should only make enclosures in the manner and at the accustomed places, with the five following vills at their own cost. And all the free tenants of Cardiganshire ought to pay toll on all goods and animals sold and bought; and the aforesaid services and customs are valued at .

Total, .

Land in the Hands of the Lord. Item, they present that there is in the Lord's hand a plot and a curtilage in the vill of Landewybrevy, formerly of Ieuan ap Llewelyn Du. And also, the Lord holds by purchase from the same Ieuan the land called "Vaynalt," with a certain small wood there; and a portion of land formerly Wledir Vongā, over against the water which is called "Carnan;" and a portion of land formerly Ithnerth, against the said water. And a portion of land formerly Howel's, son of the Chaplain; and a plot formerly of David Sayr; and a plot with buildings at Hendrefgoithel; and they are worth in the whole to let yearly *2s.*

Total, .

Arrented Land. Item, they present that Oweyn ap Llewelyn holds an acre of the land of Ieuan ap Llewelyn at Vaynallt, and pays yearly at Michaelmas *12d.* Item, Ieuan Lloyd holds an acre in the forest, and pays yearly at the same time *12d.* Item, Gruffyd ap Ieuan holds 3 parts of an acre, and pays yearly at the same time *4d.*

Total, *2s. 4d.*

Total value by the extent, .

CARTHELY.

37- Pñcua. Iť dicunt q̃d pliť ⁊ pquiš ibm valent p annū iijš.

Lib'l. Iť dicūt q̃d est ibm j lectus qui vocat^r Gwely de quo sūt Ieu^an Vagh^an ap Ieu^an Wyth Lewel ap Gurgeñ Gruff Hageť ⁊ descendenť ab eisd redd dno p annū vj.š. viijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich.

Sm^a

Serule'. Et omes p̃dc̃i dabūt unā vaccā quolz iij^o anno in Kalñ Maii p Cōmorth. Et valz porc̃o cuiuslit anni ijš. ijd. Et facient oia suiť ⁊ conš ut dc̃i tenentes de pria de Landewybreuy

Sm^a

Burgens' de vente. Iť dicūt q̃d Gruff Hagyť dat dno p libtate hend vjd. p a^m ad fm sc̃i Mich. Iť Gruff Du dat p ead vjd. eod ꝯio. Itm Ieu^an Tew p ead vjd. eod ꝯio. It Howelt Carthely p ead vjd. eodm ꝯio.

Sm^a—ijš.

NANTGWYNLLE.

P'ñcua. Iurať ibm viz Lewel Cticus, Lewel Lloyd, Gť ap Ithel, Lewel Gogh, Iorūth ap Gť, Dauid Wasmyhangel, Ieu^an ap Dd Kethin, ⁊ Cadogañ ap Lt . dicūt p sacrm coz q̃d dñs het ibm iiij domos ligneas. Et valent p annū ad locand . xijd. Et dñs het ibm unū Molend aquatiť ⁊ viz (*sic*) p a^m xlš. Et valent pliť ⁊ pquiš ibm p annū . xxš.

Sm^a

CARTHELY.

Profits. Item, they present that the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 3*s*.

Freemen. Item, they present that there is a "lectus" there which is called "Gwely," of which are Ieuan Vaughan ap Ieuan, Wyth Llewelyn ap Gurgeñ, Gruffyd Hageř and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 6*s*. 8*d*.

Total,

Services. And all the aforesaid give a cow every third year in the kalends of May as a commorth. And the portion for each year is worth 2*s*. 2*d*. And they do all services and customs as the aforesaid tenants of the country of Landewybreuy.

Total,

Burgesses in Gross. Item, they present that Gruffyd Hagyř gives the Lord at Michaelmas, for having the freedom, 6*d*. Item, Gruffyd Du gives for the same at the same time 6*d*. Item, Ieuan Tew for the same at the same time 6*d*. Item, Howell Garthely, for the same at the same time 6*d*.

Total, 2*s*.

NANTGWYNLLE.

Profits. The jurors there, namely, Llewelyn the clerk, Llewelyn Lloyd, Gř ap Ithel, Llewelyn Gogh, Jorwerth ap Gř, David Wasmyhangel, Ieuan ap David, Kethin, and Cadogan ap Llewelyn, on their oaths present that the Lord has there 4 wooden houses, and they are worth yearly to let 12*d*. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 40*s*. And the pleas and perquisites are worth yearly 20*s*.

Total,

Terra de d'nic'. Itm dicunt q̃d dñs ħet ibm in dnico xiij acr̃ ꝑre. Et valz acr̃ ad locand p annū . iijd. Et ij acr̃ pati Et valent p annū . xijd. Et dñs hz ibm unā forestā in cuius pastura sustineri possent xxiiij grossa aūia. Et valz pastura cui ꝑlit grossū aīalis p am jd.

Sma

Lib'l. Itm dicūt q̃d sunt ibm quinqz lecti qui vocant Gwely. De pimo lecto sunt Lewet ap Capelayn . Gadogan ap Gronou ⁊ descendentes ab eisdm redd p annū dno xxd. iiijs. ad fm sci Mich. Et de sc̃do Gwely sunt Adaf Capellanus, Dauid Gogh ⁊ descendentes ab eisd redd dno p annū . iiijs. eod ꝑio. Et de ꝑcio Gwely sunt Lewet ap Hō, Ythel ap Oweyñ ⁊ descendentes ab eisd redd dno p annū iiijs. eod t̃. Et de iiijto Gwely sunt Madoc Vachan, Ph ap Gurgeñ ⁊ descendent ab eisd redd dno p annū iiijs. eodm ꝑmio.

Sma

Serule'. Et omes ꝑdci dabunt quolz iijo anno in klñ Maii p Cōmorth iiij . vacc̃. Et fac̃ omia ꝑuic̃ ⁊ consuetudines ut ꝑdci tenentes de ꝑria de Landewybr̃ . ext' hedibz Lewet ap Capelayñ qui pannag̃ solūe non consueuerunt

BLAYNPENNAL.

Lib'l. Iurati ibm viz Iorūth ap Gr̃ Ieuan ap Ioz . Cadogañ Vachan ⁊ Eynoñ ap Dauid . dicunt p sacr̃m eoz q̃d est ibm un lect de quo sunt dci Iurati ⁊ descendentes ab eisd redd dno p annū . vjs. viijd. ad fm sci Mich.

Sma

Demesne Land. Item, they present that the Lord has there in demesne 13 acres of land, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.*; and 2 acres of meadow, and they are worth yearly 12*d.* And the Lord has there a forest in which there is pasture to keep 24 great beasts; and the pasture of each great beast is worth yearly 1*d.*

Total, .

Freemen. Item, they present that there are there five beds ("lecti") which are called "Gwely." From the first bed are Llewelyn ap Capelayn, Gadogan ap Gronow and their descendants, and they pay yearly to the Lord at Michaelmas 4*s.*; and from the second "Gwely," are Adaf the Chaplain, David Gogh and their descendants, and they pay yearly to the Lord at the same time 4*s.*; and from the third "Gwely," are Llewelyn ap Howel, Ythel ap Oweyñ and their descendants, and they pay yearly to the Lord at the same time 4*s.*; and from the fourth "Gwely," are Madoc Vaughan, Philip ap Gurgeñ and their descendants, and they pay yearly to the Lord at the same time 4*s.*

Total, .

Services. And all the aforesaid give every third year at the kalends of May, for a commorth, 4 cows; and they do all services and customs as the aforesaid tenants of the country of Landewybreuy except the heirs of Llewelyn ap Capelayñ, who are not accustomed to pay for pannage.

BLAYNPENNAL.

Freemen. The jurors there, namely, Jorwerth ap Gr̃, Ieuan ap Io3, Cadogan Vaughan and Eynon ap David, on their oaths present that there is there a bed ("lectum") from which are the aforesaid jurors and their descendants, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total, .

Serule'. Et omes ꝑdci quolꝫ iijo anno in kłñ Maii dabūt ꝑ Cōmorth j vacc. Et est valor porcois cuꝯlit anni . ijs. ijd. Et fac omia ꝯuic ⁊ consuetud ut hibi tenentes de Landewybr . extꝰ pannag porcoꝝ qd reddere non consueū.

Sma .

Landewy . Ab'arth'.

Libꝯ. Dauid Capłłus, Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan Vachaun ap Ieuan ap Adaf, Madoc ap Ieuan, Ieuan ap Ithel, ⁊ Dauid Vachan iurat ibid dicūt ꝑ sacrm coꝝ qd płita ⁊ ꝑquis ibid valent ꝑ annū . xiijs. iiijd. It dicūt qd sunt ibm quatuor lecti. De primo lecto sūt Howel Gogh Ieuan ap Traharn cū sequel ⁊ descendent ab eisd redd dno ꝑ am iijs. vd. ob . ad fm sci Mich. De sdo Gwely sunt Adaf ap Wastewy ⁊ Adaf ap Adaf cū sequela ⁊ descendent ab eisd redd iijs. iiijd. eod ꝯio. Et de iijo Gwely sunt Madoc ap Dd ⁊ Lewet Voyle cū sequet ⁊ descendent ab eisd redd dno ꝑ annū . iijs. iiijd. ob. Et de quarto Gwely sunt Lewet cticus ⁊ Gruff fit Capłłi cū sequet ⁊ descendent ab eisd redd dno ꝑ annū . iijs. iiijd. eod t.

Sma .

fol. 38. Serule'. Et omes ꝑdci dabunt quolꝫ tercio anno in kłñ Maii ꝑ Cōmorth ij vacc. Et valꝫ porco cuiusłit anni iiijs. vd. Et fac omia ꝯuic ut dci tenentes de Landewybreuy

Sma .

Aduoc'. Itm dicunt qd Dauid ap Ieuan dat dno ꝑ aduoc hend ibid iiijd. ad fm sci Michis

Sma .

Services. And all the aforesaid give every third year on the kalends of May a cow as a commorth, and the value of the portion for each year is 2*s.* 2*d.* And they do all services and customs as the free tenants of Landewybrefy except pannage for pigs, which they are not accustomed to pay.

Total, .

LANDEWYABERARTH.

Freemen. David the Chaplain, Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan Vachaun ap Ieuan ap Adaf, Madoc ap Ieuan, Ieuan ap Ithel, and David Vachan, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, they present that there are there 4 beds ("lecti"). From the first bed are Howel Gogh, Ieuan ap Traharn with their sequels and the descendants from them, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 5½*d.* From the second "Gwely," are Adaf ap Wastewy and Adaf ap Adaf, with their sequels and the descendants from them, and they pay at the same time 3*s.* 4*d.* And from the third "Gwely," are Madoc ap David and Llewelyn Voyle, with their sequels and the descendants from them, and they pay to the Lord yearly 3*s.* 4½*d.* And from the fourth "Gwely," are Llewelyn the clerk, and Gruffyd, the son of the Chaplain, and their sequels and the descendants from them, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.* 4*d.*

Total, .

Services. And all the aforesaid give every third year at the kalends of May 2 cows for a commorth, and the portion for each year is worth 4*s.* 5*d.* And they do all the services as the aforesaid tenants of Landewybrevy. fol. 31.

Total, .

Protection. Item, they say that David ap Ieuan gives to the Lord at Michaelmas, for holding a protection there, 4*d.*

Total, .

LLANNON.

Lib'l. Eynon ap Wylym, Cadogañ ap Ieuan ⁊ Ieuan ap Howel, iurati ibid dicunt p sacrm eoꝝ q̃d ptit ⁊ pquis Cur ibm transeūt cū Cur de Landewy Aberarth. It dicūt q̃d est ibm unus lectus qui dicit' gwely. de quo sunt dci iurat cū sequela ⁊ descendent ab eisd redd dno p annū. vjs. viijd. ad fm sci Mich.

Sma .

Serule'. Et omes pdci dabūt quolꝫ iijo anno in kln Maii unā vacc p comorth Et valꝫ porcio cui'lit anni. ijs. ijd. Et fac omia suic ⁊ consuetud ut pdci tenentes de Landewybreuy

Sma .

P'ncua. It dicūt q̃d dns het ibm Nund semel in anno viꝫ in festo sce Marie Magdalene, et durant p iij dies. Et valꝫ tholloñ ⁊ pquis eaꝝdm p annū. vjd. Et dns habꝫ ibm nicatū quolꝫ die sabbi p annū. Et valꝫ minut tholloñ eiusd p annū. xijd.

Sma .

Terr' in manu d'ni. It dicunt q̃d est in manu dni ibm una porcuncla tre quond Dauid ap Cadogañ felonis dni p escaet. Et valꝫ p annū ——

Sma .

LODREPEDRAN'. DIFFRYNTEYNY.

Res ap Wilt, Cadogañ Vachan, Res ap Gr, Ieuan Ithel, Gruff ap Wast, Dauid ap Ieuan Voyaf, Lewet Capitus, Ieuan ap Gr, Ph ap Meyler, Ieuan ap Richard, Ieuan ap Kenewr ⁊ Howet Vachaun iurati ibm dicūt p sacrm eoꝝ q̃d in dict villa sunt duo lecti. Et de pimo lecto sunt Res ap Wilt, Ieuan ap Ithel, Dauid ap Ithel, et

LLANNON.

Freemen. Eynon ap Wylym, Cadogan ap Ieuan and Ieuan ap Howell the jurors there on their oaths present that the pleas and perquisites of the Court there go with the Court of Landewy Aberarth. Item, they say that there is there one bed which is called "Gwely," from which are the said jurors with their sequels and the descendants from them. And they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total, .

Services. And all the aforesaid give every third year in the kalends of May a cow for a commorth, and the portion for each year is worth 2*s.* 2*d.* And they do all services and customs as the aforesaid tenants of Landewybreuy.

Total, .

Profits. Item, they present that the Lord has there a fair once a year, namely at the feast of St. Mary Magdalene, and it lasts for three days, and the value of the tolls and perquisites at it are yearly 6*d.* And the Lord has there a market every Saturday throughout the year, and the value of the small tolls at it are yearly 12*d.*

Total, .

Land in the Lord's Hand. Item, they present that there is there in the hand of the Lord by escheat, a small piece of land formerly belonging to David ap Cadogan, a felon, of the Lord's, and it is worth yearly .

Total, .

LODREPEDRAN'.—DIFFRYNTEYNY.

Rees ap William, Cadogan Vachan, Rees ap Gr̃, Ieuan Ithel, Gruffyd ap Walter, David ap Ieuan, Llewelyn the Chaplain, Ieuan ap Gr̃, Philip ap Meyler, Ieuan ap Richard, Ieuan ap Kenewr̃ and Howel Vachaun, the jurors there, upon their oaths present that in the said vill are two beds. And from the first bed are Rees ap William, Ieuan ap Ithel, David ap Ithel and their co-

comporcõnaĩ sui tenenĩ ⁊ redd dno p annũ vjs. viijd. ad fm sci Mich. Et de scdo lecto qui vocatr Gwely Du sunt tenentes Willms Gogh, Gr Varth, Traharn ap Dd ⁊ comporcionaĩ sui ⁊ redd dno per annũ vjs. viijd. eod mio

Sma

Et omes pdci dabũt p hiett ⁊ dare consueverũt melius aial. Et dns Epus concessit eis p tempore suo qd redd in pecunia . vijs. vjd. ut pz p tram eiusd Epi. Et dabũt p leyrwit . ijs. Et dabũt quolz iijo anno in kln Maii ij vacc cũ vitulis si fuint p cõmorth. Et cariare dent gross mem ad molend de Atp qd trahi non potest p unũ equũ. Et fac domũ molend ⁊ cand coopire dent sũptibz suis. Et cariabũt molares sũptibz suis ad idc. Et vz opus p am ijs. Et fac sect Molend ⁊ sect Cur de . iij . sept . ⁊ iij sept. Et dent duce aquã ad molend ⁊ face gurgites ⁊ inclusiuos eiusd sũptibz suis. Et custodire dent pisones ⁊ cosd duce apud Lawhad. Et si qui felones de pria sint dampnati ad sect dni conduce dent cosd usqz furcas cũ ballis dni. Et custodire dent Nund apud Atpar sũptibz dni. Et est cõe anciament coz p simplici transgr . vijs. vjd. Et cariare dent gross mem qd cariari non pt p unũ equũ de foresta de Atpar usqz Landogy p v domibz vz aula cam dni Coqina stablo ⁊ gang. Et cte psone quoz nõia subsecuntr in sie ⁊ coz hedes mete dent p iij dies bladũ dni si dns arauit apud Atpar tm ad cibũ dni semel. Et cariare dent blad dni ibm p iij dies ad cibũ dni p utroqz ope pc cuiuslit opis jd. Et cedc psone ⁊ coz hedes ⁊ non alie dabũt pannag porcoz vidz ubi fuint vij . vl ptres j. Et si paucores nl' . Phus Voyle, Wenlt Gogh, Gruff ap Dd, Gr ap Ioz ap Gronou, Gr ap Lt ap Ithel, Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan Gogh, ⁊ Duthgu fit Lt Henllan

Sma

owners holding there, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 6*s.* 8*d.* And from the second bed, which is called "Gwely Du," the holders are William Gogh, Gr̃ Varth, Traharn ap David and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total, .

Services. And all the aforesaid give a heriot and are accustomed to give the best animal. And, as appears by the Bishop's book, the Lord Bishop granted them that during his episcopate that they should pay in money 7*s.* 6*d.* And they give for leyrwyt 2*s.* And they give every third year in the kalends of May for a commorth 2 cows, with the calves if they have any. And they ought to carry the great materials to the mill at Atpar, which cannot be drawn by one horse. And they build the mill house and ought to repair it at their own cost; and they carry the millstones to the same at their own costs, and this service is worth yearly 2*s.* And they do suit at the mill and suit of court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks; and they ought to supply water for the mill and make weirs and sluices for it at their own cost. And they ought to keep the prisoners and escort them to Lawhaden. And if any felons of the district are condemned at the suit of the Lord, they ought with the Lord's bailiffs to escort them to the gallows. And they ought to protect the fair at Atpar at the cost of the Lord. And there is a common fine for them for a simple fault, 7*s.* 6*d.* And they ought to carry the heavy materials for the 5 buildings which cannot be carried by one horse from the forest of Atpar to Landogy namely, for the Hall, the Lord's room, the kitchen, stable and grange; and the persons whose names here follow, for themselves and their heirs, ought to reap the Lord's corn, but only if the Lord grows it at Atpar, for 3 days, on his finding food for one day. And they ought to carry the Lord's corn there for 3 days, he finding food for both the said services; the value of each service is 1*d.* And the same persons and their heirs and no others, give pannage of pigs, namely, when there are 7 or more, one pig. And if fewer, nothing. Philip Voyle, Wenllan Gogh, Gruffyd ap David, Gruffyd ap Jorwerth ap Gronou, Gruffyd ap Llewelyn ap Ithel, Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan Gogh, and Duthgu the son of Llewelyn Henllan.

Total, .

HENLLAN'.

Itm dicunt q̃d est ibm unus lectus de quo sunt tenentes Gruff ap Walt. Iorwth ap Gr̃, Gruff Lloyd, ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃onar̃. Et redd p annū dno vjs. viijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich.

Sma

Serule'. Et omes p̃dc̃i px̃ dabūt quolt. iijo anno in klñ Maii unā vacc̃ p cōmorth. Et facient omia suic̃ ut dc̃i tenentes de Lodrepedrañ. et Elloyd ap Eynoñ, Wenlt filia Kediuor, Hunyth Gogh, Eynō Henllan, Iorwth Gogh, Dauid Goyg̃ ⁊ Nest̃ Vaur̃ ⁊ eoꝝ hedes mete dent p iij dies blad dni apud Atpar̃ si dns arawit ibid ad cibū dni p̃c̃ opis jd. Et dabūt pannag̃ porcoꝝ vij vi fuint vij vl ptres j. Et si paucores nichil.

BANGOR.

Pheun. Itm dicūt q̃d dns hct apud Henllan unū Molend aquatic̃. Et valꝝ cōibꝝ annis xxvjs. viijd. Et valent ptit ⁊ pquis de iij villis p̃dc̃is xiijs. iiijd. p annū

Sma—xls.

Tenent' ib'm. It dicūt q̃d sunt ibm iiijor lecti de quibꝝ pimus vocatr Gwely Enewris de quo sunt tenent̃ Lewel Capltus, Gruff ap Ieuan ⁊ eoꝝ cōporc̃. Et redd dno p am vs. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et sc̃dus lectus vor Gwely Oyroñ redewyth de quo sunt tenentes Ywerylh fil Gronou, Ieuan ap Ricard, Res ap Gr̃, ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃. Et redd dno p annū. vs. eod t̃. Et iij lect vor Oyroñ cuelyñ de quo sūt tenentes Gruff ap Res, Ieuan ap Adaf ⁊ eoꝝ comporc̃. Et redd dno p am vs. codm tmino.

Sma—xxs.

HENLLAN'.

Item, they present that there is there one bed ("lectus"), of which the holders are Gruffyd ap Walter, Joruerth ap Gruffyd, Gruffyd ap Lloyd and their co-owners, and they pay yearly to the Lord at Michaelmas 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total,

Services. And all the aforesaid last above mentioned give every third year in the kalends of May a cow for commorth; and they do all other services as the aforesaid tenants of Lodrepedran. And Elloyd ap Eynon, Wenllan, the daughter of Kedivor, Hunyth Gogh, Eynon Henllan, Joruerth Gogh, David Goyg̃ and Nesta Vaur, and their heirs, ought to mow the Lord's corn at Atpaẽ for 3 days, if the Lord has grown it there, he finding food; the value of this service is 1*d.* And they give pannage of pigs, namely, if there are 7 or more, 1; and if fewer, none.

BANGOR.

Profits. Item, they present that the Lord has at Henllan one water mill, and it is worth in ordinary years 26*s.* 8*d.* And the pleas and perquisites of the aforesaid 3 vills are worth yearly 13*s.* 4*d.*

Total, 40*s.*

Tenants there. Item, they present that there are there 4 beds ("lecti"), of which the first is called "Gwely Eneurris," of which the holders are, Llewelyn the Chaplain, Gruffyd ap Ieuan, and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.* And the second bed is called "Gwely Oyron Redewyth," of which the holders are Yweryth, the daughter of Gruffyd, Ieuan ap Richard, Res ap Gruffyd and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 5*s.* And the third bed is called "Oyron Cuelyn," of which the holders are, Gruffyd ap Res, Ieuan ap Adaf, and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 5*s.*

Total, 20*s.*

Seruic'. Et omes ꝑdci dabūt quolit iijo anno in kłñ Maii iiij vacc p comorth. Et fac omia ꝯuic ut ꝑdci tenentes de Lodrepedrañ. Et Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan Saeř, Lleucu filia Knewrik, Lleucu filia Ieuan ap Meyleř, Eua Hageř, Dauid ap Pł, Nest fit Kediuor, ⁊ Pł ap Meyleř ⁊ eoꝝ hedes mete dent blad dni p iij dies apud Atpar si dñs ibid araůlit ad cibū dni ꝑc opis . jd. Et cariare dent blad dni p iij dies ibm ad cibū dni ꝑc opis jd. Et dabūt pannag porcoꝝ viꝫ ubi fůint . vij . vl ptres j ⁊ si paucores nich

Sma .

Eskeyrgard'. It dicūt qd Dauid ap Lł Voyle ⁊ Eynoñ ap Lł tenent ibm qand pticlam ꝑre. Et redd dno p annū iiijs. ad fm sci Mich. Et dabūt p comorth quolꝫ iijo anno in kłñ Maii . vjs. viijd. Et fac sect Cuř ut supa p omibꝫ aliis ꝯuiciis ut dicitr.

Sma xs. viijd.

Aduoc' de Diffryn-teyny. It dic qd Ieuan ap Eynon dat dno p aduocacōe hend iiijd. ad fm sci Mich. It Ieuan Vachan dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ꝑio. It Agnarath filia Dauid dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ꝑmio. It Ieuan Sayrhiř dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ꝑmio. It Ieuan ap Adaf dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ꝑmio. It Gwaldus fit Gruff dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ꝑio. It Madoc Wyth dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t. It Leucu fit Garth dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t. It Mabilla Du dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t. It Ieuan Lloyd dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t. It Madoc ap Meduth dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ꝑio. It Weyruylt Vammayth dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ꝑmio.

Sma—iiijs.
Sma valoř Mahii p extent . cjs. xd. qa.

Services. And all the aforesaid give every third year on the kalends of May as a commorth 4 cows, and do all the like services as the aforesaid tenants of Lodrepedran. And Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan Saeř, Lleucu, the daughter of Knewrik, Lleucu, the daughter of Ieuan ap Meyler, Eva Hageř, David ap Philip, Nesta, daughter of Kedivor, and Philip ap Meyler and their heirs, ought to reap the Lord's corn for 3 days at Atpar if the Lord has planted any there, he finding food; and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they ought to carry the Lord's corn there for 3 days, he finding food; and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they give pannage of pigs, namely, where there are 7 or more 1 pig; and if there are fewer, none.

Total, .

Eskerrgard'. Item, they present that David ap Llewelyn Voyle and Eynon ap Llewelyn hold there a certain patch of land, and pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 4*s.* And they give for a commorth in every third year, at the kalends of May, 6*s.* 8*d.* And they do suit of Court as above and all other services as aforesaid. fol. 39

Total, 10*s.* 8*d.*

Protections at Diffryn-teyny. Item, they present that Ieuan ap Eynon gives at Michaelmas to the Lord for holding a protection 4*d.* Item, Ieuan Vaughan gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Agnarath, daughter of David, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Ieuan Sayrhiř gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Adaf gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Gwaldus, son of Gruffyd, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Madoc Wyth gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Leucu, son of Garth, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Mabilla Du gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Ieuan Lloyd gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Madoc ap Mereduth gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Weyruylt Vammayth gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.*

Total, 4*s.*

Total value of the manor by the extent, 101*s.* 10¼*d.*

VILLA DE ATPAR.

Pfleua. Res ap Wilt, Res ap Gr̃, M̊eduth̃ Gogh̃, Phus Colle, Iohes Textor, Ieuan ap Ithel, Gruff Vachan, Ieuan ap M̊eduth̃, Lewel Lloyd, Gurgen Lloyd, Dauid ap Ith̃ ⁊ Dauid Voyl . iurat̃ ibm dicūt p sacrm eoꝝ q̃d dñs ħet ibm unū Molend aquatic̃. Et valꝫ p anñ xlš. Et valent pfit̃ ⁊ pquiš Hundr̃ ibm p annū . xiijš. iiijd. Et dñs ħet ibm Nund semel in anno viꝫ . in festo Translacōe (*sic*) [sci Thome][1] maris Et durant p iij dies. Et valent pfit̃ ⁊ pquiš eaꝫdm p annū . xijd. Et ħet m̊cat̃ ibm qolꝫ die sabbi Et ħedes Ieuan ap Howelt dabūt dno quolꝫ anno . ijš. p aqua Molend ħend

Sma—lvjš. iiijd.

Burgens' (*sic*) in manu d'ni. It̃ dicūt q̃d unū Burgag̃ quond Iohis Gylot est in manu dni. Et j burg̃ quond Ieuan Cutta Et j burg̃ quond Th̃ Voyl. Et iiij burg̃ quond Ieuan Moyll. Et iij burg̃ quond Ade ap Tarry. Et dī burg̃ quond Agnarad filie Keñ. Et j burg̃ quond Ade Sutor. Et j burg̃ quond Nich̃ Russelt Et j burg̃ quond Ieuan Seys. Et j burg̃ quond Iohis Val. Et iij burg̃ quond Iorẘth Tauarn'. Et j burg̃ quond Iohis Combwyñ. Et ij burg̃ quond Phi fit caplti. Et j acr̃ ⁊re quā Ieuan ap Ithel quond tenuit. Et valꝫ p am iiijd. Et dñs ħet ibm modicā morā assartat̃ cont̃ j acr̃ dī ⁊ j stang̃. Et valꝫ p annū . xijd. It̃ j burg̃ quond Crath̃ Cregyñ est in manu dni. Et quodlꝫ burg̃ ibm cont̃ j acr̃ ⁊ j stang̃. Et valꝫ acr̃ ad locand p annū . iijd.

Sma acr̃ . xxix acr̃
Sma valor̃ in pecuniā . viijš. jd.

[1] Erased.

VILL OF ATPAR.

Profits. Res ap William, Res ap Gruffyd, Mereduth Gogh, Phillip Colle, John Textor, Ieuan ap Ithel, Gruffyd Vachan, Ieuan ap Mereduth, Llewelyn Lloyd, Gurgen Lloyd, David ap Ithel and David Voyl, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 40*s.* And the pleas and perquisites of the hundred there are worth yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* And the Lord has there a fair once a year, namely, at the feast of the Translation of [St. Thomas] the Martyr, and it lasts for 3 days; and the pleas and perquisites of the same are worth yearly 12*d.* And he has there a market every Saturday. And the heirs of Ieuan ap Howell give to the Lord every year for having water for the mill 2*s.*

Total, 56*s.* 4*d.*

Burgage Tenements in the Hands of the Lord. Item, they present that a burgage tenement formerly of John Gylot is in the Lord's hand; and a burgage tenement formerly of Ieuan Cutta; and a burgage tenement formerly of Thomas Voyl; and 4 burgage tenements formerly of Ieuan Moyll; and 3 burgage tenements formerly of Ade ap Tarry; and half a burgage tenement formerly of Agnarad, daughter of Keñ; and a burgage tenement formerly of Ade Sutor; and a burgage tenement formerly of Nicholas Russell; and a burgage tenement formerly of Ieuan Seys; and a burgage tenement formerly of John Val; and 3 burgage tenements formerly of Joruerth Tavarner; and a burgage tenement formerly of John Combwyñ; and 2 burgage tenements formerly of Philip, son of the Chaplain; and an acre of land which Ieuan ap Ithel formerly held; and it is worth yearly 4*d.* And the Lord has a small heath assarted, containing 1½ acres and a stang, and it is worth yearly 12*d.* Item, a burgage tenement formerly Crath Cregyñ is in the hands of the Lord; and each burgage tenement therein contains an acre and a stang, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.*

Total acres, 29 acres.
Total value in money, 8*s.* 1*d.*

Burgens'.

Iť dicūt q̃d M'eduth Gogh t3 vj burg̃ dī ⁊ quol3 (*sic*) burg̃ conť j acr̃ ⁊ j stang̃. Et redd p annū vjs. vjd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich. Iť Ieuan ap M'ed t3 burg̃ dī. Et redd p am iijs. vjd. eisd ť. Iť ap Traharñ Gogh t3 ij burg̃. Et redd p am ijs. eisd ť. Iť Iorůth ap Henr̃ t3 iij burg̃ dī. Et redd p am iijs. vjd. eisd ť. Iť Ieuan Dun t3 dī burg̃. Et redd p am vjd. eisd ť. Iť Ieuan ap Iorůth t3 dī burg̃. Et redd p am vjd eisd ť. Iť Howel ap Ienaf t3 j burg̃. Et redd p añ xijd. eisd ť. Iť Lewel ap Ienaf t3 iij burg̃ dī. Et redd p am iijs. vjd. eisd ť. Iť Ieuan ap Kenewrik ap Meyler̃ t3 ij burg̃ dī. Et redd p am ijs. vjd. eisd ť. Iť Iorůth Tenev ⁊ Dauid ap Wilt tenent iij burg̃ dī. Et redd p am iijs. vjd. eisd ť. Iť Ieuan Tega t3 x burg̃ Et redd p am . xs. eisd ť. Iť Ieuan ap Gwyne t3 iiij burg̃. Et redd p am iiijs. eisd ť. Iť Kenewrik Molendinar̃ t3 j burg̃. Et redd p annū . xijd. eisd ť. Iť Ieuan ap Scot t3 j burg̃. Et redd p am . xijd. eisd ť. Iť Ieuan ap Hō ap Henr̃ t3 ij burg̃ dī. Et redd p am . ijs. vjd. eisd ť. Iť Iorůrth Cutta t3 j burg̃. Et redd p am . xijd. eisd ť. Iť Ieuan Penboul t3 iij burg̃. Et redd p am . iijs. eisd ť. Iť Maruith filia Ieuan t3 iiij burg̃. Et redd p am . iiijs. eisd ť. Iť Thomyñ t3 dī burg̃. Et redd p am . vjd. eisd ť. Iť ux Ieuan ap Adaf t3 ij burg̃.

Forests and Pastures. Item, they say that the Lord has there a forest containing 40 acres, besides the wood of the common; and each acre with the fruit and herbage [is worth] 3*d.* And if there was no agistment in the forest, the Lord would be able to keep there 12 great beasts, 100 sheep, and 24 pigs.

Total, 20*s.*

Burgesses. Item, they say that Mereduth Gogh holds 6½ burgage tenements, and each burgage tenement contains an acre and 1 stang, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 6*s.* 6*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Mereduth holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 6*d.* Item, ap Traharn Gogh holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Joruerth ap Henry holds 3½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 6*d.* Item, Ieuan Dun holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Joruerth holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Howel ap Ienaf holds 1 burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap Ienaf holds 3½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 6*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Kenewrik ap Meyler holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, Joruerth Tenev and David ap William hold 3½ burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 3*s.* 6*d.* Item, Ieuan Tega holds 10 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 10*s.* Item, Ieuan ap Gwyne holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Kenewrik the miller holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Scot holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Hõ ap Henry holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, Joruerth Cutta holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Penboul holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Maruith, the daughter of Ieuan, holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Thomyñ holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, the wife of Ieuan ap Adaf holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, David

Et redd p am . ijs. eisd t. It Dauid Voyl tz vj burg di. Et redd p am . vjs. vjd. eisd t. It Kediuor ap Adaf tz ij burg. Et redd p am . ijs. eisd . t. It Eua fit Ieuan tz ij burg. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Eua fit Ieuan ap Cadog tz iiij burg. Et redd p annū iiijs. eisd t. It Iorūth ap Keñ tz dī burg. Et redd p am . vjd. eisd t It Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Ithel tz iij burg dī. Et redd p annū iijs. vjd. eisd t. It Leucu fit Adaf tz j burg dī. Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd t. It Angarad fit Dauid tz ij acr dī. Et redd p am . ijs. vjd. eisd t. It Ieuan ap Ithel tz vj burg. Et redd p am . vjs. eisd t. It Ieuan Vachuan ap Ieuan ap Ithel ap Wasmyhangel tz iij burg. Et redd p am . iijs. eisd t. It Gurgeñ Lloyd tz iij burg Et redd p am . iijs. eisd t. It Nest Gogh tz j burg. Et redd p am . xijd. eisd t. It Ieuan Lloyd ap Meyler tz iiij burg. Et redd p am . iiijs. eisd t It Lewet ap Dd Vachan tz iij burg. Et redd p am . iijs. eisd t It Lewet ap Gr tz iiij burg. Et redd p am . iiijs. eisd t. It Dauid ap Howet tz ij burg. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t. It Ieuan Turnaur tz j burg. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t. It Duthgu filia Ieuan tz j burg. Et redd p am . xijd. eisd t. It Meihad tz v burg dī. Et redd p am . vs. vjd. eisd t Itm Dauid Reuel tz iiij burg. Et redd p annū iiijs. eisd t. It Dauid Anchorita tz ij burg. Et redd p am . ijs. eisd t. It Iohes Peuerel tz iiij burg. Et redd p annū . iiijs. eisd t. It Duthgu fit Wilti tz j burg dī. Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd t. It Lewet ap Gr tz j burg Et redd p annū . xijd. eisd t. It Res ap Wilt tz j burg. Et redd p am . xijd. eisd t. It Ph Gogh tz iiij burg

Voyl holds 6½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s.* 6*d.* Item, Kedivor ap Adaf holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Eva, the daughter of Ieuan, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Eva, the daughter of Ieuan ap Cadogan, holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Jorwerth ap Ken holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.* Item, Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Ithel holds 3½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 6*d.* Item, Leucu, the daughter of Adaf, holds 1½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Angarad, daughter of David, holds 2½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Ithel holds 6 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s.* Item, Ieuan Vaughan ap Ieuan ap Ithel ap Wasmyhangel holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Gurgeñ Lloyd holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Nest Gogh holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Lloyd ap Meyler holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Llewelyn ap David Vachan holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Llewelyn ap Gr̃ holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, David ap Howel holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Ieuan Turnauf̃ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Duthgu, daughter of Ieuan, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Meihad holds 5½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* 6*d.* Item, David Reuel holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, David Anchorita holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Peverel holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Duthgu, daughter of William, holds 1½ burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap Gr̃ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Rees ap William holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Philip Gogh holds 4½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, Agnes,

dī. Et redd p annū iiijs. vjd. eisd t. It Agñ fit Gweythbergam tz ij burg. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t. It fit Combwyñ tz ij burg. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t. It Gruff ap Medic tz iij. burg. Et redd p annū iijs. eisd t. It Iohnes le White tz ij burg. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Wilts Yrynyñ tz j burg. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t. It Dauid ap Ithel tz vij burg. Et redd p am. vijs. eisd t. It Ieuan Seys tz iiij burg. Et redd p am. iiijs. eisd t. It Eua fit Ianote tz j burg Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t. It Gr Vachan tz j burg. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t. It Henr ap Dd Creth tz ij burg. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t. It Dauid Creth tz j burg. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t. It Phus Vachuan tz ij burg. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t. It Lewet Lloyd ap Cadog tz. v. burg. Et redd p am. vs. eisd t. It Veyruylt Gogh tz j burg. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t. It Amy Eurech tz j burg. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd ꝑñis. It Matild fit Wilti tz ij burg. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t. It Dauid Vachuan ⁊ Adam mcator tenent iij burg. Et redd p am. iijs. eisd ꝑis. It Wilt ap Lt tz iij burg. Et redd p am. iijs. eisd t. It Dauid Capltus tz iiij burg dī. Et redd p am. iiijs. vjd. eisd t. It Rogus le Long tz v burg. Et redd p am. vs. eisd t. It Iohes Pecche tz j burg. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t. It Hugo Aung tz iij burg Et redd p am. iijs. eisd t. It Wilts Cornewale tz j burg. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t. It Ieuan ap Dd Vachuan tz ij burg. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t. It Iohes Legate tz xij burg. Et redd p annū. xijs. eisd t. It Ieuan ap Bola ⁊ filio suus tenent vij burg. Et redd p am. vijs. eisd t. It Agñ fit Wilti tz j burg. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t. It Guas Clicus tz. xv. burg. Et redd p am. xvs. eisd t.

daughter of Gweythbergam, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, the son of Combwyn holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Gruffyd ap Medic holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item, John le White holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, William Yrynyñ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, David ap Ithel holds 7 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 7*s*. Item, Ieuan Seys holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Eva, daughter of Ianote, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Gr̃ Vachan holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Henry ap David Creth holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, David Creth holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Philip Vachuan holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Llewelyn Lloyd ap Cadog̃ holds 5 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s*. Item, Veyruylt Gogh holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Amy Eurech holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Matilda, the daughter of William, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, David Vachuan and Adam the merchant hold 3 burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item, William ap Llewelyn holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item, David the Chaplain holds 4½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. 6*d*. Item, Roger le Long holds 5 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s*. Item, John Pecche holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Hugo Aunger holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item, William Cornewale holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap David Vachuan holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Legate holds 12 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 12*s*. Item, Ieuan ap Bola and his son hold 7 burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 7*s*. Item, Agnes, the daughter of William, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Gervase the cleric holds 15 burgage

Ir̃ Lewel ap Adaf tꝫ v burg̃. Et redd p am. vs. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Weyruylł Gogh̃ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Phus Colle tꝫ iiij burg̃. Et redd p am. iiijs. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Lewel Lloid ap Ll Othnant tꝫ iij burg̃. Et redd p am iijs. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Iohes Textor tꝫ viij burg̃. Et redd p annū viijs. eisd t̃. Ir̃ p modica ꝑra idm Iohes redd p am. jd. qa. Ir̃ Wilts Sutor tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Wilts Wroth tꝫ ij burgh̃. Et redd p am. ij.s. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Iohes Bura tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t̃. Ir̃ de eod p modic ꝑra jd. ob. Ir̃ Mabilla Saysneys tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t. Ir̃ Weyruyl filia Dauid tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p. am xijd. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Resus ap Gr̃ tꝫ iij burg̃. Et redd p am. iijs. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Adaf Du tꝫ ij burg̃ dī. Et redd p am. ijs. vjd. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Cristina Sayr̃ ꝗ Hunyth mat eius tenent v burg̃. Et redd p am. vs. eisd t̃.

Grufhth Vachuan tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Nest fil Lewel tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Wladusa fil Eynoñ tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Howel ap Ieuan Seys tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Ph ap Gr̃ ap Ph tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Adam Seys tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Ieuan ap Res ap Keñ tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t̃. Ir̃ Matild relicta Gweythbgam tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t̃.

Sma — xxiiijli. iijs. iijd. qa

Et omes ꝑdc̃i burgens dabūt p Releuio xijd. cū acciderit. Et cachepollus ville custodiet pisones pic̃lo suo. Et fac̃ sect̃ Molend dni. Et fac̃ sect̃ Hundr̃ de xva in

Seruicia.

tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 15*s.* Item, Llewelyn ap Adaf holds 5 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* Item, Weyruyll Gogh holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Philip Colle holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Llewelyn Lloid ap Llewelyn Othnant holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, John Textor holds 8 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 8*s.* Item, for a small piece of land the same John pays yearly 1¼*d.* Item, William Sutor holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, William Wroth holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Bura holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, the same man pays for a small piece of land 1½*d.* Item, Mabilla Saysneys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Weyruyl, daughter of David, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Resus ap Gr̃ holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Adaf Du holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, Cristina Sayr̃ and Hunyth her mother hold 5 burgage tenements, and pay yearly at the same times 5*s.* Item, Griffith Vachuan holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Nest, daughter of Llewelyn, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Waldusa, daughter of Eynon, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Howel ap Ieuan Seys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Philip ap Gr̃ ap Philip holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Adam Seys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Res ap Keñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Matilda, widow of Gueythbgam, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.*

Total, £24 3*s.* 3¼*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid burgesses give for a relief when it occurs 12*d.* And the Catchpoll of the vill keeps the prisoners at his own risk. And they do suit at the Lord's mill; and

ꝑd. quindeñ ꝑ Sum̃ j noct̃. Et quicūqꝫ vendiderit totū quod tenet in burg̃, dabit dno iiijd pro tholloñ

Aduoc'. Itm dicūt q̃d Ian Fox dat dno ꝑ aduoc̃ hend iiijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. It̃ dicūt q̃d Wenlliañ fit Dauid dat dno ꝑ aduoc̃ hend iiijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. It̃ Rogus famts Matilda (*sic*) fit Wilti dat dno ꝑ ead iiijd. eod ꝯmio.

Sma—xijd.

Et sciend dñs dabit quolit anno Eynoñ ap Dd ⁊ aliis tenentibꝫ Thome ap Lewet . ijs. in festo sc̃i Mich . ꝑ cursu aque hend sup ꝯram eoꝫ ad Molend de Atpar̃

Sma valor̃ Mañii ꝑdc̃i ꝑ extent̃—xviijti. xjs. jd. qa.

LANDOGY.

P'ñeua. Ieuan ap Madoc Gogh, Ithel ap Adaf, Ieuan ap Ithel, Hō ap Ieuan, Ieuan ap Ph, Ph Gogh, Gruff ap Lt, ⁊ Ieuan ap Adaf, iurati itm dicunt ꝑ sacr̃m eoꝫ q̃d aisiament̃ edificioꝫ lapideoꝫ ⁊ ligneoꝫ itm valent ꝑ annū ad locand . xiijs. iiijd. Et est ibi unū gardinū . ⁊ valent fruct⁹ ⁊ hba eiusd ꝑ am . iijs. Et dñs het itm unū Molend aquatic̃. Et valꝫ ꝑ am . xxs. Et vat ptit̃ ⁊ ꝑquis Cur itm ꝑ annū xs. Et dñs het itm Nund semñl in anno viꝫ in festo sc̃i Mich. Et durant ꝑ iij dies. Et vat tholloñ ⁊ ꝑquis eaꝫdm ꝑ am . vjd.

Sma xlvjs. xd.

D'nle' d'ni. It̃ dicunt q̃d dñs het in campo qui vocatr Talhan ⁊ subbosc̃ usqꝫ ad aquā de Teyvy . lx ac̃r. Et vat ac̃r ad locand ꝑ añ iiijd. It̃ het in campo qui vocatr Brynbewayth . lx

they do suit at the hundred Court from 15 days to 15 days at one night's summons; and whoever sells all he holds in burgage gives to the Lord as a toll 4*d*.

Protections. Item, they present that Ian Fox gives to the Lord for holding a protection at Michaelmas 4*d*. Item, they present that Wenllian, the daughter of David, gives to the Lord for holding a protection at Michaelmas 4*d*. Item, Roger, the servant of Matilda, the daughter of William, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*.

Total, 12*d*.

And it is to be noted that the Lord gives yearly to Eynon ap David and the other tenants of Thomas ap Llewelyn at Michaelmas 2*s*. for having the watercourse on their land to the mill at Atpar.

Total value of the aforesaid manor by the extent,
£18 11*s*. 1¼*d*.

LANDOGY.

Profits. Ieuan ap Madoc Gogh, Ithel ap Adaf, Ieuan ap Ithel, Hõ ap Ieuan, Ieuan ap Philip, Philip Gogh, Gruffyd ap Llewelyn, and Ieuan ap Adaf, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the assize of the stone and wooden buildings there are worth to let by the year 13*s*. 4*d*. And there is a garden there, and the fruit and herbage of it are worth yearly 3*s*. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 20*s*. And the pleas and perquisites of the Court there are worth yearly 10*s*. And the Lord has there a fair once a year, namely, at Michaelmas, and it lasts for 3 days, and the tolls and perquisites of it are worth yearly 6*d*.

Total, 46*s*. 10*d*.

The Lord's Demesne. Item, they present that the Lord has in a field which is called "Taluan," and in the underwood as far as the water of Teyvy 60 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 4*d*. Item, he has in a field which is called "Brynbewayth" 60 acres,

acr̃ Et vat acr̃ ad locand p am . iijd. Et debet scīar̃ sup acr̃ fri iij bz dī. Et r̃nd iij ganū ⁊ dī. Et sup acr̃ siliḡ . iiij bz. Et r̃ndz ad iij ganū ⁊ dī. Et sup acr̃ fab . vij . bz. Et r̃ndebit ad iij ganū ⁊ dī. Et sup acr̃ pis . iij bz ⁊ dī ⁊ r̃nd ad iiij ganū. Et sup acr̃ ordei vij bz dī ⁊ r̃nd ad iiij ganū. Et sup acr̃ aueñ viij bz ⁊ rñd ad
42. iij ganū. Et dñs ħet ibm . vj acr̃ pati. Et valz acr̃ ad locand p annū . ijs. Et dñs ħet ibid de bosco in duobz locis . viij acr̃. Et vat fructus ⁊ pasturā cuiuslīt acr̃ p am . iijd. Et si dñs arauit ibid cū ij carruc̃ possunt sustineri ibid . xij aulia gross ⁊ cc bidenī.

Sma acr̃ ꝑre . cxx acr̃
Sma in denar̃—xlixs.

Terra in manu d'ni. Iī dicūt q̃d sunt in manu dni vj acr̃ ꝑre quond Gr̃ ap Cadoḡ uñ redd consuet jd. Et iij acr̃ dī quond Madoc Oythel. Unde redd cons jd. Et vj acr̃ ꝑre quond Cadogañ Captli unde redd cons iiijd. Et p dc̃a ꝑra redd consueuit quolīt iijo anno in klñ Maii xvd. ob. Et dī acr̃ ꝑre quond Iohis Burcy unde redd cons.

Sma—vjd.

Libr. Iī dicunt q̃d p̃ria ibm diuiditr in . v . lecī ⁊ dī. De ij pimis lecī qui vocantr Gwely Wilt ap Lt ⁊ Gwely Oyroñ Ieuan sūt . tenentes dc̃us Wilt. Ltin ap Wilt, Howel ap Ieuan Voyle, Ieuan ap Madoc Gogh, ⁊ eoz comporē . ⁊ redd dno p annū viz de lecto dc̃i Wilti ijs. in festo sc̃i Mich . ⁊ de lecto Oyroñ Ieuan iijs. eod. ꝑio.

Sma . vs.

Seruicia. Et omes p̃dc̃i dare consueverūt p hietto melius aīal ⁊ dñs D. Dei g̃ra Meneū Ep̃us concessit p tempore suo q̃d reddi dz ī peccunnia numat̃ viz vijs. vt pz p lram suā. Et

and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.*; and there ought to be sown upon an acre of wheat 3½ bushels, and answer for 3½ measures; and upon an acre of buckwheat 4 bushels, and answer for 3½ measures; and upon an acre of beans 7 bushels, and answer for 3½ measures; and upon an acre of peas 3½ bushels, and answer for 4 measures; and upon an acre of barley 7½ bushels, and answer for 4 measures; and upon an acre of oats 8 bushels, and answer for 3 measures. And the Lord has there 6 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*s.* And the Lord has there in two places 8 acres of wood, and the yearly value of the fruit and pasture of each acre is 3*d.* And if the Lord ploughs there with 2 ploughs, 12 great beasts and 200 sheep can be kept there.

Total acreage of land, 120 acres.
Total in money, 49*s.*

Land in the Lord's Hands. Item, they present that there are in the Lord's hands 6 acres of land, formerly of Gryfydd ap Cadog, the accustomed rent was a 1*d.*; and 3½ acres, formerly of Madoc Oythel, the accustomed rent was 1*d.*; and 6 acres of land formerly of Cadogan the Chaplain, the accustomed rent was 4*d.*; and for the the said land they were accustomed to pay in every third year on the Kalends of May 15½*d.*; and half an acre of land formerly of John Burcy, the accustomed rent was .

Total, 6*d.*

Freemen. Item, they present that the country there is divided into 5½ beds, of which the two first beds that are called "Gwely William ap Llewelyn," and "Gwely Oyroñ Ieuan," the holders are the aforesaid William Llewelyn ap William, Howel ap Ieuan Voyle, Ieuan ap Madoc Gogh and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly for the bed of the said William at Michaelmas 2*s.*; and for the bed of Oyroñ Ieuan at the same time 3*s.*

Total, 5*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid are accustomed to give for a heriot the best beast. And the Lord D.[1] by the grace of God, Bishop of St. David's, has granted that during his time half the rents, namely 7*s.*, may be paid in ready money as appears

[1] Probably Bishop David Martin, 1296-1328; the previous David was David Fitzgerald, 1148-1176.

dabūt p comorth quolis iijo anno in kłñ Maii . ij . vacē. Et custodire dent pisones capt sup ꝓram dni ibid ⁊ eosd duce apud Lawhad. Et fac sect Cur de iij sept in iij sept. Et est cōc anciament eoꝝ . vijs. vjd. Et cariar dent meñ ut supa

Sma . iiijs. vd. qa

It dicunt q̄d de iijo lecto qui vocatr Gwely Gruff ap Blethyñ sūt tenent Gr ap Lł. Ieuan ap Ithel, Phs ap Gr . ⁊ eoꝝ comporē . ⁊ redd dno p am . iijs. iiijd. ad fm sci Mich. It de iija . pte lecti qui vocatr Gwely Blayured vis Oyroñ Kenewr Crath sunt tenent ⁊ redd dno p annū . xiijd. qa.

Sma—iiijs. xd. qa.

Serulcia. Et omes ꝑdci fac sect ad Molend. Et redd quolꝝ iijo anno in kłñ Maii p comorth j vacē ⁊ iij pt j vacē ⁊ omia alia suic fac ut dci tenent de duobꝝ pimis lect. Et car meñ ut supa

Sma . ijs. xjd. ob.

It dicūt q̄d de duabꝝ ptibꝝ lecti cui iija ptes (*sic*) est supa sūt tenent Ieuan ap Ph Gogh, Phs Gogh . ⁊ eoꝝ comporē . ⁊ redd dno p annū ijs. ijd. ob. qa. ad fm sci Mich. It de . v lecto qui vocatr Gwely Oryoñ tawel sunt tenent Ithel ap Adar, Ieuan ap Adar, ⁊ eoꝝ comporē. Et redd p am . iiijd. eod ꝓio. It de dī lecto ibid qui vor Gwely Canaystref sunt tenent . Ieuan ap Ph, Ieuan ap Reallan et eoꝝ comporē. Et redd dno p annū . xxd. ad fm sci Mich.

Sma . viijs. ijd. ob. qa.

Et omes ꝑdci redd hiet ut sa. Et dabūt p leyrwit . ijs. Et p comorth quolꝝ iijo anno in kłñ Maii . red vis Serulcia. de lecto Oyroñ Tawel ⁊ de duabꝝ ptibꝝ lecti Oyroñ Blayured j

by his letter. And they give for commorth every third year on the Kalends of May 2 cows; and they ought to keep the prisoners taken there on the Lord's land, and escort them to Lawhaden; and they do suit of Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks; and they have a common fine of 7*s.* 6*d.*; and they ought to carry the materials as above.

Total, 4*s.* 5¼*d.*

Item, they present that of the third bed, which is called "Gwely Gruffyd ap Blethyñ," the holders are Gryffyd ap Llewelyn, Ieuan ap Ithel, Philip ap Gruffyd and their co-owners; and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 4*d.* Item, for the third part of the bed which is called "Gwely Blayured," namely, Oyroñ, the holders are Kenewr̃ and Crath̃, and they pay to the Lord yearly 13¼*d.*

Total, 4*s.* 10¼*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid do suit at the mill, and pay as a commorth every third year on the Kalends of May a cow and 3 parts of a cow; and do all other services as the aforesaid tenants of the two first beds; and they carry materials, as above.

Total, 2*s.* 11½*d.*

Item, they present that as to the two parts of the bed of which the three parts are as above, the holders are Ieuan ap Philip Gogh, Philip Gogh and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.* 2¾*d.* Item, for the fifth bed, which is called "Gwely Oyroñ Tawel," the holders are Ithel ap Adaf, Ieuan ap Adaf and their co-owners, and they pay yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, as to the half bed there called "Gwely Canaystref," the holders are Ieuan ap Philip, Ieuan ap Reallan and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 20*d.*

Total, 8*s.* 2¾*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid pay a heriot as above, and give for leyrwyt 2*s.*; and as a commorth in every third year on the Kalends of May: for the bed "Oyroñ Tawel," and for the bed "Oyron Blayured," a cow and two parts of a cow;

vacē ⁊ ij ptes j vacē. Et de dī lecto qui vocat^r. Gwely Canaystref iijs. quolz iij^o anno. Et debūt pannag̃ viz ubi sunt vij vl plres j. Et si infra nich. Et custodire dent pisones ut s^a. Et face dent tectū Molend sumptibz suis. Et face debent stagnū Molend ⁊ purgare fossā eiusd. Et fac̃ sect̃ Molend. Et fac̃ sect̃ Cur̃ ut sup^a. Et hciare debent p j diem sine cibo pc̃ opis ob. Et mete dent p iij dies ad cibū dni semel pc̃ opis jd. Et cariare dent bladū dni p j diem pc̃ opis jd. Et est cōe anciament̃ coz ut sup^a. Et cariare dent mem̃ ut sup^a.

Sm^a. xjs. iiijd.

Sm^a. valor̃ dēi Manii p extent̃. vjli. xijs. jd. ob. q^a.

MEYDRYM.

43.

Pficua. Dauid ap Gronou, Ieu^an Vagh^an ap Ieu^an ap Gr̃, Ieu^an ap Gronou ap Gourweth, Wilt ap Lt ap Wilt, Dauid ap Grouou ap Cradoc, Llewet Vaghu^an ap Ieu^an Crath, Ieu^an Lloyd. ap Gronou ap Campa, Ieu^an ap Wilt, Roppt Weyth, Ieu^an ap Gronou ap Cradoc, iurati ibid dicunt p sacr̃m coz q̃d dn̄s het ibm Molend aquatic̃. Et valz p annū. xxxiijs. iiijd. Et vat plit̃ ⁊ pquis ibm p annū xxs.

Sm^a. liijs. iiijd.

D'nic' d'ni. It̃ dicunt q̃d het ibm in dnico vij ac̃r tre ⁊ dī ⁊ non plus qz xxij ac̃r dī tradit̃ fuerūt in excambiū p xxvj ac̃r tre apud Kyluayn̄ tempore Thome Epi Menen̄. Et valz qualz ac̃r ad locand p annū iijd. Et dz seiar̃ sup ac̃r. ix. bz auen̄. Et r̄ndz ij bz plus de alto. It̃ dicūt q̃d dn̄s potest here ibid in cōi past^ra xxiiij bid. Et valz pastur̃. x. ouiū ibm p annū ijd. It̃ dicūt q̃d dn̄s het ibm dī ac̃r p^ati ⁊ valz p annū xijd.

Sm^a—iijs. ob.

and for the half of the bed called "Gwely Canaystref," in every third year 3*s*. And they give pannage, namely, when there are 7 or more, 1; and if less, none. And they ought to keep the prisoners as above. And they ought to make the roof of the mill at their own cost. And they ought to make the mill pool and clear out the channels to it. And they do suit at the mill, and do suit of Court as above. And they ought to harrow for one day without victuals, and the value of this service is a halfpenny. And they ought to mow for 3 days, the Lord finding food for one day, and the value of the service is 1*d*. And they ought to carry the Lord's corn for a day, and the value of this service is 1*d*. And there is a common fine for them as above. And they ought to carry materials, as above.

Total, 11*s*. 4*d*.

Total value of the said manor by the extent, £6 12*s*. 1¾*d*.

MEYDRYN. fol.

Profits. David ap Gronou, Ieuan Vaughan ap Ieuan ap Gr̃, Ieuan ap Gronou ap Gourweth̃, William ap Llewelyn ap William, David ap Gronou ap Cradoc, Llewelyn Vaghuan ap Ieuan Crath̃, Ieuan Lloyd ap Gronou ap Campa, Ieuan ap William, Roppert Weyth̃, Ieuan ap Gronou ap Cradoc, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 33*s*. 4*d*. And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 20*s*.

Total, 53*s*. 4*d*.

Lord's Demesne. Item, they present that there is there in demesne 7½ acres of land, and no more, because 22½ acres were given in exchange for 26 acres of land at Kyluayñ in the time of Thomas Bishop of St. David's,[1] and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d*. And there ought to be sown upon an acre 9 bushels of oats, and answer for 2 bushels more than the other. Item, they present that the Lord is able to have there in the common pasture 24 sheep, and the pasture of every ten sheep there is worth yearly 2*d*. Item, they present that the Lord has there half an acre of meadow, and it is worth yearly 12*d*.

Total, 3*s*. ½*d*.

[1] Either Thomas Wallensis, 1248-1255, or Thomas Beck, 1280-1293. Probably the last.

Keuendeneuyth. Iť diĉ q̃d ibm sunt iiij lecti qui vulgo vocantr gwele. Et de pimo gwele est stipes Gruff ap Gilbert. Et de sĉdo Gwele est stipes Isac ap Ithna. Et de iijo gwele est stipes Gronou ap Eraylwyñ. Et de iiijto gwele est stipes Cadogañ ap Douandr. Et quilĩt gwele redd dno p am . ijs. ad fm sĉi Mich.

Sma viijs.

Tfberneth'. Iť dicunt q̃d est ibm unus stipes de quo descenderũt Gronou ap Thoñ, Henr ap Gronou Ieuan Lloyd ap Gronou ⁊ comporĉ sui ⁊ redd dno p annũ ijs. ad fm sĉi Mich.

Sma vjs.

Kyllegan'. Iť dicunt q̃d ibid sunt iij lecti qui vulgo vocantr gwele. Et de pimo lecto est stipes gwladus fil Dauid Vachuan. Et vocatr gwele Gwayhan. Et de sĉdo lecto est stipes Walĉus ap Gronou. Et de iijo gwele est stipes Roppt ap Ieuan. Et quilĩt gwele redd dno p annũ ijs.

Sma vjs.

Seruicia. Et omes pdĉi soluent p hietto melius aĩal. Et si aĩal non fuit dabũt vijs. Et dabũt pannag porcoz viz ubi sunt vij vel plres jd. Et si paucores nl'. Et dabũt p leyrwiť siue in sponsalibz siue in fornicaĉoe vl in adulĉio ijs. Et dns hebit de qualz dĉaz villaz j vacĉ de comorth quolz iijo anno in klñ Maii cũ tot vitulis. Et valz inde porĉo cuiuslĩt anni viijs. xd. ob. Et si aliqui dĉoz tenenĉ non resideant sup ĉra dni ⁊ vacĉ ibm huerint nisi inĉ alios vacce pporcionalĉ solũint q̃d ĉra in manu dni debz capi nisi alia districtio sup ĉra inuĉiatur. Et fac secť Curĉ de quindeñ in xvam . p sum j noctis. Et tempore guerre sequi dent

Keuendeneuyth. Item, they present that there are there four beds which are commonly called 'Gwely." And from the first "Gwely" is the stock of Gruffyd ap Gilbert; and from the second "Gwely" is the stock of Isac ap Ithna; and from the third "Gwely" is the stock of Gronou ap Eraylwyñ; and from the fourth "Gwely" is the stock of Cadogan ap Douandr̃, and each "Gwely" pays yearly to the Lord at Michaelmas 2*s.*

Total, 8*s.*

T'fberneth'. Item, they present that there is one stock there from which are descended Gronou ap Thomas, Henry ap Gronou, Ieuan Lloyd ap Gronou and their co-owners, and they pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.*

Total, 6*s.*

Kyllegan'. Item, they present that there are 3 beds which are usually called "Gwely." And from the first bed is the stock of Gwladus, the son of David Vaughan, and is called "Gwely Gwayhan." And from the second bed is the stock of Walter ap Gronou. And from the third "Gwely" is the stock of Roppert ap Ieuan. And each "Gwely" pays to the Lord yearly 2*s.* 6*d.*

Total, 6*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid pay for a heriot their best beast; and if there is no beast they give 7*s.* And they give pannage of pigs, namely, when there are 7 or more, 1*d.*; and if fewer nothing. And they give for leyrwyt, whether in marriage, fornication, or adultery 2*s.* And the Lord has from each of the aforesaid vills a cow as a commorth, in every third year on the Kalends of May, with all its calves; and the portion for each year is worth 8*s.* 10½*d.* And if any of the aforesaid tenants do not reside on the land of the Lord, and has a cow there, unless a proportional part is paid from among the others who have cows, the land ought to be taken into the Lord's hand, except some other distress can be found on the land. And they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days at the summons of one night. And in time of war they ought to follow the Lord and his men

dñm ⁊ suos p Epatū sūptibꝫ suis. Et duce dent pisones de Meydrym vacē aīalia ⁊ oues usqꝫ Lawhad sūptibꝫ suis ⁊ picīlo eoꝫ Et face secī Molend dni. Et ibm expectaī iij noctes ⁊ tunc tolloñ soluent ⁊ non farinā si velint ad alia Molend transire. Et cariare dent sūmaḡ usqꝫ Lawhad sūptibꝫ dni vꝫ p quolīt sūmaḡ iiijd. Et est cōe anciamentī eoꝫ vijs. Et omia ardua negocia ⁊ dubia iudicia mīari dent in alta Cuī de Lawhad. Et ibm accedere tenentr. Et señ dni Epi in primo ingressu suo hebit collecī oūiū. Et consī accipiet de qualꝫ seisina p feod suo . vs. Et de bonis cui līt furis conuincti vs. Et bedelt de consuecī hebit viz de farina in quocūqꝫ vase attaminaī put fuit inuentū Et si vas fuit plenū nichil hebit. Eod modo de carnibꝫ cas stistis (*sic*). Et in gangḡ garbas inferiores tassoꝫ cui cūqꝫ gehis blad Et si aliquis ibm decedat intestat dñs hebit omia bona sua mobilia. Et si sic decedens sit tenens alicui libi hois ⁊ dñs pueniat occupacōi bonoꝫ baltis (*sic*) dni heat bona sic occupaī absqꝫ calūpnia. Et tardius venit pdet ea ⁊ dno supiori confiscabuntr. Et vat oia opa pdca ⁊ sūmaḡ p am . scdm verū valorī xijd. Et bedelt hebit p feod suo xviijd. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sci Mich de consuetudine

Sma valorī opū . xijd.
Sma Cons—ixs. xjd. ob.

Penenedon'. Iī dicūt q̄d est ibm un stipes de quo descenderūt Gwladus Vachuan, Gronou ap Thom̄, Dauid ap Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan ap Dauid Wañ, Liwelyth fit Blethery ⁊ sunt imunes a solucone redd anuat ⁊ tenent in toto xxiiij acī re ⁊ tenent p antiquā sergenciam.

Seruic'. Et dci pxi tenenī inuenire debent unū equestrem in exitu guerre p iij dies ⁊ iij noctes sūptibꝫ suis. Et quilīt dabit pro hietto scdm porc re quā tenent diuidendo . xs. de

through the Bishoprick at their own expense. And they ought to escort the prisoners, cows, beasts, and sheep, from Meydryn to Lawhaden at their own cost and risk. And they do suit at the Lord's mill; and they wait there for 3 nights; and they pay toll [in money] and not in corn if they want to go to other mills. And they ought to do all carriage to Lawhaden at the cost of the Lord, namely, for each carriage 4*d*. And there is a common fine of 7*s*. And all difficult cases and doubtful cases ought to be determined in the High Court at Lawhaden; and they are bound to attend there. And the steward of the Lord Bishop on his first visit has collection of sheep. And the constable receives from each seisin for his fee 5*s*., and out of the goods of any convicted thief 5*s*.; and the bedell according to custom has the flour from whatsoever vessel it was stolen, just as it was found; but if the vessel was full, nothing; and in the same way as to meat and cheese, and the lower sheaves in the stacks of every kind of corn. And if anyone dies there intestate, the Lord is entitled to all his movable goods. And if the deceased is the tenant of any free man, and the Lord first take possession of the goods, the bailiff of the Lord has the custody of the goods without challenge; but if the goods are already seized, they belong to the superior Lord. And all the aforesaid services are worth yearly, according to the true value by custom, 12*d*. And the bedell has by custom at Easter and Michaelmas for his fee 18*d*.

Total value of services, 12*d*.
Total sum, 9*s*. 11½*d*.

Penenedon'. Item, they present that there is there a stock from which are descended Guladus Vachuan, Gronou ap Thomas, David ap Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan ap David Wañ, et Liwelyth, son of Blethery, and they are free from the payment of annual rent; and they hold in all 24 acres of land; and they hold by ancient serjeanty.

Services. And all the last aforesaid tenants shall find a horseman in times of war for three days and three nights at their own cost. And each gives for a heriot, in proportion to the land he holds, 10*s*., being divided among the whole land; and they

tota ꝑra. Et dabūt leyrwiť modo quo sª. Et ſaĉ secť Cuř ⁊ molend. Et de bonis intestať ut sª.

Smª ——.

Lyngwarede. Iťm dicunt q̃d est ibm unus stipes de quo descenderūt Ieuªn Vachªn ap Ieuªn ap Gř, Ieuªn ap Gronou ap Caurda, Dauid ap Gronou, ⁊ tenent xij acř ꝑre. Et redd p aᵐ xijd. ad ſm sĉi Michis

Smª xijd.

Seruicia. Et omes p̃dĉi dabūt hietť ⁊ leyrwiť. Et ſaĉ secť Cuř ⁊ molend ut dĉi tenenť de T'ſberneuetħ ⁊ duĉe debent pisones agitare auia ⁊ sūmag̃ ſaĉe ut supra.

Terra arrentat'. Iť dicūt q̃d dñs Bñdictus tꝛ j plaĉ ⁊ xj acř di ꝑre in diuš locis. Et redd p annū vš. jd. ad ſm sĉi Mich. Item idem tenꝛ modicū pratū. Et redd p annū viijd. eod ꝑio Smª non notatʳ hic qꝛ extenditʳ supra in dnico.

Redd' plac'. Iť dicūt q̃d Ieuªn Eueř Vachuªn tꝛ j plaĉ. Et redd p aᵐ iiijd. ad ſm sĉi Mich. Iť Wladus fit Dauid tꝛ j plaĉ. Et redd p annū iiijd. eod ꝑio. Iť Dauid ap Gronou tꝛ j plaĉ Et redd p aᵐ iiijd. eodm ꝑio. Iť Dauid ap Howel tꝛ j plaĉ. Et redd p aᵐ iiijd. eodm t.

Smª xvjd.
Smª valoř dicť Manii p extenť . iiijli. ixs. xd.

ESTRATEWY . ABERGWYLY.

Proficua. Dñs Walꝑus Fraunceys, Iohes Lippa, Iohes le Rede, Dauid le Longe. Thom̃ Wynꝑ, Henř ap Eynon, Iohes Atekyñ ⁊ Dauid Someř iuř dicunt q̃d dñs het ibm mediampnem in aqua Tewy conť j stang̃ pastuř. Et Dñs de Kedwelly het medieť

give leyrwyt in the way mentioned above, and they do suit of Court and of mill; and the goods on intestacy are treated as above.

Total, .

Lyngwarede. Item, they present that there is there a stock from which are descended Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Gr̃, Ieuan ap Gronou ap Caurda, David ap Gronou, and they hold 12 acres of land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.*

Total, 12*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give heriots and leyrwyt, and do suit of Court and mill as the aforesaid tenants of Trefberneueth. And they ought to escort prisoners, drive beasts, and do all carriage as above.

Arrented Land. Item, they present that Master Benedict holds 1 plot and 11½ acres of land in different places, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.* 1*d.* Item, the same man holds a small meadow, and pays yearly at the same time 8*d.*

The total is not noted here, because it is extended above under the demesne.

Rents of Plots. Item, they present that Ieuan Euer̃ Vachuan holds 1 plot, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 4*d.* Item, Wladus, son of David, holds 1 plot, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, David ap Gronou holds 1 plot, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, David ap Howell holds 1 plot, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.*

Total, 16*d.*

Total value of the aforesaid manor by the extent,

£4 9*s.* 10*d.*

Ystrad Towy.—Abergwilly.

Profits. Master Walter Fraunceys, John Lippa, John le Rede, David le Longe, Thomas Wynter, Henry ap Eynon, John Atekyn, and David Somers, the jurors, present that the Lord has there in the river Towy an island containing a stang of pasture; and the Lord of Kidwelly has half of that island; and so

illi⁹ Med. Et viȝ (*sic*) porc̃ dni p annū iijd. Et dñs ħet ibm j plac̃ infra clausurā ecclie Collegʒ. Et vat p annū vjd. Et sup istam extent̃ tradite sūt p tanto redd ut pȝ inferius. Et dñs ħet ibm unū molend aquaticū et viȝ (*sic*) p annū xxs. Et dñs ħet ibm ij gurgites sup aquā de Tewy et j gurgit̃ in aqua de Wyly. Et valent p am. xs. Et dñs ħet ibid Wrok de bonis que applicuiint ꝑre sue iuxa formā statutoȝ dni Ed Regis. Et vat ptit̃ ⁊ pquis ibid p am. vijs. Et dñs ħet ibm nund semel in anno viȝ in festo sc̃i Maur̃. Et durant p vij dies. Et vat tholloñ ⁊ pquis eaȝdm vjd. p am. Et ħet m̃cat̃ ibid p Cart̃ Dñi Regis semel in sept̃ p diem Veneris. Et de rebȝ empt̃ ⁊ vend in eodm m̃cat̃ omnes accedentes libi sunt a p̃stacōe tolloñ

Sma—xxvijs. ixd.

Burgens'.

It̃ dicūt q̃d Ieuan ap Walt̃ Wynꝑ tȝ j burg̃ cū. xxx. acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p am ijs. ad fm Pasch ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich equali porcōe ⁊ tȝ p Cart̃ p se sine aliquo ꝑuicio ext' sect̃ Hundr̃. It̃ Phus ap Dd tȝ iiij burg̃ ⁊ quodlit cont̃ j acr̃ dī stang̃. Et redd p am viijs. eisdm ꝑis. It̃ idem tȝ dī stang̃ ꝑre burg̃. Et redd p am iijd. eisdm t̃. It̃ Iohnes Lippa tȝ v burg̃ dī ⁊ dī stang̃. Et redd p am. xjs. iijd. It̃ Wilts ap Aroñ tȝ ij burg̃. Et redd p am iiijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Adam Cocus tȝ ij burg̃ j stang̃ dī. Et redd p am iiijs. ixd. eisd t̃. It̃ Howel ap Ieuan tȝ j burg̃ dī acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p annū ijs. iijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohes le Rede tȝ ij burg̃. Et redd p annū iiijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohes fit Attekyñ tȝ j acr̃ dī j stang̃. Et redd p am. iijs. vjd. eisd t̃. It̃ Dauid Gogh tȝ j acr̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohes Attekyñ tȝ j acr̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Mabilt fit Dauid Gogh tȝ ij burg̃. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Thomas Wynꝑ tȝ xiij burg̃ dī ⁊ j stang̃. Et redd p am xxvijs.

the yearly share of the Lord is 3*d.* And the Lord has there a plot within the close of the college church, and it is worth yearly 6*d.* And under this extent are included only such of the rents as appear below. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 20*s.* And the Lord has there 2 weirs in the river Towy, and one weir in the river Owylly, and they are worth yearly 10*s.* And the Lord has there the wreck of goods which are cast up on his land, according to the statutes of King Edward; and the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 7*s.* And the Lord has there a fair once a year, namely on the feast of St. Maurice, and it lasts for 7 days. And the tolls and perquisites from it are worth yearly 6*d.* And he has a market there by the King's Charter once a week on Fridays; and as to things bought and sold in the market, all comers are free from the payment of toll.

Total, 27*s.* 9*d.*

Burgesses. Item, they present that Ieuan ap Walter Wynter holds a burgage tenement with 30 acres of land, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas in equal portions 2*s.*; and holds by his own charter without any services except suit at the Hundred Court. Item, Philip ap David holds 4 burgage tenements, and each contains an acre and half a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 8*s.* Item, the same person holds half a stang of burgage land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.* Item, John Lippa holds 5½ burgage tenements and half a stang, and pays yearly 11*s.* 3*d.* Item, William ap Aroñ holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Adam Cocus holds 2 burgage tenements, and 1½ stangs, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 9*d.* Item, Howel ap Ieuan holds a burgage tenement and half an acre of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 3*d.* Item, John le Rede holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, John, the son of Attekyñ, holds 1½ acres and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* 6*d.* Item, David Gogh holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Attekyñ holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Mabel, the daughter of David Gogh, holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Thomas Wynter holds 13½ burgage tenements and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 27*s.*

eisd t̃. It̃ Ieuan ap David tz j burg̃ j stang̃. Et redd p annū ijs. vjd. eisd t̃. It̃ Dauid Long tz ij burg̃ j stang̃. Et redd p annū iiijs. vjd. eisd t̃. It̃ Henr̃ ap Eynoñ tz j burg̃ ⁊ redd p annū ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Adam ap Henr̃ tz j burg̃ Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Thomas fit Ph̃ Wynn tz vj burg̃. Et redd p annū xijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Dankyñ Forch̃ tz dī stang̃. Et redd p am. iijd. eisd t̃is. It̃ Dauid Som̃ Capellanus tz ij burg̃ ⁊ dī. Et redd p annū. vs. eisd t̃. It̃ Eua fit Alic̃ tz dī burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd. t̃. It̃ Adam Bertelot tz ij burg̃. Et redd p am. iiijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Phus fit Walt̃i Fraunceys tz j stang̃ ⁊ xv vigat̃ t̃re. Et redd p am jd. ⁊ non plus qz Thomas soluit p j stang̃ supa. It̃ Iohes Corteys tz j burg̃. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes Matheus tz ij burg̃. Et redd p annū. iiijs. eisd t̃. It̃ —— fr̃ dc̃i Iohis tz j burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes Heued tz j plac̃. Et redd p annū vjd. eisd t̃.

Sma vjli. xxijd.

Seruicia. Et omes p̃dc̃i burg̃ dabūt releuiū cū acciderit vz p quolz burg̃ xiijd. ob. Et fac̃ sect̃ Hundr̃ de quindena in quindenā. Et sect̃ ad molend dni. Et est cōe anciament̃ eorz xijd. Et omes tenent̃ dni de Llannogwat, Llannenyth̃, Lanuarthuen̄ ⁊ Lanlluan ad Nund ⁊ ad nicat̃ ibid tenentr venir̃ alioquin si p fraude hoc omiserint anciar̃ dent cōi anciament̃. Et si aliquis tenens dni anciatur corā Iusticiar̃ assign̄ p Epatu Menew bed dni Regis p eundem Iusticiar̃ assign̄ ingredi consueuit t̃ram dni ⁊ distrinccionem capc p eod anciament̃ tm ⁊ nulla alia attach seu districciones fieri consueuerūt nec debent de iure consuet̃ sup t̃ram dni Epi. Et dicunt q̃d Iohnes Wynn fit Walt̃i Wynn tz dict̃ burg̃ sua absqz aliquo suicio pt̃ sect̃ Hundr̃. It̃ dicunt q̃d ppositus loci

Item, Ieuan ap David holds 1 burgage tenement and 1 stang, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, David Long holds 2 burgage tenements and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, Henry ap Eynon holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Adam ap Henry holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Thomas, son of Philip Wynter, holds 6 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 12*s.* Item, Dankyn Forch holds half a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 3*d.* Item, David Somer, the Chaplain, holds 2½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s.* Item, Eva, the daughter of Alice, holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Adam Bertelot holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Philip, the son of Walter Fraunceys, holds a stang and 15 virgates of land, and pays yearly 1*d.* and no more, because Thomas pays as above for a stang. Item, John Corteys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, John Matheus holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, ———, the brother of the aforesaid John, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Heued holds a plot, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Total, £6 22*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid burgage tenants give a relief when it occurs, namely, for every burgage tenement 13½*d.*; and do suit at the hundred court from 15 days to 15 days, and suit at the Lord's mill; and they have a common fine, 12*d.* And all the Lord's tenants of Llannogwat, Llannenyth, Llanuarthuch and Lanlluan are bound to come to the fairs and markets there; otherwise, if they designedly neglect they are fined the common fine; and if any tenant of the Lord is fined before a justice assigned for the Bishoprick of St. Davids, the Beadle of the Lord the King appointed by such justice is accustomed to enter the land of the Lord and distrain, but only for that particular fine; and no other attachment or distress is accustomed to be made, nor could be legally made according to custom on the land of the Lord Bishop. And they present that John Wynter, the son of Walter Wynter, holds his aforesaid burgage tenement without any service except

hebit p feod suo p am ijs. in alloc redd j burg. Et si qui dcor burg bladū crescens sup ꝑram dni vendere vel ducere extra ꝑram dni volūint tholloñ inde Molend dni redere tenent.

Pastura co'ls. It dicunt dci burg qd hent de dono Epi p Cart eiusd x acr di cois pasture. Et redd p ead dno p annū ijs. ad fm sci Mich ⁊ Pasch equali porcone.

Sma—ijs.

Lib'l tenent'. It dicūt qd Wilts ap Aroñ tr j acr di ⁊ j stang libi (*sic*) ꝑre eadm condicone. It Phus ap Dd tr iij acr j stang ead condicone. It Med ap Dd ⁊ iij fres sui tenent iiij acr ead condicoe. It Eynoñ ap Res ⁊ fr suus tenent j acr ead condicoe. It Howel ap Med tr v acr eadm condicoe.

Seruic'. Et omes pdci libi tenent dabūt ijs. p hiet cū acciderit. Et fac sect Cur de Lannogwade p sum j noctē de iij sept in iij sept p omi suicio ut dicunt.

Libi alt'lus tenure. It dicūt qd Phus ap Dd tr ix acr j stang. Et redd p am iijs. ijd. ad fm sci Mich. Et soluit p comorth quolr iij anno in kln Maii p porcoe sua xxijd. ob. It Eua Hothō tr ij acr ꝑre. Et redd p annū ixd. ꝑio ut supra. Et vd. p comorth ꝑio ut sup. It Ieuan Vachan ⁊ ij fres sui tenent iij acr ꝑre. Et redd p annū . xiijd. ob. ꝑio ut sup. Et p comorth vijd. ob. ꝑio ut sup. Item Mabilt fit Lti Cutta tr j acr. Et redd p am ijd. ob. ꝑio ut sup. Et p cōmorth ijd. ob. ꝑio ut s. Et Ieuan ap Med ⁊ fr eius tenent j acr. Et redd p annū iijd. ꝑio ut sup. Et p comorth

suit at the hundred court. Item, they present that the reeve of the place has for his yearly fee 2*s.*, allowed in the rent of a burgage tenement. And if any of the said burgage tenants sell corn growing on the Lord's land, or take it away from the Lord's land, they are bound to pay the toll for it at the Lord's mill.

Common Pasture. Item, they present that the aforesaid burgage tenants hold by the gift of the Bishop, by his charter, 10½ acres of common pasture, and pay yearly for it to the Lord at Michaelmas and Easter, in equal payments, 2*s.*

Total, 2*s.*

Free Tenants. Item, they present that William ap Aroñ holds 1½ acres and a stang of free land on the same terms. Item, Philip ap David holds three acres and a stang on the same terms. Item, Meredith ap David and his three brothers hold 4 acres on the same terms. Item, Eynon ap Res and his brother hold 1 acre on the same terms. Item, Howel ap Meredith holds 5 acres on the same terms.

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants give 2*s.* for a heriot when it occurs; and do suit of Court at Lannogwade on the summons of one night from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, in place of all services as they say.

Freemen of other Tenure. Item, they say that Philip ap David holds 9 acres and a stang, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 2*d.*; and pays as his share of a commorth every third year on the Kalends of May, 22½*d.* Item, Eva Hothõ holds 2 acres of land, and pays yearly at the time above stated 9*d.*; and 5*d.* for a commorth at the time above stated. Item, Ieuan Vachan and his two brothers hold three acres of land, and pay yearly at the time above stated 13½*d.*; and for a commorth at the time above stated 7½*d.* Item, Mabel, the daughter of Llewelyn Cutta, holds an acre, and pays yearly at the time above stated 2½*d.*; and for a commorth at the time above stated 2½*d.* Item, Ievan ap Meredyth and his brother hold an acre, and pay yearly at the time above mentioned 3*d.*; and for a commorth at the time above mentioned 2½*d.* Item,

ijd. ob. ꝓio ut supa. It̃ Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Howel ⁊ Ieuan Res tenent —— acr̃ p Carr̃. Et redd̃ p am ijs. vijd. ꝓio ut supa. Et p comorth̃ . xxd. ꝓio ut supa.

Sma viijs. jd.

Seruicia. Et omes ꝑdci pxi libi solue dent hiettũ vz vijs. in pecunia. Et custodire dent latrones ⁊ pisones captos sup ꝓram forinsec̃ ⁊ ibm ductũ p j noct̃. Et tenentes de Lannenyth̃ p iij noctes ibid. Et pcea cosdm simul ⁊ semel duce tenentr usqz Meydrym̃. Et tenent̃ de Meydrym̃ usqz Lawhad sũptibz ⁊ picl̃o coz nisi tradidi (*sic*) fuint ultio supplicio apud Abgwely ⁊ iudicialit̃ suspensi ad voluntatẽ ballioz dni . ⁊ fugare dent aialia ⁊ face sumag̃ dni de Abgwylly usqz Meydrym̃ ⁊ usqz Lannogwade in foa tali q̃d tenentes de Lannenyth̃ inuenient tres ptes suicii ⁊ ipi quartã ptem sũptibz suis. Et facet sect̃ Cur̃ ut supa. Et cariabũt totũ mem̃ ad Molend dni. Et cariabunt molares ad molend p tribz ptibz et Dns Epus p (*sic*) quart̃ pte ut dicũt. Et est cõe anciament̃ coz p simplic̃ tansgr̃ . vijs. Et debent refice domũ Molend de bosco dni quociens opus fuit sũptibz suis de nouo. Et q̃d dns postea dũ durare potit ead refeccõe sustineb̃ eandẽ ⁊ coopiet sũptibz suis. Et purgare dent stagna ⁊ fossa Molend semel in anno p j hoem de qualz domo. Et p dict̃ opibz dns leuare non potest pecuniã ni aliqui conducti fuint loco eozdem ⁊ in defcu. Et valent oia dca opa p anñ . xijd. Et dent face hirsonas circa domos dni unacũ tenentibz de Lannenyth̃ p medietate. Et tenent̃ de Lannarthneu ⁊ Lannogwade aliã medietat̃ sũptibz suis quociens opus fuit. Et valent opa p annũ iiijd.

Sma—xvjd.

46. Aduoc'. It̃ Phus ap Lt dat dno p aduoc̃ hend p annũ vjd. ad Pasch̃ ⁊ fm sci Mich̃. It̃ Adam Vachan p ead vjd. ꝓio ut supa. It̃ Ieuan Gogh̃ ap Kadiuor p ead vjd. ꝓio ut supra. It̃

Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Howel, and Ieuan ap Res hold — acres by deed, and pay yearly at the time above mentioned 2*s.* 7*d.*; and for a commorth at the time above mentioned 20*d.*

Total, 8*s.* 1*d.*

Services. And all the last aforesaid freemen ought to pay a heriot, namely, in cash 7*s.*; and keep the robbers and prisoners taken upon the outside land, and brought there for a night, and the tenants of Lannenyth if brought there for 3 nights; and afterwards all of them should escort the prisoners together and at once to Meydryn; and the tenants at Meydryn should take them to Lawhaden at their cost and risk, unless they were handed over for execution at Abergwilly and legally hanged at the option of the Lord's bailiffs. And they ought to drive the animals, and do all carriage for the Lord from Abergwilly to Meydryn and to Llannogwade at their own cost, in such form and manner that three parts of the service is done by the tenants of Llannenyth and the fourth part by them. And they do suit of Court as above; and they carry all the materials to the Lord's mill; and they say they carry the millstones to the mill for three parts, and the Lord Bishop for the fourth part. And there is a common fine for them for a simple breach, 7*s.* And they ought to repair the mill house afresh at their own cost from the Lord's wood as often as necessary; and what repairs or thatching the Lord requires afterwards to be done while it lasts he does at his own expense; and they ought to keep clean the mill pond and leats once a year, sending a man from each house. And for the said services the Lord cannot levy money, unless anyone is hired in their place and in their default. And all the aforesaid services are worth yearly 12*d.* And they, with the tenants of Llannenyth, ought at their own costs, as often as necessary, to make one half of the enclosures round the Lord's houses, the tenants of Lannarth and Lannogwade doing the other half, and these services are worth yearly 4*d.*

Total, 16*d.*

Protections. Item, Philip ap Llewelyn gives to the Lord yearly for holding a protection at Easter and Michaelmas 6*d.* Item, Adam Vachan for the same, at the aforesaid time 6*d.* Item, Ieuan Gogh ap Kadivor for the same, at the aforesaid time 6*d.*

pwer̃ Gogh̃ p ead̃ iijd̃. ꝑio qo . sa. Iť Wenlť Gogh̃ p ead̃ iijd̃. eod̃ ꝑio. Iť Dauid ap Ieuan p ead̃ . vjd̃.

Sma ijs̃. ixd̃.

Sma valor̃ dc̃i Maňii p extent̃ . viijlĩ. xiijs̃. vjd̃.

LANNOGWADE.

Pńeua. Ieuan ap Glascrath̃, Ieuan ap Kadiuor Gogh̃, Ieuan Wellwelth̃, Ieuan ap Oythlen, Ieuan Oythel, dn̄s Madoc Capłts, dn̄s Ithel Capłts, ⁊ Kenañ ap Kenewric iurati ibid̃ dicūt p sacr̃m eoꝝ q̃d dn̄s h̃et ibm unā Forest̃ que vocatr Killardun ⁊ cont̃ . xij acr̃ Wallens̃. Et valꝫ pannag̃ glandiū eiusd̃ coĩbꝫ annis . ijs̃. Iť dic̃ q̃d Ieuan ap Kediuor Canañ, Ieuan Vachan, dn̄s Madoc Capłts, ⁊ Ieuan Oythel . h̃ent in ead̃ foresta in excambiū p (*sic*) iij ptibꝫ j acr̃ ꝑre iuxa Lannogwade t̃pe Ric̃i Ep̃i Meñ ut dicunt iij acr̃ ꝑre. Et dn̄s h̃et ibid̃ j Molend̃ aquatic̃ Et valent p am sc̃dm verū valorē . xxvjs̃. viijd̃. Et dn̄s h̃et ibid̃ j gurgit̃ ⁊ est in manū dni. Et valent ptit̃ ⁊ pquis̃ ibm p annū . xiijs̃.

Sma . xlj.s̃. viijd̃.

Burgens'. Iť dicūt q̃d Wilts ap Aroñ tꝫ . x . burg̃ ⁊ quodlꝫ burg̃ cont̃ j acr̃ dĩ stang̃. Et redd̃ p am . xxs̃. ad Pasch̃ ⁊ ad fm sc̃i Mich̃ equali porc̃oe. Iť dn̄s Ithel Capłts tꝫ ij burg̃ . ⁊ iiij ptē j burg̃. Et redd̃ p am . iiijs̃. vjd̃. eisd̃ t̃. Iť Walꝑus ap Howel tꝫ ij burg̃ . ⁊ j stang̃. Et redd̃ p am . iiijs̃. iijd̃. eisd̃ t̃. Iť Ieuan ap Kediuor Gogh̃ tꝫ j burg̃ parū min9. Et redd̃ p annū . xxjd̃. ob. eisd̃ t̃. Iť Kanañ ap Kenewrc . tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd̃ p am . ijs̃. eisd̃ t̃. Iť Ieuan ap Kenañ tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd̃ p am . iiijs̃.

Item, Pewer Gogh for the same, at the said time 3*d.* Item, Wenllian Gogh for the same, at the said time 3*d.* Item, David ap Ieuan for the same 6*d.*

Total, 2*s.* 9*d.*

Total value of the said manor by the extent, £8 13*s.* 6*d.*

LLANNOGWADE.

Profits. Ieuan ap Glascrath, Ieuan ap Kadivor Gogh, Ieuan Wellwelth, Ieuan ap Oythlen, Ieuan Oythel, Master Madoc the Chaplain, Master Ithel the Chaplain, and Kenañ ap Kenewric, the jurors there, upon their oaths present that the Lord has there a forest which is called "Killardun," and contains 12 Welsh acres; and the pannage of acorns there is worth in ordinary years 2*s.* Item, they also present that Ieuan ap Kedivor Canañ, Ieuan Vachan, Master Madoc the Chaplain, and Ieuan Oythel, hold in the same forest 3 acres of land, in exchange for three parts of an acre of land outside Lannogwade, in the time of Richard, Bishop of St. David's,[1] as they say. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly according to its true value 26*s.* 8*d.* And the Lord has there a weir, and it is in the Lord's hand; and the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 13*s.*

Total, 41*s.* 8*d.*

Burgesses. Item, they say that William ap Aroñ holds 10 burgage tenements, and each contains an acre and half a stang, and he pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas in equal parts 20*s.* Item, Master Ithel, the Chaplain, holds 2 burgage tenements and four parts of another, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 6*d.* Item, Walter ap Howel holds 2 burgage tenements and a stang and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* 3*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Kedivor Gogh holds a very small burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 21½*d.* Item, Kanañ ap Kenewric holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Ieuan ap Kenan holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s.* Item, Philip ap Dd holds 60 virgates of bur-

[1] Richard de Carew, 1256-1280.

eisd t̃. It̃ Phus ap Dd tꝫ lx vigat̃ ꝑre burg̃. Et redd p am. viijd. eisd t̃. It̃ idem Phus tꝫ vij acr̃ ⁊ xxxv. vig̃ ꝑre iuxta Forest̃ dni p Carr̃ p se. Et redd p am. iijs. iiijd. eisd ꝑis. Item idem Phs tꝫ xxvij virg̃ ꝑre. Et redd p am. iiijd. qa eisd ꝑis. It̃ Ricus Crower̃ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Walter Fromñ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Madoc Hir̃ tꝫ ij burg̃ Et redd p annū iiijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Angarad fit Kediuor tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Iohnes Crach tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p annū iiijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Ieuan Lloid ap Howelt tꝫ j burg̃ ⁊ dī. Et redd p annū iijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Ieuan ap Meiller̃ tꝫ dī burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Ieuan ap Adaf Cutta tꝫ dī burg̃. Et redd p am xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Ieuan ap Wilt tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Hunyth tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Lewet ap Ieuan tꝫ iij burg̃. Et redd p annū. vjs. eisd t̃. It̃ Vachan tꝫ dī burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Madoc Du tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p annū iiijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Phus Cutta tꝫ j burg̃. dī acr̃ j stang̃. Et redd p am. vs. viijd. eisd t̃. It̃ Lewet ap Ph tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū. ijs. eisd t̃. It̃ Leucu fit Gr̃ tꝫ j burg̃. modicū min⁹. Et redd p am. xixd. ob. qa. eisd t̃. It̃ Vachuan ap Ieuan ap Howelt tꝫ dī burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd. t̃. Et dicunt q̃d omes p̃dci tenent p Cartam.

Sma—iiijli. iiijs. ijd. ob.

Serulcia. Et omes p̃dci burgens facient omia ꝑuicia ⁊ consuetudines put dci burgensis (*sic*) de Abgwely. Et est cõe anciament̃ eoꝝ p simplic̃ tnasgr̃ xijd. It̃ dicunt q̃d p̃positus ville hebit de consuetudine p feodo suo p annū ijs. Et de omi blado crescente sup ꝑrā dni fiet thollon molend ut supa. apud Abgwely.

gage land, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d*. Item, the same Philip holds 7 acres and 35 virgates of land outside the Lord's forest by grant to him, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. 4*d*. Item, the same Philip holds 27 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same times 4¼*d*. Item, Richard Crowe̅r holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Walter Fro̅m holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Madoc Hi̅r holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Angarad, daughter of Kedivor, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, John Crach holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Ieuan Lloid ap Howell holds 1½ burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s*. Item Ieuan ap Meille̅r holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Adaf Cutta holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Ieuan ap William holds one burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Hunyth holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Llewelyn ap Ieuan holds 3 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 6*s*. Item, Vachan holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. Item, Madoc Du holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same times 4*s*. Item, Philip Cutta holds a burgage tenement, half an acre and a stang, and pays yearly at the same times 5*s*. 8*d*. Item, Llewelyn ap Philip holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s*. Item, Lucu, daughter of Gr̃, holds a burgage tenement hardly full size, and pays yearly at the same times 19¾*d*. Item, Vachuan ap Ieuan ap Howell holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d*. And they present that all the aforesaid hold by deed.

Total, £4 4*s*. 2½*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid burgage tenants do all services and customs as the said burgage tenants of Abergwilly. And there is a common fine for them for a simple breach, 12*d*. And they present that the Reeve of the town has yearly by custom for his office 2*s*. And from all the corn grown on the Lord's land a toll is due as aforesaid to the mill at Abergwilly.

Libi tenti. Iť dicūt q̃d sunt ibm iij lecti qui vulgo voçantr gwely, de pimo lecto descendit Gogaun ap Ieuan cū al descendentibz ab eod stipite. Et de sēdo gwele descendit Meurc Gogh cū aliis descend ab eod stipite. Et de ꝛcio gwele descendit Clemens cū aliis descendent ab eod stipite. Et quilz gwele redd dno p am. viijs. xd. ob. ⁊ obel plus in toto in festo sēi Michis.

Sma—xxvjs. viijd.

Seruicia. Et omes pdēi libi redd p hietť cū acciderit vijs. Et soluent pannag̃ viz ubi iij porci fuint vl ptres j porē. Et si infra nl dabūt. Et p comorth quolz iijo. anno in kln̄ Maii iij vacē. Et valz porēo cuilīt anni vjs. viijd. Et dicūt q̃d consueuerūt mete p duos dies ad cibū dni pē opis jd. de quo ope sunt absoluti p Carť dni iuxta tenorē eiusd p tpe tunc Epi. Iť colligere dent fenū sine cibo p j diem pē opis jd. Et dabūt p leyrwiť. ijs. Iť trahere dent gross mem q̃d tahi non potest p j eqū p domibz dni ibm faciend ⁊ watliare casd domos sūptibz suis. Et si contingat dm̄ face domos lapideas vel alias domos cū cindulis vel tegulis coopiend apd Abgwily Lanteylou ⁊ Langadok idē dēm cariag̃ faē sūptibz suis ⁊ cad suicia faē dēe tres ville. Et cariare dent molares ⁊ totū mem Molend. Et de nouo faē domū molend ⁊ cand coopient sūptibz suis. Et faē stagnū ⁊ foss Molend. Et faē sumag̃ ⁊ agitare dent auia dni usqz Abgwily ⁊ Lanteylou ex alta pte. Et duce dent pisones de villa ppia usqz Lawhad ⁊ cosd domi custodire. Et si sūt (*sic*) aliūde usqz Abgwily. Et faē secť ad Molend Et faē secť Curť de iij septť in iij septť p sum̄ j nocte. Et est cōe anciamenť eoz p simplici transgr vijs. Et si dubia iudicia emerserint tmiari debent apud Lanteilou. Et dicūt q̃d Senesē tre dni Epi in pimo ingressu suo hebit semel

Free Tenants. Item, they present that there are three beds which are commonly called "Gwely." From the first bed descends Gogaun ap Ieuan, with other descendants from the same stock. From the second "Gwely," descends Maurice Gogh, with other descendants from the same stock. And from the third "Gwely," descends Clemens, with other descendants from the same stock. And each "Gwely," pays to the Lord yearly 8*s.* 10½*d.*; and the whole three pay at the feast of St. Michael a halfpenny more.

Total, 26*s.* 8*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants pay for a heriot when it happens 7*s.* And they give pannage, namely, when there are 3 pigs or more 1 pig; and if less they give nothing. And for a commorth, in very third year on the Kalends of May 3 cows. And the value of the portion for each year is 6*s.* 8*d.* And they present that they are accustomed to mow for two days, the Lord finding food; and the value of this service is 1*d.*, from which service they were freed, according to its tenor, by the Lord's charter during the time of the then Bishop. Item, they ought to gather the Lord's hay for a day without victuals, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they give for leyrwyt 2*s.* And they ought to draw the heavy materials which cannot be drawn by one horse for the Lord's houses; and build and wattle those houses at their own cost. And if it happens that the Lord builds stone houses or other houses roofed with slates or tiles, at Abergwilly Lanteylou and Langadok, he does the carriage at his own cost; and the three towns aforesaid do the same services; and they ought to carry the mill stones and all the materials for the mill, and for building a new mill house; and roof the same at their own cost; and make the mill pond and leat; and do carriage; and drive the Lord's beasts to Abergwilly and Lanteylou from any place. And they ought to escort the prisoners from their own town to Lawhaden, and to guard them at home; but if they are from elsewhere, only as far as Abergwilly. And they do suit at the mill, and do suit of Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks at one night's summons. And they have a common fine for a simple breach, 7*s.* And if any difficult litigation arises, it should de tried at Lanteilou. And they present that the steward of the land of the Lord Bishop on

collect̃ ouiū. Et dicūt q̃d p̃positus ⁊ bedelt consueuerūt here de bonis feloñ farinā attanliat̃ ut supa. apud Abgwyly ⁊ omia vasa ferrea ⁊ examina apiū si fuint. Et dic̃ q̃d p̃positus patrie erit quietus de redd̃ p̃primonii sui t̃n dū fuit in offo ⁊ t̃m alloc̃ consueuit in Comp̃o suo.

Sma. vjs. viijd.

Aduoc'. It̃ dicūt q̃d Henr̃ Touke dat dno p aduoc̃ hend p annū. iiijd. It̃ Angarad fit Cadog̃ dat dno p cad aduoc̃ hend iiijd.

Sma viijd.

Sma valor̃ dc̃i Maiuii p extent̃. vijti. xixs. xjd.

LANILLUAN'.

Libt. Wilts ap Meurc, Wilts Cticus, Ieuan ap Gr̃, Ieuan Gr̃ Vaythan, Adaf Vachan iurati ibm dicūt p sacrm coz q̃d sūt ibm tres lecti qui vulgo vocantr gwele. Et de po. gwele descendit Eynō ap bowarth (*sic*) cū descendentibz ab eod stipite. Et de ijdo. gwele descendit Cadogañ ap Lowarth cū descendentibz ab eod stipite. Et de Tercio gwele Gogaun ap Lowarth cū descendent̃ ab eod stipite. Et quilz gwele redd dno p annū. ijs. ijd. ob ⁊ obol plus in toto ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et dicunt q̃d est ibid j stipes qui
47d. vocatr Cladoc̃ cū descendent̃ ab eod qui tenent quandam tram p̃bendalem et redd dno p am. vjs. viijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et illa tra p̃bendalis contz in se. xxj acr̃. Et valent ptit̃ ⁊ pquis ibm p annū. ijs.

Sma—xvs. iiijd.

Et omes p̃dc̃i libi dabūt p hiet̃ cū acciderit. iijs. vjd.

Seruicia. Et fac̃ sect̃ Cur̃ viz p iij hoies de quolz lecto. j ho. ni fuint attach ⁊ tunc omes venire dent. Et dicūt q̃d si dubia iudicia

his first visit, has one collection of sheep. And they present that the reeve and the beadle are accustomed to have from the goods of felons any stolen flour, as at Abergwilly; and all iron vessels and swarms of bees if there are any. And they present that the reeve of the country is freed from the rents of his estate as long as he is in office, as then they are accustomed to be allowed in his account.

Total, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Protections. Item, they present that Henry Touk gives yearly to the Lord for holding a protection 4*d.* Item, Angarad, the daughter of Cadog̃, gives to the Lord for holding the same 4*d.*

Total, 8*d.*

Total value of the said manor by the extent, £7 19*s.* 11*d.*

LLANLLUAN.

Free Tenants. William ap Meuric, William the Cleric, Ieuan ap Gr̃, Ieuan Gr̃ Vaychan, Adaf Vachan, the jurors there, on their oaths present that there are there 3 beds, which are commonly called "Gwely." And from the first "Gwely" descends Eynon ap Bowarth, with the descendants from the same stock. And from the second "Gwely" descends Cadogan ap Lowarth, with the descendants from the same stock. And from the third "Gwely," Gogaun ap Lowarth, with the descendants from the same stock. And each "Gwely" pays yearly to the Lord 2*s.* 2½*d.*; and for all [the beds] a halfpenny more at Michaelmas. And they present that there is there a stock which is called Cladoc̃, with their descendants, who hold certain prebendal land, and pay the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 6*s.* 8*d.*; and that prebendal land contains 21 acres. And the pleas and perquisites are yearly worth 2*s.*

Total, 15*s.* 4*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants give for a heriot when it occurs 3*s.* 6*d.*; and do suit of Court, namely, for 3 men, a man from each bed, unless they are attached, and then all ought to come. And they present that if doubtful cases

oriantr si vad datū fuit Pmiari dent p at iiijor villas in Estratewy ⁊ hoc qñ vadiū dat̃ est contra unam villā. si vad sit contra qinqz vilt tunc Pmiari dent p Cur̃ de Lanteylou ⁊ Langadok. Et dic̃ q̃d tenent̃ qui tenent Pram de dnio de Iskennyñ ⁊ de dno Eꝑo si subsidiū sit concessū dno vel cōis ransona sit faciend medietatem soluent utriqz dno et hoc ubi talia sūt impōita saluo iure utriusqz dni.

Sma valor̃ Maṅii p extent̃. xvs. iiijd.

LANNARTHUEN'.

It̃ dicunt iurati q̃d sunt ibid iij lecti qui vulgo vocantr gwele; de po. gwele descendit Garbont cum descendent̃ ab eod. De sc̃do gwele est Endas cū descend ab eod; de iijo. gwele est Bengibeꝛ̃ cum descend ab eod. Et quitt gwele redd dno p annū. viijs. xd. ob. ad fm sc̃i Mich ⁊ obol plus in toto. Et dicunt q̃d het ibid unū Molend aquatic̃. Et vat p annū sc̃dm vez valorē. xxs. Et valent ptit̃ ⁊ pquis ibm p annū. xs.

Sma—lvjs. vijd. ob.

Et omes pdc̃i libi dabūt p hiet̃ vz quitt vijs. Et p leyrwit̃ ijs. Et dabūt pannag̃ porc̃ vz si tres sint vl ptres j. si infra nich dabūt. Et fac̃ sumag̃ cariag̃ duce auia dni face domos ⁊ molend cetaqz suic̃ sicut dc̃i tenent̃ de Lannogwade facere dent. Et mete colligē fenū consueuerūt put dc̃i tenentes. que messio redempta est supa. p Cart̃ dni ut sa. Et facient sect̃ Cur̃ ⁊ molend put tenentes de Lannog̃. Et est cōc anciament̃ eoz. vijs. Et valent dc̃a opa eoz p annū in sumag̃ ⁊ cariag̃. xijd. Et custodire dent pisones ⁊ eosdē duce put dc̃i tenent̃ de Lannogwade. Et bedelt hebit de p̃ria p feod suo p am. ijs. ad Pasch ⁊ ad fm sc̃i Michis. Et de collect̃ bid p Senesc̃ ⁊ de

Serule'.

occur, if security is given they ought to be determined by the four other vills in Ystradtowy, when the security is given against one of the vills; but if the security is given against all the five vills, then they ought to be determined by the Courts of Lanteylou and Langadok. And they present that the tenants who hold land of the demesne of Iskennyñ and of the Lord Bishop, if an aid is granted to the Lord or a common ransom is made, should each pay half to each Lord; and this should be done when such demands are made, saving the right of each Lord.

Total value of the manor by the extent, 15*s.* 4*d.*

LLANNARTHNEY'.

Item, the jurors present that there are there three beds, commonly called "Gwely." From the first "Gwely" descends Garbont, with the descendants from the same; from the second "Gwely" is Endas, with the descendants from the same; from the third "Gwely" is Bengiber, with the descendants from the same. And each "Gwely" pays to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 8*s.* 10½*d.*, and a halfpenny more for all. And they say that the Lord has there a water mill; and it is worth yearly according to its true value 20*s.* And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 10*s.*

Total, 56*s.* 7½*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants give a heriot, namely, each 7*s.*; and for leyrwit 2*s.* And they give pannage for pigs, namely, if there are 3 or more, 1; if less, none, and they do all kinds of carriage, lead the Lord's beasts, build houses, and the mill, and all the other services as the aforesaid tenants of Lannogwade are used to do, and they are accustomed to mow and gather hay as the said tenants, which mowing has been released as above by the said grant of the Lord. And they do suit of Court and mill as the tenants of Lannogwade. And they have a common fine of 7*s.* And the value of the said service yearly in all kinds of carriage is 12*d.* And they ought to guard prisoners and escort them as the said tenants of Lannogwade. And the beadle has from the district for his yearly salary at Easter and Michaelmas 2*s.* And as to collection of sheep for the steward,

bonis ſeloñ p ſeod bidelli facient ut tenent̃ de Lannog̃. Et de om̃i blad crescent̃ sup ꝑram dni fiet tholloñ Molend dni ut supa.

Curtilag' ⁊ cotag'. It̃ dicūt q̃d Willm̃s ap Meurc tz j cotag̃ ⁊ curtilag̃. Et redd p annū . xijd. ad ſm sc̃i Mich. It̃ Ieuan ap Cadogañ tz ij curtilag̃. Et redd p annū viijd. eod ꝑio ut supa. It̃ Cadogañ Voiaſ ⁊ ſr̃es sui tenent j curtilt. Et redd p am . iiijd. ꝑio ut sa. It̃ Howel Gogh ⁊ fraꝑ suus tenent . j curtil Et redd p am . iiijd. ꝑio ut supa.

Sma—ijs. iiijd.
Sma valor̃ Mahii p extent̃—lviijs. xjd. ob.

LANNENYTH'.

Libt. Wilts ap Gr̃, Lewel ap Gr̃ Dauid ap Adaſ Vachan, Ieuan ap Adaſ, Ieuan Wyne, Ieuan ap Wilt, Dauid Wyne, Ieuan ap Gr̃, Madoc ap Gronou, Ieuan ap Lt, Ieuan Du, Madoc Voile . iurati ibm dicūt p sacr̃m eoz qd est ibid unus stipes qui Canan Elth . de quo stipite descenderūt ꝑdc̃i iurati ⁊ alii libi tenent̃ ibm. Et redd p annū . xxvjs. viijd. ad ſm sc̃i Michis. It̃ dicūt q̃d sūt ibm in ꝑra arabli ⁊ pastur̃ montañ spac̃ uniꝰ leuce in longitudie ⁊ tantū in latitudine Et contz ꝑra arrabil [1]

It̃ dic̃ est ibid j Molend aquatic̃. Et valz p annū sc̃dm verū valorem . xxvjs. viijd. It̃ ibid est j molend fulloñ. Et redd p annū vjs. Et valent ptit̃ ⁊ pquis ibm p am . vs.

Sma—lxvs.

Seruie'. Et om̃es ꝑdc̃i ꝑxi libi dabūt quolz iijo . anno in kln̄ Maii iij vac̃ cū tot̃ vitul p comorth. Et valz porc̃o cuiꝰlīt anni . vjs. viijd. Et dabūt in c̃oi p pannag̃ p . annū siue
4d. heant porcos siue non iijs. ad ſm sc̃i Martini. Et consueuerūt metre p ij dies ad cibū dni ꝑc̃ opis . jd. De quo ope sunt absoluti

[1] Blank in the MS.

and as to the goods of felons for the beadle's fee, they do as the tenants of Lannogwade. And for all corn grown on the Lord's land they pay a toll at the Lord's mill as above.

Curtilages and Cottages. Item, they present that William ap Meuric holds a cottage and curtilage, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Cadogan holds 2 curtilages, and pays yearly at the same time as above 8*d.* Item, Cadogan Voiaf and his brothers hold a curtilage, and pay yearly at the above time 4*d.* Item, Howel Gogh and his brother hold a curtilage, and pay yearly at the above time 4*d.*

Total, 2*s.* 4*d.*

Total value of the manor by the extent, 58*s.* 11½*d.*

LANNENYTH'.

Free Tenants. Item, William ap Griffith, Llewelyn ap Griffith, David ap Adaf Vachan, Ieuan ap Adaf, Ieuan Wyne, Ieuan ap William, David Wyne, Ieuan ap Griffith, Madoc ap Gronou, Ieuan ap Llewelyn, Ieuan Du, Madoc Voile, the jurors there, on their oaths present that there is there a stock which [is called] Canan Elth, from which stock the aforesaid jurors and the other free tenants there are descended. And they pay yearly at Michaelmas 26*s.* 8*d.* They also present that there is there in arable land and mountain pasture a space of 1 league in length and the same in breadth; and the arable land contains .

Item, they present that there is there a water mill, and it is worth yearly according to its true value 26*s.* 8*d.* Item, there is there a fulling mill, and it pays yearly 6*s.* And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 5*s.*

Total, 65*s.*

Services. And all the last aforesaid free tenants give every third year, on the Kalends of May, 3 cows with all their calves for a commorth. And the share for each year is worth 6*s.* 8*d.* And they give yearly in common for pannage, whether they have pigs or not, at the feast of St. Martin, 3*s.* And they are accustomed to reap for two days, the Lord finding food;

p Carī dni iux^a formam eiusd. Iī colligē dent fenū p j diem sine cibo pc opis jd. Et dabūt p leyrwiī . ijs. Et fac sumag cariag custodire pisones et eosd ducē aliia agitare domos ⁊ molend facē cū stangno cepaqz suic impendere put dci tenenī de Lannog. Et secī Curī put dci tenenī. Et est cōe anciamenī coz . vijs. Et dic qd sumag ⁊ cariag vaī p annū ijs. scdm verū valorem. Et de collecī bid p Senesc. Et de bonis feloñ p feod bedelī dicūt idem ut sup^a . put tenentes de Lannogwade. Et de omni blado crescente sup ꝑam dni fiet tolloñ Molend dni ut s^a.

Sm^a—xjs. viijd.

Aduocat'. Iī dicūt qd Wladus fiī Eynoñ dat dno p aduoc hend p a^m ad fm sci Mich . iiijd. Iī Wladus Gethyñ dat dno p ead iiijd. ꝑio ut sup^a. Iī Perwer fiī Ieu^an dat dno p ead iiijd. ꝑio ut sup^a. Iī Dauid Veyñ dat dno p ead iiijd. ꝑio ut s^a. Iī Elyder dat dno p ead iiijd. ꝑio ut s^a. Iī Iorwth ap Madoc dat dno p ead iiijd. ꝑio ut supra.

Sm^a—ijs. iiijd.
Sm^a valor Manii per extenī . lxxixs.

Lanteylowe Vawr'.

P'leua. Dns Madocus Caplis, Dauid ap Henr, Dauid ap Eynoñ, Gr ap Kediuor, Dauid ap Ieu^an, Rees Payñ, Gruff ap Keneur, Dauid ap Hoythlowe, Mad Coch, Dauid ap Adaf, Lewel Moyl, Cadog ap Dd iurati ibid dicūt p sacrm coz qd dns het ibid nund semel in anno vz in festo sci Barnabe Apli, ⁊ durant p iij dies. Et valent tholloñ ⁊ pquis eazdm . xijd. Et

and the value of this service is 1*d.*, from which service they are freed by the grant of the Lord according to its tenor. And they ought to gather the hay for a day without food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they give for leyrwit 2*s.* And they do all kinds of carriage, keep prisoners and escort them, drive beasts, build houses and mills, with the mill ponds, and do all other services as the aforesaid tenants of Lannogwade. And they do suit of Court as the said tenants. And they have a common fine of 7*s.* And they present that all the kinds of carriage are yearly worth, according to their true value, 2*s.* And they give collection of sheep to the steward. And as to the goods of felons for the beadle's fee, they present the same as above, and as the tenants of Lannogwade. And for all corn growing on the land of the Lord they pay toll at the Lord's mill as above.

Total, 11*s.* 8*d.*

Protections. Item, they present that Waldus, the son of Eynoñ, gives to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas for holding a Protection, 4*d.* Item, Waldus Gethyñ gives to the Lord for the same at the time above mentioned 4*d.* Item, Perweř, the son of Ieuan, gives to the Lord for the same at the time above mentioned 4*d.* Item, David Veyñ gives to the Lord for the same at the time above mentioned 4*d.* Item, Elyder gives to the Lord for the same at the time above mentioned 4*d.* Item, Jorwerth ap Madoc gives to the Lord for the same at the time above mentioned 4*d.*

Total, 2*s.* 4*d.*

Total value of the manor by the extent, 79*s.*

Landeilo Vawr.

Profits. Master Madoc the Chaplain, David ap Henry, David ap Eynon, Griffith ap Kedivor, David ap Ieuan, Rees Payñ, Griffith ap Keneurc, David ap Hoythlowe, Madoc Coch, David ap Adaf, Llewelyn Moyl, Cadoc ap David, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there a fair once a year, namely, on the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, and it lasts for 3 days, and the tolls and perquisites of it are worth 12*d.* And

valent tolloñ tanseunciū ibid p am. xiijs. iiijd. Et valent ptiť ⁊ pquis Hundr̄ ibm p annū. vijs. Et dñs ħet ibm mcatū quolz die dnico.

Sma.

Burgens'. Iť dicūt q̄d Iorūth Vachuan tz j burg̃ ad quod iacet j stang̃ tre. Et redd p annū. xijd. ad fm sc̄i Mich. Iť Tangustel fiť Ieuan tz j burg̃ cū dī stang̃ tre. Et redd p annū xijd. tio ut sa. Iť Dñs Madocus Capltis tz j burg̃ cū j curť. Et redd p am. xijd. eod tio. Iť Dauid Crath tz j burg̃ cū. x. virg̃ tre. Et redd p annū xijd. eod tio. Iť Gr̄ ap Kediuor tz j burg̃ cū. xij vig̃ tre. Et redd p annū xijd. eod t̄. Iť Dauid ap Hoythloū tz j burg̃ cū xij vig̃ tre. Et redd p am. xijd. e. t̄. Iť Gr̄ ap Kenewrc tz j burg̃ cū. x vig̃ tre. Et redd p am. xijd. eod tio. Iť Tanglustel Voyl tz j burg̃ cū. x. vig̃ tre. Et redd p am. xijd. eod tio. Iť Ieuan ap Dd ap Cradoc tz j burg̃ cū. xij vig̃ tre. Et redd p am. xijd. eod t̄. Iť Dauid ap Eynoñ tz j burg̃ cū. x vig̃ tre. Et redd p am. xijd. eod tio. Iť Wilt ap Iorūth tz j burg̃ cū x vig̃ tre. Et redd p am. xijd. eod t̄. Iť Madocus Coch tz j burg̃ cū. x vig̃ tre. Et redd p am. xijd. eod t̄. Iť Ieuan Vachan tz dī burg̃ cū v vig̃ tre. Et redd p am. xijd. eod tio. Iť Ieuan Lloid ap Dauid tz j burg̃ cū. xij vig̃ tre. Et redd p am. xijd. eodm tmio.

Sma—xiiijs.

Seruicia. Et omes dc̄i burgens custodire dent pisones attach infra burgū p iij noctes ⁊ eosd ducde apud Lannogwade nisi ibm fuint suspens. Et facie dent sumag̃ ⁊ auia dni ducde usqz Lannogwade ⁊ usqz Langadoc. Et facde sect̄ Hundr̄ de iij sept̄

the tolls from those passing there are worth yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* And the pleas and perquisites of the hundred there are worth yearly 7*s.* And the Lord has there a market on every Saturday.

Total,

Burgesses. Item, they present that Jorwerth Vachuan holds a burgage tenement, to which lies a stang of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.* Item, Tangustel, son of Ieuan, holds a burgage tenement, with half a stang of land, and pays yearly at the time above mentioned 12*d.* Item, Master Madoc the Chaplain holds a burgage tenement with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, David Crath holds a burgage tenement with 10 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Griffith ap Kedivor holds a burgage tenement with 12 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, David ap Hoythloñ holds a burgage tenement with 12 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Griffith ap Kenewre holds a burgage tenement with 10 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Tanglustel Voyl holds a burgage tenement with 10 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap David ap Cradoc holds a burgage tenement with 12 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, David ap Eynoñ holds a burgage tenement with 10 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, William ap Jorwerth holds a burgage tenement with 10 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Madoc Coch holds a burgage tenement with 10 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Vachan holds half a burgage tenement with 5 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Lloid ap David holds a burgage tenement with 12 virgates of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*

Total, 14*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid burgesses ought to guard the prisoners arrested in the borough for 3 nights, and escort them to Lannegwade, unless they are hung in the borough. And they ought to do all kinds of carriage, and lead the Lord's hounds to Lannegwade and to Langadoc. And they do suit at the

in iij sept̃ p sum̃ j noctis. Et sect̃ ad molend̃ dni. Et dabūt pc̃ suisie vz de qualz braciat^a^a . iiij . lag̃. Et vat p annū sc̃dm verū valorem . viijs̃. Et vat sumag̃ eoz p annū ijs̃. Et ppositus ville hebit p feod suo p annū xijd. in alloc̃ redd. j burg̃ tm. Et de om̃i blado crescente sup tra dni dabunt tholloñ . ut supra.

Sm^a^ . xxxjs. iiijd.

Burgens' de vente. It dicunt q̃d Dauid ap Seysil dat dno p libtate burgens hend p annū . xijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. It̃ Dauid ap Adaf dat dno p eadm xijd. tio ut sup^a^. It̃ Dauid Cam dat dno p ead . xijd. eod tio. It̃m Ieu^a^n Seysyñ dat dno p ead xijd. eod t̃. It̃ Ieu^a^n ap Gr̃ dat dno p ead xijd. eod t̃. It̃ Kenewr̃ ap Ricard dat dno p ead xijd eod t̃. It̃ Rees Payñ dat dno p ead . xijd. eod t̃. It̃ Angarad fit Lewet dat dno p ead xijd. eod t̃. It̃ Lewet Moyl dat dno p ead xijd. eod t̃. It̃ Eua fit Cadogañ dat dno p ead . xijd. eod t̃. It̃ Henr̃ ap Res dat dno p ead xijd. eod. t̃. It̃ Dauid Bras dat dno p ead xijd. eod tio. It̃ Tangustel fit Elidir̃ dat dno p ead xijd. eod t̃. It̃ Ieu^a^n Gogh dat dno p ead . xijd. eod t̃. It̃ Leucu Du dat dno p ead xijd. eod tmio. It̃ Ieu^a^n Melyñ dat dno p ead xijd. eod t̃.

Sm^a^—xvjs̃.

Seruic'. Et om̃es pdci burgens siue post annū ingressus coz fac̃ om̃ia suic̃ put dc̃i burgens ville. Et si velint recedere duppl reddit̃.

Aduoc'. It̃ dicūt q̃d Gronou Routh dat dno p aduocac̃ hend p a^m^ iiijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich It̃ Eynon Rywlas dat dno p ead iiijd. eod tio It̃ Dauid Palmer̃ dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t̃. It̃

hundred Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks at one night's summons; and suit at the Lord's mill. And they give prisage of beer, namely, for each brewing 4 gallons. And this is worth yearly according to its true value 8*s.*; and all their different kinds of carriage are worth yearly 2*s.* And the reeve of the vill has for his yearly salary 12*d.*, allowed in his account as the rent of a burgage tenement. And for all corn grown on the Lord's land they should pay toll as above.

Total, 31*s.* 4*d.*

Burgesses in Gross. Item, they present that David ap Seysil gives to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas for the liberty of being accounted a burgess, 12*d.* Item, David ap Adaf gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, David Cam gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Seysyñ gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Griffyth gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Kenewric ap Ricard gives to the Lord for the same at the the same time 12*d.* Item, Rees Payñ gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Angarad, daughter of Llewelyn, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Llewelyn Moyl gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Eva, daughter of Cadogan, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Henry ap Res gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, David Bras gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Tangustel, son of Elidiř, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Gogh gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Leucu Du gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Melyñ gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 12*d.*

Total, 16*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid burgesses, whether after the year of their admission [or not], do all the same services as the aforesaid burgesses, of the town; and if they wish to retire, they pay double.

Protections. Item, they present that Gronou Routh gives to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas for holding a protection, 4*d.* Item, Eynon Rywlas gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, David Palmer gives to the Lord for the same at

Dauid Moyle dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t. It Angarad fit Gwasteyllañ dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t. It Gwladus fit Rici dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t. It Pourchassour dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t. It Cadog ap Dd dat dno p ead vjd. eod t. It Cradoc ap Lt dat dno p ead vjd. eod t. It Ieuan ap Ross dat dno p ead vjd. eod t. It Relict Iohis Donynwalt dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ro.

Sma—iiijs. iiijd.

Et omes pdci facient omia suic ut dci burgens. Et si velint recedere dupplic redd.

Sma valor ville p extent . lxvs. vjd.

Patria de Lanteyllowe.

Ioruth ap Pth, Ieuan ap Meurc, Ieuan ap Madoc Oythel, Gronou ap Gr, Caurda ap Gr, Gr ap Kediuor Traharne Vachan, Ieuan Voya, Ieuan ap Dd ap Cradoc, Eynon Rywlas, Dauid ap Gr ap Cadog, Elyder ap Res . iurati ibm dicunt p sacrm eos qd dns het ex empcoe iuxta Nouã Villam j acr tre. Et vals p am ad locand ijs. quã dns pt dare t vendere cuicũqs volũit tanqa priuata psona. It Ieuan Of ts ibm de consili tra j stang. Et redd p annũ . xijd. Et dns het ibid j Molend aquatic. Et valet p annũ . lxvjs. viijd. Et valent plita t pquis ibm p annũ xxs.

Sma—iiijli. ixs. viijd.

It dicũt qd in dca patia sũt iij lecti qui vulgo vocantr gwele De po Gwele sunt Iorũth ap Pth, Gr ap Euer, Ieuan ap Traharne, Ieuan ap Euer, Meurc Moyl, Gr Seys, Ieuan ap Lt ap Pth, Dauid ap Lt ap Pth, Pth ap Lt, Cadog Gogh. Et est

the same time 4*d*. Item, David Moyle gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Angarad, daughter of Gwasteyllañ, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Gwladus, daughter of Richard, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Pourchassouř gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Cadog ap David gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 6*d*. Item, Cradoc ap Llewelyn gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 6*d*. Item, Ieuan ap Rosser gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 6*d*. Item, the widow of John Donynwalt gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*.

Total, 4*s*. 4*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid do all services as the said burgesses; and if they want to retire, they pay double.

Total value of the vill by the extent 65*s*. 6*d*.

COUNTRY OF LANDEILO.

Profits. Jorwerth ap Philip, Ieuan ap Meuric, Ieuan ap Madoc Oythel, Gronou ap Gryffyth, Caurda ap Gryffyth, Gryffyth ap Kedivor, Traharne Vachan, Ieuan Voya, Ieuan ap David ap Cradoc, Eynon Rywlas, David ap Gryffyth ap Cadoğ, Elyder ap Res, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has by purchase outside the new town an acre of land, and it is worth yearly to let 2*s*.; which land the Lord is able to give or sell to whoever he likes as if he was a private owner. Item, Ieuan Of holds there of the same land a stang, and pays yearly 12*d*. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 66*s*. 8*d*. And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 20*s*.

Total, £4 9*s*. 8*d*.

Free Land which is called "custu'-maur'." Item, they present that in the aforesaid country are 3 beds which are commonly called "Gwely." From the first "Gwely" are Jorwerth ap Philip, Gryffyth ap Euer, Ieuan ap Traharne, Ieuan ap Euer, Meuric Moyl, Gryffyth Seys, Ieuan ap Llewelyn ap Philip, David ap Llewelyn ap Philip, Philip ap Llewelyn, Cadoğ Gogh. And to each "Gwely" the portion of

porcõ ꝑre cuiuslīt gwele iiij acr̃ ꝑre arabiꝫ cū prato ⁊ pastur̃. Et de sc̃do gwele sūt Ieuan ap Meurc, Ieuan Lloyd, Ieuan ap Meurc Vachan, Lewet ap Meurc, Gruff ap Lt ⁊ Meurc Moylt. Et est porcio illius gwele ut sa. Et de iijo gwele sunt Ieuan ap Madoc, Oythel Madoc ap Dd, Ieuan ap Dd, Ph ap Gr̃, Dauid ap Gr̃, Gruff ap Ltin ⁊ Dauid ap Henr̃. Et est porcio illius gwele iiij acr̃ ut supa. Et redd omes simul p annū dno . xd. ad fm sc̃i Michis. Et omes ꝑdc̃i tenent p antiquā tenuram.

Sma—xd.

Serule'. Et omes ꝑdc̃i dabūt hietr̃ vz melius aīal. Et si aīal non fuint quilz dabit . vijs. Et dabūt p comorth quolz iijo anno in kln̄ Maii inꝑ alios de p̄ria put inferius pz. Et dabūt p leyrwīt . ijs. Et debent custodire pisones cū aliis de p̄ria ⁊ duce cosd si sint de p̄ria usqz Lawhadeñ ⁊ si exanei usqz Lannogwade Et cariare mem̄ put tenr̃ de Lannogwade ⁊ opa ad molend dni ⁊ molares cariare ⁊ stagnū face put dc̃i tenentes. Et fac̃ secr̃ Cur̃ de iiijor sept̃ in iiijor sept̃ p sum̄ . j noctis. Et est cōe anciamenr̃ coz p simplici tansgr̃ vijs. Et si plaustra dni vel carrecr̃ transitū fecint p ptes suas ead duce ⁊ minare dent vel conductū face competenr̃ usqz Lannogwade ⁊ Langattok. Et valent opa custumare (*sic*) coz p annū vs. Ptir̃ ⁊ pquis coz transeunt cū p̄ria ut pz infra. Et ubicūqz fuint citati tempore guerre in quocūqz loco sup ꝑram dni tenentur accedere ⁊ sequi dm̄ sūptibz dni extra pima nocte. De arduis negociis ⁊ iudiciis ꝑmiand ubi vad st datū face put tenenr̃ de Lannogwade. Et dicūt q̄d libi a secr̃ Molend si ibid residcant; fuit ĩn eisd concessū ĩpe Geruasii Ep̄i singillatī modica porcõ ꝑre nõ libe unacū dc̃a ꝑra liba. Ita q̄d solu̅ent medietatē thollon̄ ad Molend dni tam de ꝑra liba qm non liba p porcõe tūc concessa.

Sma—vs.

land is 4 acres of arable land with meadow and pasture. And from the second "Gwely" are Ieuan ap Meuric, Ieuan Lloyd, Ieuan ap Meuric Vachan, Llewelyn ap Meuric, Gruffyd ap Llewelyn, and Meuric Moylt; and the portion of land of that "Gwely" is as above. And from the third "Gwely," are Ieuan ap Madoc Oythel, Madoc ap David, Ieuan ap David, Philip ap Gryffyth, David ap Gryffyth, Gryffyth ap Ltin, and David ap Henry. And the portion of that "Gwely" is 4 acres as above, and all pay once yearly at Michaelmas to the Lord 10*d*. And all the aforesaid hold by the ancient tenure.

Total, 10*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid give a heriot, namely, the best beast; and if they have no beast, each one gives 7*s*. And they give for commorth every third year on the Kalends of May, with the others of the country, as appears below. And they give for leyrwit 2*s*. And they ought to guard prisoners with others from the country, and escort them if they are from the country to Lawhaden; and if from outside to Lannogwade. And they ought to carry materials as the tenants of Lannogwade, and do services at the Lord's mill, and carry millstones and repair the mill ponds as the said tenants; and do suit of Court from 4 weeks to 4 weeks at the summons of a night. And there is a common fine of 7*s*. for a simple offence. And if the Lord's ploughs or carts should pass through their land, they should lead and drive the same, or give a proper escort, as far as Lannogwade and Langattock; and their customary services are worth yearly 5*s*. And the pleas and perquisites are counted with those of the country, as appears above. And whenever they are summoned in time of war to whatever place on the Lord's land, they are bound to come and follow the Lord at the Lord's cost after the first night. And difficult business and law suits ought to be heard when the security is given, as in the case of the tenants of Lannogwade. And they present that they are free from suit at the mill if they are residents. And there was granted to them in the time of Bishop Gervas[1] a small portion of land not free with the said free land, so that they paid half of the toll at the Lord's mill from the free land, as well as from the land not free, in return for the privilege granted.

Total, 5*s*.

[1] Gervas, Bishop 1215-1229.

Libr alter tenur'. Iť dicūt q̃d liba ꝑra que vocatr Lloyd Bryñ Mayñ Kylbech Lannarch Cadrand est stipes Alarim ⁊ omes descendentes ab eod stipite redd dno p annū . vs. vjd. ad fm sci Mich . et qantitas ꝑre quā tz contz[1] acr ꝑre. Iť de ꝑra de qua Kenañ Osclang̃ est stipes ⁊ descendentes ab eod redd dno p annū . iiijs. ijd. ꝑio ut sa. Iť de ꝑra de qua Kenañ ap Callcoun est stipes descendentes ab eod redd dno p am . iijs. vjd. ꝑio ut supa. Iť de ꝑra de qua Madoc Vachan est stipes ⁊ descendentes ab eod redd dno p am . xxiijd. ob. eod ꝑio. Iť de ꝑra de qua Cochyerd est stipes ⁊ descendentes ab eod redd dno p am ijs. vjd. ob. eod t. Iť de ꝑra de qua Lowarth ap Lt est stipes descendent ab eod redd dno p am . iijs. ꝑio ut sa. Iť de ꝑra de qua Cradoc ap Gercuit est stipes descendentes ab eod redd dno p am . iiijs. eod ꝑio. Iť de ꝑra de qua Yspoys est stipes descendent ab eod redd dno p am . iijs. ixd. eod ꝑio. Iť de ꝑra de qua Devynwas ap Gorgy t stipes descendent ab eod redd dno p am . iijs. eod ꝑio. Iť de ꝑra de qua Wladus Wyrth est stipes descendent ab eod redd dno p am . vjd. eod ꝑio. Iť de ꝑra de qua Ieuan Hen est stipes descendent ab eod redd dno p am xviijd. eod ꝑio. Iť de ꝑra de qua Dauid ap Cradoc est stipes descendent ab eod redd dno p am . iijd. eod t. Iť de ꝑra de qua Adaf Vaur est stipes descendent ab eod redd p am . vjd. eod ꝑio. Iť dicūt q̃d omes ꝑdci libi tenentes cū tenentibz de Ustūmaur tenent . xxx . acr ꝑre p antiqa mensurā. Et quilz (*sic*) acr redd . xijd. p am . ut pz supa.

Sma—xxxiiijs. ijd. et p acr xxxs.

[1] Blank in the MS.

Free Tenants of other Tenures. Item, they present that the free land, which is called fol. 5. "Lloyd Bryñ, Mayñ Kylbech, Lannarch Cadrand," is of the stock of Alarim; and all the descendants from that stock pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.* 6*d.* And the quantity of land which they hold contains acres of land. Item, from the land from which Kenañ Osclang̃ is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the above time 4*s.* 2*d.* Item, from the land from which Kenañ ap Callcoun is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the above time 3*s.* 6*d.* Item, from the land from which Madoc Vachan is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the same time 23½*d.* Item, from the land from which Cochyerd is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the same time 2*s.* 6½*d.* Item, from the land from which Lowarth ap Llewelyn is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the time as above 3*s.* Item, from the land from which Cradoc ap Gereuerit is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the same time 4*s.* Item, from the land from which Yspoys is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.* 9*d.* Item, from the land from which Devynwas ap Gorgy is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*s.* Item, from the land from which Waldus Wyrth is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, from the land from which Ieuan Hen is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the same time 18*d.* Item, from the land from which David ap Cradoc is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid to the Lord yearly at the same time 3*d.* Item, from the land from which Adaf Vauf̃ is the stock, and the descendants from the same, is paid yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, they present that all the aforesaid free tenants, with the tenants of Ustummauf̃, hold 30 acres of land by the old measure, and each acre pays yearly, as appears above, 12*d.*

Total, 34*s.* 2*d.*; and for the acres, 30*s.*

Seruicia. Et omes ꝑdci pxi scripti dabūt hietī leyrwit secī Molend ⁊ oia alia suicia facie put alii libi tenentes de Ustūmauī hoc ex^to q̃d descendentī de stipite Alarim ⁊ Kenan Osclang̃ libi sūt ut dicūt a secī Molend ⁊ ꝑstatñ tholloñ molend n^i teneant aliā tenurā de qua secī molend est debiī ⁊ consueī ⁊ tunc facient de alia terra sc̃dm q̃d alii faciunt. Et omes ꝑdci de Landeyloū usqz huc dabūt iij vacē de comorth quolīt iij^o anno in klñ Maii. Et viz porcio cui^s līt anni . vjs. viijd. De tholloñ faciend de blado crescenī sup ꝓram dni fiet ut supra.

Sm^a vjs. viijd.
Sm^a valoī p extenī—vjli. xvjs. iiijd.

LANDEUAYSAN'.

52. Iī dicunt dci iurati q̃d sunt ibid iij lecti qui vulgo vocant^r gwele Ellillo est stipes ⁊ descendentes ab ead redd dno p annū . iiijs. vd. ad fm sci Mich ⁊ jd. plus in coi. Iī de . ij^do . gwele redwyth est stipes descend ab eod redd dno p a^m . iiijs. vd. ꝓio ut s^a. Iī de iij^o gwele que vocat^r Wern est stipes (*sic*) ⁊ descend ab eod redd dno p anñ iiijs. vd. ꝓio ut s^a. De qua dca ꝓra est una acī ⁊ stang̃ in manu dni de emp̃ iuxt^a Nouā Villā ⁊ est porco redditus eiusd .[1]

Sm^a xiijs. iijd.

Seruic'. Et omes ꝑdci dabūt unā vacē ⁊ lijs. iiijd. de comorth ut dicūt quolz iij^o anno in klñ Maii. Et hietī ⁊ leyrwiī ⁊ omia alia suic fac put dci tenentes de Lanteyloū. Et omes ꝑdci tam de Landeuaysañ q^am de Lanteyloū si resideant contie in alio dnio ⁊ ibm decedant tunc redd dno p hietī . vijs. nisi aūia morant^r ⁊ inuciant^r . sup ꝓram dni Et tunc dabūt melius aīal ut s^a. Et de tholloñ prestādo de blado crescente sup ꝓram dni fiet ut s^a.

[1] Blank in the MS.

Services. And all the aforesaid last above written give heriots, leyrwit, suit at mill, and all do other services as the other free tenants of Ustummaur, with this exception that the descendants from the stock of Alarim and Kenan Osclang̃ are freed, as they say, from suit at the mill and payment of toll at the mill, unless they hold under some other tenure from which suit at the mill is owing and accustomed, and then they are to do for such other land according as others do. And all the aforesaid from Landeyloũ as to this, give 3 cows for a commorth every third year on the Kalends of May. And their portion for each year is 6*s.* 8*d.* And they pay toll for corn grown on the Lord's land, as above.

Total, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total value by the extent, £6 16*s.* 4*d.*

LANDEUAYSAN. fol. 31.

Item, the said jurors present that there are three beds there which are commonly called "Gwely." Ellillo is the stock, and the descendants from the same pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 4*s.* 5*d.* and 1*d.* in common. Item, from the second "Gwely," Redwyth, is the stock, and the descendants from the same, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time as above 4*s.* 5*d.* Item, from the third "Gwely," which is called "Wern," the stock is , and the descendants from the same, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the time as above 4*s.* 5*d.*; from which said land there is an acre and a stang in the hands of the Lord by purchase outside Newtown, and portion of the rent for it is .

Total, 13*s.* 3*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give a cow and 3*s.* 4*d.* for commorth, as they say, in every third year on the Kalends of May, and heriots and leyrwit; and do all other services as the aforesaid tenants of Lanteyloũ; and all the aforesaid, whether of Landewaysañ or of Lanteyloũ, if they reside continuously in another lordship, and die there, then they pay to the Lord for a heriot 7*s.*, unless their beasts remain and are found upon land of the lord; and then they give the best beast as above. And as to paying toll for corn growing on the land of the Lord, they do as above. Item, they

Ir dicūt q̃d bedelli omes ⁊ singli de Estrattewy si decedant in officio dni omnia bona sua mobilia sunt dno confistcand ad voluntatē dni donec p Comp̃ dno satisfacit.

Sma iijs. iiijd.
Sma valor p extent . xvjs. viijd.

LANGADOK'.

Pfleua. Gruffinus Oskeyrkeyb, Robtus ap Gr, Dauid Vachan, Ieuan ap Cadog, Med ap Gr, Iorwth ap Dd, Gruff ap Iorwth, Ieuan ap Lt, Iohes le Taillor, Cadogan Heylyn, Lewet Toppa ⁊ Lewet ap Ieuan iurati ibid dicūt p sacm cor q̃d dns het ibm in dnico . x acr tre Wallens et valz quilit (*sic*) acr ad locand p am . ijs. Ir dicūt q̃d het una acr prati Wallens et valz p annū . xiijs. iiijd. Ir dic q̃d dns het ibid unū molend aqatic ⁊ valz p annū scdm verū valorem . liijs. iiijd. Et valent plit ⁊ pquis Hundr p am . ijs. Et dns het nund ibid semel in anno vz in festo Aploz Pet ⁊ Pauly. Et valent plit ⁊ pquis eaz xijd. Et vat thollon tenseunc ibid xijd. Et het mcatū quolz die Iovis.

Sma xxxvjs. iiijd.

Burgens'. Ir dicūt q̃d Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan Duy tz j burg . et qdlz burg et quand pticlam tre scdm mai ⁊ mi et redd p annū . xijd. ad fm sci Mich. Ir Lewet Toppa tz ij burg. Et redd p annū . xijd. cod tio. Ir Ieuan ap Dd tz j burg. Et redd p annū . viijd. cod t. Ir Lewet ap Ieuan tz v burg. Et redd p annū . iijs. vd. cod tio ⁊ contz in toto j rod tre. Ir Ieuan ap Ph tz iiij burg. Et redd p am . xxd. cod tio. Ir Dauid ap Vrycn tz dī burg. Et redd p am . vjd. cod t. Ir Ieuan ap Cadog tz dī burg. Et redd p annū vjd. cod t. Ir Ieuan ap Eynon tz dī burg. Et

present that all and singular the beadles of Estrattewey, if they die while holding the Lord's office, all their moveable goods are confiscated to the Lord at the Lord's pleasure, until their accounts are settled with the Lord.

Total in money, 3*s.* 4*d.*
Total value by the extent, 16*s.* 8*d.*

LANGADOCK.

Profits. Griffin Oskeyrkeyb, Robert ap Gryffyth, David Vachan, Ieuan ap Cadog̃, Meredith ap Gryffyth, Jorwerth ap David, Gryffydd ap Jorwerth, Ieuan ap Llewelyn, John le Taillor, Cadogañ Heylyñ, Llewelyn Toppa, and Llewelyn ap Ieuan, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there in demesne 10 acres of Welsh land, and each acre to let is worth yearly 2*s.* Item, they present he has 1 acre of Welsh meadow, and it is worth yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* Item, they present that the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly, according to its true value, 53*s.* 4*d.* And the pleas and perquisites of the hundred are worth yearly 2*s.* And the Lord has a fair there once a year, namely, on the feast of fol. 3d. the Apostles Peter and Paul. And the pleas and perquisites of it are worth 12*d.* And the tolls of passengers at it are worth 12*d.* And he has a market every Thursday.

Total, 36*s.* 4*d.*

Burgessos. Item, they present that Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan Duy holds a burgage tenement, and each burgage tenement contains a certain quantity of land either greater or less, and he pays yearly at Michaelmas 12*d.* Item, Llewelyn Toppa holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan ap David holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 8*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap Ieuan holds 5 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 3*s.* 5*d.*, and they contain in all a rood of land. Item, Ieuan ap Philip holds 4 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 20*d.* Item, David ap Vryeñ holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Cadog̃ holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Eynon holds half a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time

redd p annū vjd. eod ꝓio. Ir Iohes Top̃ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eod t̃. Ir Howel ap Gr̃ tꝫ j burg̃. et redd p annū vd. eod t̃. Ir Cradoc Capl̃ts tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p am. xjd. eod t̃. Ir Ieuan Lloyd tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p anñ xijd. eod t̃. Ir Med ap Gr̃ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. iiijd. eod ꝓio. Ir Roppt̃ ap Gr̃ ⁊ Hō ap Gr̃ tenent j burg̃. Et redd p am. ixd. eod t̃. Ir Angharad fil Ll. tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eod ꝓio. Ir Madoc ap Ieuan tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p annū. xd. eod t̃. Ir Gr̃ ap Meurc. tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. vd. eod t̃. Ir Gr̃ ap Ll tꝫ ij burg̃. Et redd p annū xijd. eod t̃. Ir Lewel ap Dd tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. vd. eod t̃. Ir Phus Voyl tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eod t̃. Ir Phus Du tꝫ j burg̃ Et redd p am. vjd. eod t̃. Ir Dauid ap Ieuan tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eod t̃. Ir Wenll fil Eynoñ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. iiijd. eod t̃. Ir Iohes Vycar̃ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am vjd. eod t̃. Ir Nest fil Walꝑ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. vjd. eod t̃. Ir Madoc ap Cadog̃ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. vjd. eod t̃. Ir Phs Lostyñ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū. vjd. eod t̃. Ir̃m Wladus fil Cadog̃ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. vjd. eod t̃. Ir Ieuan Kemys tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. vjd. eod t̃. Ir Ross ap Cadogañ tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eod t̃. Ir Ieuan Du tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p annū vjd. eod t̃. Ir Ieuan Vachan piscator tꝫ j burg̃. Et redd p am. xijd. eod ꝓio.

Sma—xxvs. viijd.

52 Serule'. Et omes dci burgens dabūt pc̃ suic̃ vꝫ de qualꝫ braciatra. vj. lageñ. et valent p annū. vijs. Et custodire ⁊ duce dent pisones ut supa. apud Landeyloū ⁊ sumag̃. ⁊

6*d.* Item, John Top holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Howel ap Gryffyth holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 5*d.* Item, Cradoc the Chaplain holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 11*d.* Item, Ieuan Lloyd holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Meredith ap Gryffyth holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, Roppert ap Gryffyth and Howel ap Gryffyth hold a burgage tenement, and pay yearly at the same time 9*d.* Item, Angharad, daughter of Llewelyn, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Madoc ap Ieuan holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 10*d.* Item, Gryffyth ap Meuric holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 5*d.* Item, Griffith ap Llewelyn holds 2 burgage tenements, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap David holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 5*d.* Item, Philip Voyl holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Philip Du holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, David ap Ieuan holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Wenllian, daughter of Eynon, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, John Vycar̃ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Nesta, daughter of Walter, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, Madoc ap Cadog̃ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Philip Lostyñ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Wladus, the daughter of Cadog̃, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Ieuan Kemys holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Rosser ap Cadogañ holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Du holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, Ieuan Vachan, the fisherman, holds a burgage tenement, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*

Total, 25*s.* 8*d.*

Services. And all the said burgesses give prisage of beer, namely, for each brewing 6 gallons. And this is worth yearly 7*s.* And they ought to guard and escort prisoners as above

cariag̃ . ut sa . apud Landeyloũ Et valent p am . ijs. Et si gratis dimittant burg̃ sua in manu dni duppt redd. Et face sect̃ Cur̃ de xvma . in xvnam . ⁊ sect̃ molend et de blado crescente sup tram dni fiet tolloñ ut sa. Et pposit loci hebit p feod suo ut supa. Et est cõe anciament̃ eoz xijd. Et valz tholloñ tanseunt̃ . xijd.

Sma—xs.

Aduoc'. It̃ dicũt q̃d Phus Knarry dat dno p aduoc̃ hend p anñ . xijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. It̃ Angarad fit Cradoc dat dno p ead iiijd. eod tio. It̃ Leucu fit Cadog̃ dat dno p ead iiijd. eod tio. It̃ leuan Gogh dat dno p ead vjd. eod t̃. It̃ Cadogañ Heylyñ dat dno p ead vjd. eod t̃. It̃ Nest̃ Wen dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t̃. It̃ Ellyllo Duy dat dno p ead iiijd. eod t̃. It̃ Lewet Crach dat dno p ead iiijd. eod tio

Sma—iijs. viijd.

Et omes pdc̃i px̃i scipti facient omia suicia ut burgens de Langadok

Sma valor̃ ville p extent̃ . iiijli. vs. viijd

Patria de Langadok'.

Profcua. It̃ dicunt dc̃i iurati q̃d in patia est tra in manu dni usqz . aduent̃ hed vz de tra Lewet ap Kenewrc dī acr̃ ⁊ dī stang̃ . et solebãt reddere p annũ ijd. ob. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et porcõem de comorth cũ acciderit. Et valet plit̃ ⁊ pquis ibid . xs.

Sma xs.

to Landeyloũ; and do every kind of carriage as above to Landeyloũ. And these are worth yearly 2*s*. And if they leave their burgage tenement in the hands of the Lord, not paying the fines, they pay double rent. And they do suit of Court from 15 days to 15 days, and suit at the mill. And for the corn growing on the Lord's land they pay toll as above, and the reeve of the place has for his fee as above. And there is a common fine of 12*d*. And the tolls from strangers are worth 12*d*.

Total, 10*s*.

Protections. And they present that Philip Knarry, for holding a protection, gives to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 12*d*. Item, Angarad, daughter of Cradoc, gives the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Leucu, daughter of Cadog, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Ieuan Gogh gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 6*d*. Item, Cadogan Heylyn gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 6*d*. Item, Nesta Wen gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Ellyllo Duy gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*. Item, Llewelyn Crach gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d*.

Total, 3*s*. 8*d*.

And all the aforesaid last above written do all services as the burgesses of Langadok.

Total value of the vill by the extent, £4 5*s*. 8*d*.

COUNTRY OF LANGADOK.

Profits. Item, the said jurors present that in the country there is land in the hands of the Lord, until the coming of an heir, namely, of the land of Llewelyn de Kenewric, half an acre and half a stang, and they used to pay yearly at Michaelmas 2½*d*. with the share of the commorth when it occurred, and the pleas and perquisites are worth 10*s*.

Total, 10*s*.

Libr. Iť dicūt q̃d in patia sūt diūsi stipites quoꝝ viꝫ Cadoḡ ap Gr̃ est unus stipes ⁊ descendentes ab eod viꝫ Rees ap M'ed ⁊ ħedes Resi ap Traharñ tenent j acr̃ dī ꝑre. Et redd p annū vijd. ob. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et de eod stipite sunt Res ap Cadoḡ. Howel ap Cadogañ ⁊ Gruff ap Cadoḡ. ⁊ tenent iij acr̃ dī ꝑre. Et redd p am. ijs. ixd. eod ꝑio Iť dicunt q̃d sunt iij lecti in patria qui vulgo vocantr. gwele. De pimo gwele clare est stipes ⁊ descendent̃ ab ead redd dno p annū p porc̃one ꝑre quā ħent, xijs. ijd. ob. eod ꝑio. [1]Et de sc̃do gwele Cradoc ap Duryñ est stipes ⁊ descendentes ab eod redd p annū p porc̃one ꝑre quā tenent. xijs. ijd. ob. eod ꝑio.[1] Et de iijo gwele est stipes Gorgan psoun ⁊ descendentes ab eod redd p am. p porc̃oe ꝑre quā tenent. xijs. ijd. ob. eod t̃. Et dñs Resus ap Gr̃ tꝫ x acr̃ ꝑre ⁊ acr̃ pti p Cartā dni ad ꝑminū vite sue. Et redd p am. xiijs. iiijd. eod ꝑmio

Sma—xls.

Seruic'. Et omes p̃dc̃i dabūt p ħiet̃. vijs. in pecunia numata. Et pro leyrwit̃. ijs. Et quolꝫ iijo. anno in kłñ Maii dabūt iij vac̃ de comortha. Et viꝫ porc̃o cui ꝑlīt anni vjs. viijd. Et agitare dent aīalia p medietat̃ ⁊ burgens ville p alia medie t̃ usqꝫ Lanteylou ⁊ usqꝫ Trathllan ex alia pte. Et dent conduc̃e plaustra ⁊ carect̃ dni ad locā p̃dc̃a ⁊ inuc̃ire boues ad trahend caud p bosc̃ de Coydmaur̃ ubi equi trahere non possunt. Et custodire dent pisones ⁊ duc̃e eosd ut tenentes de Lanteyloū sa. Et suspendere latones adiudicat̃ in Cur̃ ibid. Et dent trahere mem̃ domoꝝ ⁊ molend ut dc̃i tenentes de Llannogwade ⁊ nouū tectū Molend sūptibꝫ suis fac̃e. Et est cōc̃ anciament̃ coꝝ. vijs. Et valent opa Custumar̃ eoꝝ p annū. ijs. Et ubicūqꝫ fuint citati t̃pe gwerre in Ep̃atū tenentr. accedere ⁊ dñm sequi ⁊ suos sūptibꝫ suis

[1] Entered twice.

cost of the Lord. And they present that all the descendants from the stock of Cadog ap Gryffyth are free from suit of mill, but only for corn growing on their hereditary land, and for leyrwit and pannage of pigs. And all others besides these give pannage, and do suit of court from month to month on the summons of a night. And all hold by the ancient tenure, and they present that the beadle is paid for his office out of the rent of his property.

Total, 8*s.* 8*d.*

Total value of the country by the extent, 58*s.* 8*d.*

Total value of the Lord's land in Estrattewy and Meydrym by the extent, £46 19*s.* 4½*d.*

GOWER LANGEUELATH'.

Profits. Ieuan ap Gryffyth, David Gogh ap Ieuan Penvras, David Gogh, David ap Ieuan, Ithel ap Jorwerth, Meuric ap David, David ap William, Gogauñ ap Ieuan, William ap David, Res ap Madoc, David Moil, and David Gogh ap Predith, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord has there a house with a plot; and it is worth yearly to let 12*d.* And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly in ordinary years 4 marks. And the pleas and perquisites are worth yearly 26*s.* 8*d.* And they present that the Lord and his tenants have common in the woods of the Lord in Gower; of the lop-wood for housebote and heybote, and for pasture of beasts, but as to lop-wood only by the charter of the Lord.

Total, £4 0*s.* 12*d.*

Land in the Lord's hands. Item, they present that there are in the hands of the Lord, of the land formerly belonging to Richard Gogh, 8 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d.*; and 1½ acres formerly of Herkyñ, and the worth of each acre is as above; and three parts of an acre formerly of William Gough; and ¾ of an acre formerly of Moyle Pount; and 1½ acres formerly of Gronou ap David; and 2 acres of land formerly of Madoc ap Res; and 4 acres of land formerly of Madoc Flemmys; and half an acre formerly of Elen, daughter of Ieuan; and 5 acres of land formerly of Eynoñ Gam; and half an acre formerly of Payn ap Llewelyn; and 4 parts of an acre formerly of David Voyl; and 3 acres which the Lord held

ap ꝑdyth. Et valȝ q̃lȝ acr̃ ad locand ijd. ut sa. Et debet seiar̃ sup acr̃ viij bȝ aueñ ⁊ r̃ndebit ad scdm ganū. Et supa qamlȝ acr̃ sunt p comorth debit̃. jd. ob. siue fuit in manu dni sive tenenciū.

Sma acr̃. xxvij acr̃. j stang̃
Sma in pecunia. iiijs. vjd. ob.

Prata. It̃ dic̃ q̃d dñs het ibm in diuš locis. vj acr̃ dī j qart̃ pati. Et valȝ acr̃ ad locand p annū ijd.

Sma acr̃. vj dī ⁊ j qart̃
Sma valor̃ in pecunia. xiijd. ob.

Lib'l. It̃ dic̃ q̃d sunt ibm. vij lecti qui vulgo vocantr gwele. De po gwele Ieuan ap Kediuor. De sc̃do gwele Seyssillth ap Gwyaun De ꝑcio gwele Gwylbrid. De iiijto gwele Traharñ ap Aythañ. De v. Cradoc ap Kendeloū. de sexto Ricardeyd et de. vijmo. Pħus Caplis sunt tenentes. et descendentes ab cisd redd dno p annū. xš. in festo Oīm Sc̃oȝ. Et hedes Iorūth ap Payne redd dno p am. ijd. ad fm sc̃i Michis p cursu cuiusd Riuuli sup ꝑr̃ dni hend ad Molend eoȝ.

Sma—xš. ijd.

Seruicia. Et omes ꝑdc̃i libi tenent p Cart̃ ⁊ dabūt p hictt̃ melī aīal. Et si aīal non fūit. vš. Et p leyrwit̃ ijš. Et dabunt qolȝ iij ao. iiij marc̃ p viij bobȝ de comorth in kłñ Maii Et sic valȝ porc̃o cuiuslīt anni. xvijš. ixd. Et trahere dent ⁊ cariare totū mem̃ p molend dni. et domū Molend de nouo construere ⁊ eand coopire sūptibȝ coȝ. Et cariare dent Molores (*sic*) ⁊ reficere stagnū molend ⁊ purgare gurgitē quociens opus fūit Et valent opa molend p am. xijd. Et dabunt p ꝑc̃ suic̃. vij lag̃ de qualȝ braciata Et valȝ p annū iijd. Et est cōc anciament̃ coȝ. vjš. viijd. p simplici tansgr̃. Et custodire dent pisones ibid

of David Gogh ap Predyth; and each acre is worth to let as above 2*d.* And there ought to be sown upon an acre 8 bushels of oats, and answer for 2 measures. And upon each acre there is paid for commorth 1½*d.*, whether in the hands of the Lord or a tenant.

Total acres, 26 acres 1 stang.
Total in money, 4*s.* 6½*d.*

Meadows. And they say that the Lord has there in different places 6¾ acres of meadow. And each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d.*

Total acres, 6¾ acres.
Total value in money, 13½*d.*

Free Tenants. Item, they present that there are there 7 beds which are commonly called "Gwele." Of the first bed Ieuan ap Kedivor; of the second bed Seyssillth ap Gwyaun; of the third bed, Gwylbrid; of the fourth bed, Traharñ ap Aythañ; of the fifth, Cradoc ap Kendelou; of the sixth Ricardyed; and of the seventh, Philip the Chaplain are tenants, and the descendants from them; and they pay to the Lord yearly at the feast of All Saints 10*s.* And the heirs of Jorwerth ap Payne pay yearly to the Lord at Michaelmas for the passage of a certain brook over the Lord's land to their mill 2*d.*

Total, 10*s.* 2*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants hold by deed and give for a heriot the best beast; and if there is no beast 5*s.* And for leyrwit 2*s.* And they give every third year 4 marks for 8 beasts, as a commorth, on the Kalends of May. And therefore the value of the share of each year is 17*s.* 9*d.* And they ought to draw and carry all the materials for the mill of the Lord, and construct the mill house anew, and thatch it at their own cost. And they ought to carry the millstones, and repair the mill pool and clean out the weirs as often as necessary; and the yearly value of the mill services are 12*d.* And they give for prisage of beer 7 gallons for each brewing; and they are worth yearly 3*d.* And they have a common fine of 6*s.* 8*d.* for a simple breach; and they ought to guard the prisoners there at their own cost, and escort

sūptibꝫ suis et eosd̄ duc̄e apud Lawhad̄ sūptibꝫ suis ad voluntatē d̄ni. Et fac̄ sect̄ ad molend̄ Et sect̄ Cur̄ de iij sept̄ in iij septimañ. Et si alia molend̄ querere velint dabūt plenū tolloñ ante transit̄ eoꝝ. Et alta Cur̄ eoꝝ est ⁊ esse debꝫ apud Lawhad̄ ꝑ arduis negociis ⁊ dubiis iudiciis ꝑmiand̄

Sma—xixs. iijd.

Aduoc'. It̄ dicūt q̄d Cannev dat d̄no ꝑ aduoc̄ h̄end̄ . vjd. ad fm sc̄i Mich̄

Sma—vjd.

Sma valor̄ ꝑ extent̄ . cxvjs. vijd.

Landewy in Goh'ia.

Profieua. Robtus Canan, Elys Rowe ⁊ Wilīms Cammañ iurat̄ ibid̄ dicūt ꝑ sacr̄m eoꝝ q̄d aisiament̄ edificoꝝ lapideoꝝ ⁊ ligneoꝝ ibid̄ valent ad loc̄ ꝑ am . vs. Et dic̄ q̄d ibid̄ est unū
54. gardinū continens cū fossamento . ij acr̄ ⁊ viij ptic̄ ꝑre. Et valent fructꝰ ⁊ pasturꝰ eiusd̄ cōibꝫ annis iijs.

Sma viijs.

D'nic' d'ni. It̄ dicūt q̄d dñs h̄et ibm in d̄nico computate puteis ⁊ ceꝑis locis petrosis . cxxiiij acr̄ ꝑre. Et valꝫ acr̄ ad locand̄ ꝑ annū . xijd. Et seīare dꝫ sup acr̄ fr̄i ij bꝫ. Et r̄ndꝫ cōibꝫ annis ad iij granū. Et sup acr̄ fab . v . bꝫ. Et r̄ndꝫ ad iiij granū. Et sup acr̄ ord v bꝫ. Et r̄ndꝫ ad iiij granū. Et sup acr̄ aueñ grossi . iiij . bꝫ. Et r̄ndꝫ ad iij granū ⁊ dī. Et sup acr̄ minutaꝝ aueñ . v . bꝫ. Et rūdꝫ ad iij granū. Et dic̄ q̄d dñs arare potest cū j carruc̄ ibid̄. Et sup residuū ꝑre possunt sustineri . viij boues . cxx bid̄. Et valꝫ pastura cuiꝰ lit̄ grossi aīalis ijd̄. Et ꝑ x bid̄ ijd̄.

Sma—cxxiiij

them to Lawhaden at their own cost at the Lord's pleasure. And they do suit at the mill and suit of Court from three weeks to three weeks. And if they wish to use any other mill, they pay the full toll before they go. And they have a High Court, and it ought to be held at Lawhaden for deciding difficult cases and doubtful judgments.

Total, 19*s.* 3*d.*

Protection. Item, they present that Cannev gives to the Lord at Michaelmas for holding a protection 6*d.*

Total, 6*d.*
Total value by the extent, 116*s.* 7*d.*

Landewy in Gower.

Profits. Robert Canan, Elys Rowe, and William Cammañ, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the assize of buildings, stone and wood, there, are worth yearly to let 5*s.* And they say that there is there a garden containing, with the ditch, 2 acres and 8 perches of land, and the fruit and feeding of it is worth in ordinary years 3*s.*

Total, 8*s.*

Lord's Demesne. Item, they present that the Lord has there in demesne, by counting quarries and other stony places, 124 acres of land; and each acre is worth yearly to let 12*d.* And there ought to be sown upon each acre of wheat 2 bushels, and answer in ordinary years for 3 measures. And upon every acre of beans 5 bushels, and answer for 4 measures. And upon every acre of barley 5 bushels, and answer for 4 measures. And upon every acre of great oats 4 bushels, and answer for 3½ measures. And upon every acre of small oats 5 bushels, and answer for 3 measures. And they present that the Lord is able to plough there with one plough; and upon the rest of the land is able to keep 8 oxen, 120 sheep; and the pasture of each great beast is worth 2*d.*; and of every 10 sheep 2*d.*

Total, 124.

Coloni. It dicūt q̃d Willm̃s Gammañ tz ij acr̃ ꝑre Et redd p am. iijs. iiijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich It Iohnes Gammañ tz j acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū ijs. eod ꝑio. It Adam Ryng̃ tz j Rod ꝑre. Et redd p anñ xijd. eod t̃.

Sma vjs. iiijd.

Serule'. Et omes p̃dc̃i dabūt p hietto melio aiat. Et si aīal non fulit vs. Et p̃dc̃i Wilts ⁊ Iohnes meꝑe dent p ij dies ad cibū dni p̃c̃ opis jd. Et iidē duo arare dent p duos dies ad cibū dni p̃c̃ opis ijd. Et fac̃ sect̃ Cur̃ de iij sept̃ in iij sept̃.

Sma—xijd.
Sma valor̃ ibm p extent̃—xxxvjs.
Sma valor̃ oīm ꝑr̃ dni in Gohia. vijli. xijs. vijd.

ARCH'NATUS BRECHON'.—GLASCOM'.

P'ñcua. Anianus Capltan, Eynoñ ap Kenewrik, Ieuan ap Meurc, Cadog̃ ap Howel, Eynoñ ap Howel, Eynoñ ap Madoc. ⁊ Lewet ap Howel iur̃ ibid dicunt p sacrm eoz q̃d dñs p̃t teneri (*sic*) in cōi pastura. sua ⁊ alioz dnoz p girū de consuet̃ ab antiquo consuet̃. xxiiij gross aulia ⁊ oues et vat pastura cuilit̃ grossi aīalis p annū. ijd. Et de xij bident̃ ijd. Et valent plit̃ ⁊ pquis p annū. xiijs. iiijd. Et dñs ht Nund ibm semel in ao viz in festo sc̃i Martini. Et durant p tres dies. Et valent tholloñ ⁊ pquis eazdē. vs. Et het ꝗcatū ibid quolz die sabbi. Et vat tholloñ transeunt̃ p annū vjd.

Sma—xxiijs. vjd.

Lib'l. Itm dicūt q̃d sunt ibm iij lecti qui vulgo vocantr. gwele. De po. gwele est stipes Creg̃ ⁊ descendentes ab eod redd dno p am. iiijs. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et de sc̃do lecto est stipes Kenyllyñ ⁊ descend ab eod redd dno p annū iiijs. eod ꝑio.

Farmers. Item, they present that William Gammañ holds 2 acres of land and pays yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.* 4*d.* Item, John Gammañ holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* Item, Adam Ryng̃ holds a rood of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.*

Total, 6*s.* 4*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast, and if they have no beast 5*s.* And the aforesaid William and John ought to reap for 2 days, the Lord finding food; and the value of this service is 1*d.* And the same two ought to plough for two days, the Lord finding food. And the value of this service is 2*d.* And they do suit of Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks.

Total, 12*d.*

Total value there by the extent, 36*s.*

Total value of all the lands of the Lord in Gower, £7 12*s.* 7*d.*

ARCHDEACONRY OF BRECON.—GLASCOM'.

Profits. Anian the Chaplain, Eynon ap Kenewrik, Ieuan ap Meurc, Cadogan ap Howel, Eynoñ ap Howel, Eynoñ ap Madoc, and Llewelyn ap Howel, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the Lord can keep on his own common pasture and that of other Lords by rotation, according to custom from the ancient use, 24 great beasts and sheep; and the value of the pasture of each great beast is worth yearly 2*d.*, and of 12 sheep 2*d.* And the pleas and perquisites are worth yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* And the Lord has a fair there once a year, namely, on the feast of St. Martin, and it lasts for 3 days: and the tolls and perquisites of it are worth 5*s.* And he has a market there every Saturday; and the tolls of passengers are worth yearly 6*d.*

Total, 23*s.* 6*d.*

Freemen. Item, they present that there are 3 beds which are commonly called "Gwele." From the first "Gwele" is the stock of Creg̃ and the descendants from it, and they pay yearly to the Lord at Michaelmas 4*s.* And from the second "Gwele" is the stock Kenyllyñ, and the descendants from the same, and they

Et de iij lecto Kywryd est stipes ⁊ descend ab eod redd dno p a^m. iiijs. eod ꝓio

Sm^a xijs.

Serule'. Et omes ꝑdci dabūt p hietto meli^o aīal cuiuscūqz gehis fuit. Et si non fuit aīal tunc dabūt. vijs. vjd. Et dabunt p leyrwit xxd. Et dabūt p comorth quolz iij^o. anno in kln Maii iij vacc cum vitut si fuint. Et valz porcio cuiuslit anni. vjs. viijd. Et custodire dent p'sones p iij noctes ⁊ postea ducle eosd usqz Landou ⁊ illos libare ꝑposito loci ⁊ nisi finem fecint ibm patria tenet^r in adiutorio Epi ꝑpositi dni ipos reducle p iudicio ibid hendo. Et .[1]

ss LANDOU'.

P'ficua. Ad^am Lombe, Iohn Coly, Wilt ap Ad^am, Iohn Ad^am, Wilt Farley, Wilts Syward, Stephs fit Walti, Bernardus le Kyng, ⁊ Ad^am Broun iurati ibid dicunt p sacrm coz qd edificia lapidea ⁊ lignea ibm valent p annū. xls. Et fructus gardini cū herbag valent p annū. xiijs. iiijd. Et exit curtit valz p a^m. xijd. Et valet ptit ⁊ pquis Curr p a^m. xiijs. iiijd. Et dns het ibm Molend aquatic. Et valz p annū iiijti. Et dns het Nund ibm bis in a^o. viz in festo sce Trinitate et sci Luce Eu^angeliste ⁊ durant p iij dies qualz vice. Et valz tolloñ ⁊ pquis cazdm p annū vjd. Et dns het ibid unā g^angiā apud Nantmoch. Et contz vij acr. Et valet acr p annū. ijd.

Sm^a—vjti. ixs. iiijd.

D'nie' d'ni. It dicūt qd dns het in campo qui vocat^r Pengayr. xxxij acr ⁊ q^art j acr. Et vz acr ad loc p a^m. iijd. Et in campo qui vocatur Hasfeld xxxiiij acr dī. Et vat acr ad loc p annū iijd. Et in campo qui vo^r. Lowefeld. xx. acr. Et vat acr

[1] Blank.

pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 4*s*. And from the third "Gwele" is the stock of Kywryd, and the descendants from the same, and they pay to the Lord yearly at the same time 4*s*.

Total, 12*s*.

Services. And all the aforesaid give as a heriot the best beast of whatever kind; and if there is no beast they give 7*s*. 6*d*.; and they give for leyrwit 20*d*.; and they give for commorth in every third year, on the Kalends of May, 3 cows, with the calves, if there are any. And the value of the portion for each year is 6*s*. 8*d*. And they ought to guard the prisoners for 3 nights, and afterwards escort them to Landou and deliver them to the reeve of the place, and unless they execute them there, the country is bound to assist the reeve of the Lord Bishop to bring them to the Court held there. And

LANDOU'.

Profits. Adam Lombe, John Coly, William ap Adam, John Adam, William Farley, William Syward, Stephen Fitz Walter, Bernard le Kyng, and Adam Broun, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the stone and wooden buildings there are worth yearly 40*s*. And the fruits of the garden with the herbage are worth yearly 13*s*. 4*d*. And the outgoings of the curtilage are worth yearly 12*d*. And the pleas and perquisites of the Court are worth yearly 13*s*. 4*d*. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly £4. And the Lord has a fair there twice a year, namely, at the feasts of Holy Trinity and St. Luke the Evangelist; and they last for 3 days each time; and the tolls and perquisites of it are worth yearly 6*d*. And the Lord has a grange at Nantmoch; and it contains 7 acres, and each acre is worth yearly 2*d*.

Total, £6 9*s*. 4*d*.

Demesne of the Lord. Item, they present that the Lord has in a field which is called "Pèngayr" 32¼ acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d*. And in a field which is called "Hasfeld," 34½ acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d*. And in a field which is called "Lowefeld" 20 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let

ad loc̃ p pm . iijd. ut sa. Et dñs ħet unū pratū qui vocatr . Flouř ⁊ continꝫ iiij acř. Et vał acř ad locand vs. Et ħet aliud pratū quod vocatr . Hothlowe Medwe ⁊ contꝫ ij acř dī. Et vał in toto p am . vs. Et seīare deb sup acř fri ibid iiij trugg̃ dī et řndeb ad iij ganū. Et sup acř silig̃ iiij trugg̃ dī et řndebꝫ ad iij ganū. Et sup acř ordei vj trugg̃ et řndeb ad iij ganū. Et sup acř aueñ . viij trugg̃. Et řndeb ad scdm ganū. Et dñs ħet ix acř pastuř de dnico que solebant arari. Et vał acř ad locand jd. Et ħt in diūs locis . xlij acř pastuř et vał acř ad loc̃ p annū ut pꝫ p aūia inf)ius. Et dicūt q̃d sup pastuř dni ibid cū adiutoř pastuř de Carthprengy possunt sustineri vj boues ccj oues. Et vał pastuř cuiuslīt gross aīalis ijd. Et de . xij bid ijd.

Sma acř ꝑre arabił . iiijxx . vj . acř dī qarť.
Sma in pecunia—xlixs. ixd.

Sd. Libr. Iť dicunt q̃d Alic̃ Relicta Thome Condy tꝫ j teñ cū curtił ⁊ xiij acř dī ꝑre p Carť ad ť . vite. Et redd p annū . vs. ad Pasch ⁊ fm sc̃i Michis. Iť Iohn fił Ade tꝫ j curť. Et redd p am . xijd. ad fm Annūciac̃ bte Marie Viginis ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich. Iť Ric̃us Aubrey tꝫ j mes ⁊ xxiiij acř ꝑre et redd p am . iiijs. viijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Iť Alex̃ Stoke tꝫ j mes sine redd. Iť Adam Lomb tꝫ ij curtił p Carť. Et redd p annū ijs. vjd. ad fm Annūc̃ be Virginis ⁊ ad fm sc̃i Mich. Iť idē tꝫ ij mes ⁊ vj acř ꝑre p Carť. Et redd p am . ijs. vjd. eisd ť. Iť idē Adam tꝫ xl acř ꝑre ⁊ pti apud Kelly Clothy quas emit de hedibꝫ Ieuan ap Ioꝫ. Et redd p am . iijs. ad fm sc̃i Mich.

Sma—xviijs. viijd.

Serule'. Et omes ꝑdc̃i debent secť ad Cuř dni p Sum̃ iij nocť de iij sepť in iij sepť salua secť dc̃oꝫ Alex̃ Iohis ⁊ Ade fił Ade Lomb de ꝑra Anglic̃ . p qua facient iij secť p annū. Et fac̃ secť Molend. Et est cōe anciamenť eoꝫ . vijs.

3*d.* as above. And the Lord has a meadow which is called "Flour," and contains 4 acres, and each acre is worth to let 5*s.* And he has another meadow which is called "Hothlowe Medwe," and contains 2½ acres, and is worth yearly in the whole 5*s.* And they ought to sow there upon an acre of wheat, 4½ "truggs;" and they will answer for 3 measures; and upon an acre of buckwheat 4½ "truggs," and they will answer for 3 measures; and upon an acre of barley 6 "truggs," and they will answer for 3 measures; and upon an acre of oats 8 "truggs," and they will answer for 2 measures. And the Lord has 9 acres of pasture of the demesne which they are accustomed to plough; and each acre is worth to let 1*d.* And he has in various places 42 acres of pasture, and each acre is worth yearly to let as appears by the animals below. And they present that upon the pasture of the Lord there, with the addition of the pastures of Carthprengy, there can be kept 6 oxen, 201 sheep; and the value of the feeding of each great beast is 2*d.*, and of every 12 sheep 2*d.*

Total acreage of arable land, 86¾ acres.

Total in money, 49*s.* 9*d.*

Free Tenants. Item, they present that Alice, the widow of Thomas Condy, holds by deed a tenement with a curtilage and 13½ acres of land for her life, and pays yearly at Easter and Michaelmas 5*s.* Item, John, the son of Ade, holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 12*d.* Item, Richard Aubrey holds a messuage and 24 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 4*s.* 8*d.* Item, Alexander Stoke holds a messuage without rent. Item, Adam Lomb holds 2 curtilages by deed, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, the same man holds 2 messuages and 6 acres of land by deed, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 6*d.* Item, the same Adam holds 40 acres of land and meadow at Kelly Clothy, which he bought from the heirs of Ieuan ap Ioꝯ, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 3*s.*

Total, 18*s.* 8*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid render suit at the Court of the Lord on a summons of 3 nights from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, saving the suit of the aforesaid Alexander, John, and Adam, sons of Adam Lomb, for their English land, for which they render 3 suits a year; and they do suit of mill; and there is a common fine of 7*s.*

Mich. It Dauid Bougam tz j cotag cū j croft tre. Et redd p annū xd. eisd t. It Wilts Dauid tz j cotag cū curt. Et redd p annū. viijd. eisd t. It Iohes Wyñ tz j cotag cū croft. Et redd p am. xviijd. eisd t. It Auern Hyman tz j cotag cū curt Et redd p am. xviijd. eisd t. It Willms ap Adam tz j cot cū curt. Et redd p am. ijs. eisd tis. It Willms fit Ade tz j cot cū curt. Et redd p annū. xijd. eisd tis. It hedes Iohis Tandy tenet j cot cū curtit. Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd t. It Iohes fit Dauid tz ij cotag cū curtit. Et redd p ann iijs. eisd t It. Phus Cticus tz j cot cū curtit. Et redd p am. xviijd. eisd t. It Iohes Fab tz j cot cū curtit. Et redd p am. xviijd. eisd t. It Margeria Dorlot tz j cot cū curtit. Et redd p am. xviijd. eisd t. It Waltus Pdy tz j cot cū curt. Et redd p am. xviijd t. It Iohes fit Ade Lomb tz j cot. Et redd p annū. xviijd. eisd t. It Alic Chestre tz j cot cū curtit. Et redd p annū. xviijd. eisd t. It Iohes fit Ade tz j cot cū curt. Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd t. It Iohes Wardyan tz j cot cum curtit. Et redd p ann ijs. eisd t. It Agnes Voyle tz j cot cū curtit.

56. Et redd p am. xviijd. eisd t. It Willms Hany tz j cot cū curtit. Et redd p am. xviijd. eisd t. It Ric fit Iohis tz j cot cū curt. Et redd p annū iiijd. eisd t. It Willms de la Walle tz j cot cū curt. Et redd p am. viijd. eisd t. It Emota Shyngyl tz j cot. Et redd p annū iiijd. eisd t. It Nichus Molend tz j cot cū curtit. Et redd p am. xviijd. eisd t. It Iuliana Auerel tz j cot cū curtit. Et redd p am. xviijd. eisd t. It Adam Hochekyñ tz j cot cū curtit. Et redd p am. viijd. eisd t. It Wilts fit Wilti tz j cot cū croft. Et

Cottagers. Item, they present that William Farley holds a cottage with 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 3*s.* 4*d.* Item, David Bougam holds a cottage with a croft of land, and pays yearly at the same times 10*d.* Item, William David holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, John Wyn holds a cottage with a croft, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Averia Hyman holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, William ap Adam holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, William, the son of Ade, holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, the heirs of John Tandy hold a cottage with a curtilage, and pay yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John, the son of David, holds 2 cottages with curtilages, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, Philip the Cleric holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John Smith holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Margaret Dorlot holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Walter Pdy holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John, the son of Ade Lomb, holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Alice Chester holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John, the son of Ade, holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John Wardyan holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Agnes Voyle holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, William Hany holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Richard, the son of John, holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, William de la Walle holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, Emota Shyngyl holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, Nicholas the Miller holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Juliana Averel holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Adam Hochekyñ holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, William, the son of William, holds a cottage with a croft, and pays

redd p a^m . xxjd. eisd t. It Isabell Bowyer tz j cot cū curtil. Et redd p a^m . xviijd. eisd t. It Iohnes Sutor tz j cot. Et redd p a^m . iiijd. eisd t. It Alic Vycheler tz j cot cū curtil. Et redd p a^m . xvjd. eisd t. It Iuliana Pryour tz unū situ Turall. Et redd p annū . ijd. eisd ꝓis. It Iohes Howel tz j cotag. Et redd per annū . vjd. eisd ꝓmis

Sm^a—xljs. ixd.

Serule'. Et ꝓdci tenentes fac secl Cur ut s^a. Et dabūt hietl vidz meli^9 aial. Et si aial non fuit nich dabt ut dicūt. Et dabūt pro leyrwit . xijd. Et debent secl ad Molend dni. Et debent conduce dampnatos cū cornu usqz ad furc. Et dabūt pc ꝓuic . vz xij lag de qualibt braciatur. Et est cōc anciamentoz (*sic*) coz . vijs.

Colonl. Itm dic qd . Willms fil Daui tz . vj acr ꝓre. Et redd p a^m . xvjd. ad fm Annūc bte Virginis ꝗ ad fm sci Mich. It Ricus Farleye tz vj acr ꝓre. Et redd p a^m . xvjd. eisd t. It Iuliana Benne tz iiij acr ꝓre ꝗ di. Et redd p a^m . xiijd. eisd t. It Benne tz vj acr ꝓre. Et redd p a^m . xxd. eisd t. It Ad^{a}m Broun tz iiij acr di. Et redd p a^m . xvijd. eisd t. It Giliana Chopyñ tz vij acr. Et redd p a^m . ijs. ijd. eisd t. It Phus Coundy tz . ix acr ꝓre. Et redd p a^m . xxijd. eisd t. It Walꝓus fil Rici tz xv acr ꝓre. Et redd p a^m . ijs. xjd. ob. eisd t. It Iohes Fab tz v acr ꝓre. Et redd p annū . xiiijd. eisd t. It Wilts Syward tz xv acr ꝓre. Et redd p a^m . ijs. xd. eisd t. It Wilts fil Wilti tz x acr di. Et redd p a^m . ijs. ijd. eisd t. It Is Deryñ tz viij acr. Et redd p a^m . xxd. eisd t. It Willms ap Adam tz . xij acr di. Et redd p a^m . ijs. vd. eisd t. It Iohnes fil Ade tz . xvj acr. Et redd p a^m . iijs. eisd t. It Dauid Coly tz xvj acr ꝓre. Et redd p a^m . iijs. eisd t.
564 It Dauid fil Phi tz vj acr ꝓre. Et redd p a^m . xvjd. eisd t. It Iohes

yearly at the same times 21*d.* Item, Isabella Bowyer̃ holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John Sutor holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, Alice Vycheler holds a cottage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, Juliana Pryour̃ holds one site of an oxhouse, and pays yearly at the same times 2*d.* Item, John Howel holds a cottage, and pays yearly at the same times 6*d.*

Total, 41*s.* 9*d.*

Services. And the aforesaid tenants do suit of Court as above, and give a heriot, namely, the best beast; and if there is no beast they give nothing, as they say. And they give for leyrwit 12*d.* And they owe suit at the Lord's mill; and they ought to escort the condemned with a horn to the gallows; and they give prisage of beer, namely, 12 gallons from each brewing. And there is a common fine for them, 7*s.*

Farmers. Item, they present that William, the son of David, holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 16*d.* Item, Richard Farleye holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, Juliana Benne holds 4½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 13*d.* Item, Benne holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Adam Broun holds 4½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d.* Item, Giliana Chopyñ holds 7 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 2*d.* Item, Philip Coundy holds 9 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 22*d.* Item, Walter, the son of Richard, holds 15 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 11½*d.* Item, John Faber holds 5 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 14*d.* Item, William Syward holds 15 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 10*d.* Item, William, the son of William, holds 10½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 2*d.* Item, Is Deryñ holds 8 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, William ap Adam holds 12½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* 5*d.* Item, John, the son of Ade, holds 16 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, David Coly holds 16 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 3*s.* Item, David, the son of Philip, holds 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, John Perdy holds

Pdy tz ij acr̃. Et redd̃ p am . viijd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Iohes Page tz iij acr̃ Et redd̃ p am . xd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Iohes Priour̃ tz vj acr̃. Et redd̃ p am . xvjd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Walrus Howel tz iij acr̃ dī. Et redd̃ p am . xjd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Wilts Hany tz vj acr̃. Et redd̃ p annū xvjd̃. eisd̃ t̃. It̃ Dauid Molend̃ tz j cot̃ cū crosto. Et redd̃ p am . iiijd̃. eisd̃ t̃. Et quibz (*sic*) dcoz Colonoz tz j curtit̃ cū tra p quo redd̃ p annū iiijd̃.

Sma—xxxvjs. iijd̃. ob.

Serule'.

Et omes pdci dabūt hiett̃ viz meli aial ut sa. Et p leyrwit̃. xijd̃. Et colligc dent totū pratū dni p porcōe coz. Et p cibo hebūt. xviijd̃. viz p iij dies. Et viz opus cuiuslīt p diem jd̃. Et falcare dent patū sine cibo dni p j diem. Et in eleccōe dni est pcipe p quolīt opc iijd̃. vel opa. Et arare dent bis ad cibū dni pc cuiuslīt opis ijd̃. Et hciare dent p dī diem ad cibū dni pc cuiuslīt opis ob. Et sarclare dent p dī diem sine cibo pc cuiuslīt opis ob. Et mete dent p iij dies ad cibū dni pc opis jd̃. Et fac unū cariag de feno t j cariag de blado sine cibo pc opis jd̃. Et de feno pti de sluī quilz hens equū cariabit ij trussas t non hens equū cariabit j truss. Et cariare debent mem t tegulas p domibz lapideis t si morantur p j noctem in via erūt ad repastū dni viz cuilīt . jd̃. Et valz in toto p am . ijs. Et leuabūt mem domoz ad cibū dni. Et cariabūt tegulas t mem ad Molend̃ p porcōe sua. Et fac inclusiuū t fossam molend̃ purgabūt. Et fac sect̃ Molend̃ t sect̃ Cur̃ de iij sept̃ t in iij sept̃ p sum j nocte. Et fac sumag ad cibū dni p j diem. Et custodire debt prisones de villa de Landoū picīlo coz t ducle suspendend̃ ad furcas cū aliis. Et dabūt pc cuic ut supra. Et est cōe anciament̃ coz . vijs. Et dabūt p

2 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 8*d.* Item, John Page holds 3 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 10*d.* Item, John Priouř holds 6 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, Walter Howel holds 3½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 11*d.* Item, William Hany holds 6 acres, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, David the Miller holds a cottage with a croft, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* And some of the aforesaid farmers hold a curtilage with their land, for which they pay yearly 4*d.*

Total, 36*s.* 3½*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give a heriot, namely, the best beast as above; and for leyrwit 12*d.* And they ought to make all the Lord's meadow for their share. And they have instead of food 18*d.*, namely for three days. And each service is worth a penny a day. And they ought to mow the Lord's meadow without food for a day. And it is at the Lord's option to take for each service 3*d.*, or the service. And they ought to plough twice, the Lord finding food; and the value of this service is 2*d.* And they ought to harrow for half a day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is a ½*d.* And they ought to weed for half a day without food, and the value of this service is ½*d.* And they ought to mow for 3 days, the Lord finding food; and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they should make one carrying of hay and one carrying of corn without food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And from the hay of the meadow of Sluř each having a horse shall carry 2 trusses; and such as have no horse shall carry one truss. And they ought to carry materials and tiles for the stone houses. And if they stay for a night on the road, they will be at the cost of the Lord, namely, 1*d.* for each. And the whole is worth yearly 2*s.* And they will carry the materials of the houses, the Lord finding food. And they carry tiles and materials for the mill for their share. And they make the sluices and clean out the mill pond, and they do suit at the mill and suit at the Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks at a night's summons. And they do all kinds of carriage, the Lord finding food for a day. And they ought to keep the prisoners from the town of Landoũ at their own risk, and escort them to be hung at the gallows with others. And they give prisage of ale as above. And they have a common fine of 7*s.*

comorth quolz iij anno in fo Oim Scoz . xiijs. iiijd. Et dabūt quolz anno . xx . sūmas bosci in fo Nat Dni. Et valent . ijs. vjd. Et cariare dent stramen p aliis dni de Landoū usqz Bran ⁊ de Bran usqz Landoū quociens opus fuit. Et tenentr . cariare calcē ⁊ carbones p calce faciend quociens opus fuit.

Sma opū yemat iiijxx viij. Et vat—xjs.
57. Sma opū autūpnat . ccxx. Et vat . xixs. vijd.
Sma—xxxviijs. vd.

Coloni q'nda' Arch'ni Brecon'.

It dic qd Wilts Howel tz j mes cū curtit Et redd p am . xviijd. qd fm Annūc bte Virg ⁊ fm sci Mich. It Ricus Howel tz j mes cū curtit. Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd t. It Stephs fit Walti tz j mes cū curtit. Et redd p annū . xviijd. tis ut sa. It Editha de Benny tz j mes cū curtit. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eisd tis. It Waltus Phippe tz j mes cū curtit. Et redd p am . xviijd. eisd t. It Agnes la Tyler tz j mes cū curtit. Et redd p am . xxiijd. eisd t. It Adam fit Walti tz j mes cū curt. Et redd p am . xviijd. eisd t. It Alic fit Ade Deryn tz j mes cū curtit. Et redd p am . ijs. eisd t. It Waltus Tandy tz j mes cū curtit. Et redd p am . xviijd. eisd t. It Iohes fit Dauid tz j mes cū curt. Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd t. It Is Deryñ tz j mes cū curt. Et redd p am . xviijd. eisd t. It Wilts le Walker tz j mes cū curt. Et redd p ann . ijs. eisd t. It Is Crocke tz j mes cum curtitl. Et redd p ann . xviijd. eisd t. It Rogus fit Walti tz j mes cū curtitt · Et redd p annū . xviijd. eisd t. It Nichus fit Ade tz j mes cū curtitt. It redd p annū xviijd. eisd t. It Is Relicta Walti Bole tz j mes cū curt. Et redd p am . xviijd. eisd t. It Eua Relict Iohis de Landoū tz j mes cū curt. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd t. It Rogus Howel tz j mes cū curt. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eisd t.

And they give for commorth in each year, on the feast of All Saints, 13*s.* 4*d.* And they give in each year 20 loads of wood at Christmas; and they are worth 2*s.* 6*d.* And they ought to carry straw for the Lord's beasts from Landoũ to Brañ, and from Brañ to Landoũ, as often as necessary. And they are bound to carry lime and coal for making lime as often as necessary.

Total winter services, 88; and worth 11*s.*
Total autumn services, 220; and worth 19*s.* 7*d.* fol. 37.
Total, 38*s.* 5*d.*

Farmers formerly of the Archdeaconry of Brecon.

Item, they present that William Howel holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 18*d.* Item, Richard Howel holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Stephen Fitz Walter holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the times as above 18*d.* Item, Edith de Benny holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Walter Phippe holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Agnes la Tyler holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 23*d.* Item, Adam the son of Walter, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Alice, daughter of Ade Deryn, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Walter Tandy holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, John, the son of David, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Is Deryñ holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, William le Walker holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 2*s.* Item, Is Crocke holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Roger, the son of Walter, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Nicholas, the son of Ade, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Is, widow of Walter Bole, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Eva, the widow of John de Landoũ, holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Roger Howel holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly

Iť Wilts ꝑcator tꝫ j mes cū curť. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eisd ť. Iť Wilts Dye tꝫ j mes cū curť. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eisd ť. Iť Agnes Hegar tꝫ j mes cū curť. Et redd p annū xviijd. eisd ť. Iť Wilts Seyward tꝫ j mes cū curť. Et redd p annū . xviijd. eisd ť.

Sm^a—xxxiijs. vjd.

Serule'. Et omes p̃dci dabūt hietť ⁊ leyrwiť ut p̃dci coloni de Landou. Et debent secť ad molend dni. Et dent duc'e felones dampnať usqꝫ ad furc. Et fac secť Cur. Et dabūt pc suic ut sup^a. Et mete dent p iij dies ad cibū dni pc cuiuslit opis jd. Et dent elegi inp at pposiť. Et est cōc anciamenť coꝫ ut sup^a.

Sm^a opū autūpnat . lxvj
Et valent—vs. vjd.

57d. **Curtilr'.** Itm dicūt q̃d Iohes Yby tꝫ ij curť. Et redd p a^m . ijs. ad fm Annunciacōis ꝑe Virgis ⁊ fm sci Mich. Iť Giliana Howet tꝫ j curť. Et redd p annū . xijd. eisd ť. Iť Bernardus Benne tꝫ j curť. Et redd annū . xijd. eisd ť. Iť Iohes Fab tꝫ j curť. Et redd p a^m . xijd. eisd ť. Iť Giliana de la Walle tꝫ j curť Et redd p a^m . xijd. eisd ť. Iť Iohes Sutor tꝫ j curť. Et redd p annū iiijd. eisd ť. Iť Dauid Gille tꝫ j curť. Et redd p annū xijd. eisd ťis.

Sm^a—vijs. iiijd.

Terra in manu D'ni. Iť dicūt q̃d ťra quond Walpi fit Iohis viꝫ viij acr sunt in manu dni. Iť . xj acr ťre quond Iohis fit Stephi sūt in manu dni. Iť . vj . acr quond Emote Cacche sunt in manu dni Itm xiij acr q^ond Rogi Iuliane. Iť v acr di quond Dauid Greecke.

at the same times 18*d.* Item, William Beator holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, William Dye holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, Agnes Hegar holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, William Seyward holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.*

Total, 33*s.* 6*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give heriots and leyrwit as the aforesaid copyholders of Landou. And they render suit at the Lord's mill; and are bound to escort the condemned felons to the gallows, and do suit of Court. And they give prisage of ale, as above. And they ought to mow for 3 days, the Lord finding food; and the value of each service is 1*d.* And they ought to choose a reeve from among the others.[1] And they have a common fine, as above.

Total autumn services, 66;
And they are worth 5*s.* 6*d.*

Curtilages. Item, they present that John Yby holds 2 curtilages, 6*d.* and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 2*s.* Item, Giliana Howel holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Bernard Benne holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Fab holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Giliana de la Walle holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, John Sutor holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 4*d.* Item, David Gille holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.*

Total, 7*s.* 4*d.*

Land in the Lord's hand. Item, they present that the lands formerly of Walter, the son of John, namely 8 acres, are in the Lord's hand. Item, 11 acres of land, formerly of John, the son of Stephen, are in the Lord's hand. Item, 6 acres, formerly of Emote Cacche, are in the Lord's hand. Item, 13 acres, formerly of Roger Juliane. Item,

[1] *i.e.*, the copyholders of Landou, not out of their own body, as they were not originally tenants of the place, but of the archdeaconry.

Iť . xv acř ꝑre quond Iuliane Bole sūt in manu dni p . xxx . annos. Iť . iiij . acř dī quond Walꝑi Piwke sūt in manu dni. Et quolȝ (*sic*) acř valȝ ad locand p annū ijd.

Sm^a acř . lxij acř
Sm^a valoř in pecunia . xs. iiijd.

Terra arrentata. Iť dicūt q̄d Wilts ap Ad^am tȝ iij acř dī Et redd p annū . xiiijd. ad fm sc̄i Mich. Iť Benne tȝ j acř. Et redd p annū iiijd. eod t̄. Iť Iohnes Coly tȝ j acř dī. Et redd p a^m . vjd. eod t̄. Iť Willm̄s Farleye tȝ j acř dī. Et redd p annū vjd. eod t̄. Iť Iohes Wyn̄ tȝ j acř. Et redd p annū . iiijd. eod t̄. Iť Iohes Sutor tȝ j acř. Et redd p annū . iiijd. eod t̄. Iť Edyth de Benny tȝ ij acř dī. Et redd p annū . xd. eod t̄. Iť Iohes Yby tȝ iij acř dī. Et redd p annū . xiiijd. eod ꝑio. Iť Wilts Hany tȝ j acř. Et redd p a^m . iiijd. eod ꝑio

Sm^a non notat^r hic q̄ȝ extendit^r . in dnico sup^a.

Aduocac'. Iť dicūt q̄d Dauid fit Clici dat dno p aduocac̄ hend p a^m . ijd. ad fm sc̄i Mich. Iť Iuliana Giboun dat dno p cad ijd. eod ꝑio. Iť Margia Yryan dat dno p cad ijd. eod ꝑio.

Sm^a —vjd.
Sm^a valoř dc̄i Mahii p extent̄ . xixti. xjs. iiijd. ob.
Unde opc yemat—iiij^xx viij. Et valent—xjs.
Et opa autūpnat . cciiij^xx . vj. Et vat—xxvs. jd.

NEWTOUN.

P'ncua. Phus Maybeyth, Phus de Newtoñ, Dauid Phippe, Howet ap Oweyñ, Madoc ap Iorȝ. ⁊ Iankyñ ap Dauid iurati ibid dicunt p sacr̄m eorȝ q̄d edificia lapidea ⁊ lignea ibm valent p annū iijs. Et sūt ibm ij curtillag̃. Et valent p annū .

5½ acres, formerly of David Greecke. Item, 15 acres of land, formerly of Juliana Bole, are in the Lord's hand for 30 years. Item, 4½ acres, formerly of Walter Piwke, are in the Lord's hands; and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d.*

Total acres, 62.

Total value in money, 10*s.* 4*d.*

Arrented Land. Item, they present that William ap Adam holds 3½ acres, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 14*d.* Item, Benne holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, John Coly holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, William Farleye holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, John Wyñ holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, John Sutor holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, Edytha de Benny holds 2½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 10*d.* Item John Yby holds 3½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 14*d.* Item, William Hany holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.*

Total not noted here, because it is extended above under the demesne.

Protections. Item, they present that David, the son of the Cleric, gives to the Lord for holding a protection yearly at Michaelmas 2*d.* Item, Juliana Giboun gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Margeria Yryan gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 2*d.*

Total, 6*d.*

Total value of the said manor by the extent, £19 11*s.* 4½*d.*

Of which the winter services are 88, and they are worth 11*s.*

And the autumn services 286, and they are worth 25*s.* 1*d.*

NEWTOWN.

Profits. Philip Maybeyth, Philip de Newtoñ, David Phippe, Howel ap Oweyn, Madoc ap Joȝ and Jankyñ ap David, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the stone and wooden buildings there are worth yearly 3*s.* And there are there

viijd. Ĩ est ibm una plac̃ que vocat' Cimiriũ et contz dĩ acr̃. Et vat p annũ ijd. Ĩ ptĩ ⁊ pquiz Cur̃ tanseunt cũ alta Cur̃. Et dñs het ibm Molend aquatic̃. Et vat p annũ . iiijli.

Sma—iiijli. iijs. xd.

D'nie' d'nl. Ĩ dicũt q̃d dñs het ibm . xxj acr̃. Et valz acr̃ ad loc̃ p am . ijd. Et sũt in manu dni de tra Colonoz . xxxiij . acr̃ p Escaet̃. Et vat acr̃ ad loc̃ p annũ . ijd. Et deb seiar̃ sup acr̃ viij Trugg̃ aucñ. Et ñndeb ad iij ganũ. Et est ibm dĩ acr̃ pati. Et vat p am . vjd. Et dñs potest tene ibid vj boues. Et vat pastur̃ boũ ijd.

Sma acr̃ . liiij acr̃
Sma in pecunia—xs. vjd.

Ĩ dicunt q̃d Ieuan de Newtoñ tz j mes ⁊ ij curtilt
Colonl. cũ . iiij . acr̃ tre ⁊ dĩ. Et redd p annũ . xviijd. ad fm Annũc̃ bte Virg̃is ⁊ fm sc̃i Mich. Ĩ Alex̃ . Wat tz j mes cũ curt ⁊ v acr̃ tre. Et redd p am . xixd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Wilts Sweyne tz j mes ⁊ curtil cũ viij acr̃ tre Et redd p am . xxd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Adam fil Phi tz j mes cũ curt̃ ⁊ vij acr̃ tre. Et redd p annũ . xixd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Rogus Page tz j mes cum curtil ⁊ vj acr̃ tre. Et redd p annũ xvjd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Dauid Bach tz j mes ⁊ curtil cũ . v . acr̃ dĩ. Et redd p am . xvd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Phus ap Mabeylch tz j mes ⁊ curt cũ vj acr̃ dĩ tre. Et redd p annũ . xvijd. eisd t̃. It Wilts Gethyñ tz j mes ⁊ curt̃ cũ vij acr̃ tre. Et redd p annũ . xviijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Dauid ap Iankyñ tz j mes ⁊ . curt̃ cũ iiij acr̃ dĩ. Et redd p annũ . xiijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Iohes Hir̃ tz j mes cũ curt̃. Et redd p am . xijd. eisd t̃. Ĩ Ieuan Gordoñ tz j mes ⁊ curt̃ cũ . vij acr̃ tre. Et redd

2 curtilages, and they are worth yearly 8*d.* Item, there is there one plot called the Cemetery, and it contains half an acre, and is worth yearly 2*d.* Item, the pleas and perquisites of the Court go with those of the high Court. And the Lord has a water mill there, and it is worth yearly £4.

Total, £4 3*s.* 10*d.*

Lord's Demesne. Item, they present that the Lord has there 21 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d.* And there are in the Lord's hands of the lands of the Copyholders 33 acres by escheat; and each acre is worth yearly to let 2*d.* And there should be sown upon an acre 8 "truggs" of oats, and answer for 3 measures. And there is there half an acre of meadow, and it is worth yearly 6*d.* And the Lord is able to keep there 6 oxen. And the value of the pasture of each ox is worth 2*d.*

Total acres, 54 acres.
Total in money, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Copyholders. Item, they present that Ieuan de Newtoñ holds a messuage and 2 curtilages, with 4½ acres of land, and pays yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas 18*d.* Item, Alexander Water holds a messuage with a curtilage and 5 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 19*d.* Item, William Sweyne holds a messuage and curtilage, with 8 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 20*d.* Item, Adam, the son of Philip, holds a messuage with a curtilage and 7 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 19*d.* Item, Roger Page holds a messuage with a curtilage and 6 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 16*d.* Item, David Bach holds a messuage and a curtilage with 5½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 15*d.* Item, Philip ap Mabeylch holds a messuage and curtilage, with 6½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 17*d.* Item, William Gethyñ holds a messuage and curtilage, with 7 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 18*d.* Item, David ap Jankyñ holds a messuage and curtilage, with 4½ acres, and pays yearly at the same times 13*d.* Item, John Hir holds a messuage with a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same times 12*d.* Item, Ieuan Gordoñ holds a messuage and curtilage, with 7 acres of land, and

p annū . xxd. eisd t. It Ieuan Vachan tz j mes 7 curt cū v acr tre. Et redd p annū . xiiijd. eisdm mīs.

Sma—xvjs. viijd.

Serule'. Et omes pdci dabūt p hietto melio aīal cuiuscumqz gnis fuit except equis 7 iumentis (*sic*). Et si aīal non fuit duplicabt redditū. Et dabūt p leyrwit xijd. Et dabūt quolz iijo anno . ijs. pro comorth p porcōe sua cū tenentibz de Landoū. Et cariare dent meū p domibz 7 molend 7 cetera omia opa tam de autūpno qm de aliis facient ut pdci Coloni de Landoū.

Sma opa (*sic*) autūpnat . xxxvj
Et valent—iijs.

Terra locat'. It dicūt qd sunt ibm in locis diūs . xvij . acr dī p iiijs. iijd. It dns Thomas Rose arrentauit ibid vj acr p xviijd.

Sma non notatr hic q extenditr in dnico.

Aduoc'. It dicūt qd Iohes Bach dat dno p aduoc hend iiijd. ad . fm sci Mich.

Sma—iiijd.
Sma valor p extent . vjli. ijs. xd.
Unde opa yemat . xlviij.—Et opa autūpnat iiijxx . iiij
Et vat in toto . xjs. vjd.

BRANE.

Ieuan ap Cadogan, Ltin ap Dd, Ieuan ap Dd, Pho ap Iuor, Ieuan ap Iankyn, Dauid Penvir, Dauid ap Ieuan, 7 Cadogan Grach iurati ibid dicūt p Sacrn eoz qd edificia ibm lignea valent p annū . xs. Et est ibid unū curtilag et viz p am . ijd. Et dns het ibid unū Molend aquatic. Et valz p am . v . marc. Et piscaria gurgite ibid valz p annū . xijd.

Sma lxxvijs. xd.

pays yearly at the same times 20*d*. Item, Ieuan Vachan holds a messuage and curtilage, with 5 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same times 14*d*.

Total, 16*s*. 8*d*.

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast of whatever kind it is, except horses and mares. And if there is no beast they double the rent. And they give for leyrwit 12*d*. And they give in every third year 2*s*. as a commorth for their share with the tenants of Landoũ. And they ought to carry the materials for the houses and mills, and do all other services whether autumn or other, as the aforesaid Copyholders of Landoũ.

Total autumn services, 36.
And they are worth 3*s*.

Lands let. Item, they present that there are there in various places 17½ acres for 4*s*. 3*d*. Item, Master Thomas Rose has rented there 6 acres for 18*d*.

Total not noted here, as it is extended in the demesne.

Protection. Item, they present that John Bach gives to the Lord at Michaelmas for holding a protection 4*d*.

Total, 4*d*.
Total value by the extent, £6 2*s*. 10*d*.
Of which the winter services are 48, and the autumn 84.
And they are worth in the whole, 11*s*. 6*d*.

BRANE.

Ieuan ap Cadogan, Llewelyn ap David, Ieuan ap David, Philip ap Ivor, Ieuan ap Jankyñ, David Penviñ, David ap Ieuan, and Cadogan Grach, the jurors there, on their oaths present that the buildings of wood there are worth yearly 10*s*. And there is there a curtilage, and it is worth yearly 2*d*. And the Lord has there a water mill, and it is worth yearly 5 marks. And the fishing in the weir there is worth yearly 12*d*.

Total, 77*s*. 10*d*.

D'nic' d'ni. Ił dicunt q̃d dñs ħet ibid . clxx acr̃ dī ꝑre in dnico. Et valȝ acr̃ ad locand p annū . iijd. Et debȝ seīare sup acr̃ iiij trugg̃ ⁊ dī fr̃i. Et r̃nd ad iij granū. Et dȝ seīare sup acr̃ aueñ . vij trug̃. Et r̃nd ad iij g^a^nū. Et dñs ħet ibid ij acr̃ p^a^ti. Et vȝ acr̃ p a^m^ . xviijd. Et dñs ħet ibid iiij acr̃ bosci. Et valȝ pastura cuiuslīt acr̃ eiusdm p annū . ijd. Et est ibid j acr̃ pastura (*sic*) iux^a^ . aquā de Husk. Et valȝ pastur^a^ eiusd p annū . viijd. Et dñs ħet ibid unam Foresť que contȝ . lij acr̃ in bosco ⁊ viij acr̃ in plano. Et valȝ pficuū bosci p gurgite ⁊ domū (*sic*) Molend . xxs. Et valȝ pastur̃ eiusd p annū . ijs.

Sm^a^ acr̃ . clxx dī
Sm^a^—lxviijs.
Sm^a^ valore (*sic*) p extent̃ . vijli. vjs. ixd. ob.

TRATHLLAN'.

P'fcua. Ił dicūt q̃d pfit ⁊ pquis Cur̃ ibm valent p a^m^ . xls. Et dñs ħet ibm Nundinas bis in anno vȝ in festo be Marie Magdalene ⁊ in festo sc̄i Laurenc̄. Et vał tholloñ ⁊ pquis caȝdm p anñ xijd. Et durant p iij dies qualȝ vice.

Sm^a^—xljs.

Terra in manu d'ni. Ił dc̄i iurati dicunt q̃d est in manu dni de ꝑra quond Ieu^a^n ap Sanañ . vj acr̃. Et vȝ acr̃ p annū . jd. Et de ꝑra quond Kenillyn . vj acr̃. Et vȝ acr̃ ut sup^a^. Et de ꝑra quond Roppt ap Legadbrech . vj acr̃. Et valȝ acr̃ ut s^a^ Et de ꝑra quond Ieu^a^n ap Kediuor . vj acr̃. Et valȝ acr̃ ut s^a^. Et de ꝑra quond Ithel ap Kediuor . vj acr̃. Et valȝ acr̃ ut s^a^. Et sup pastur̃ dni cū cōi pastur^a^ possunt sustineri . xvj boues ⁊ xvj vacc̄ ⁊ c bid. Et

Lord's Demesne. Item, they present that the Lord has there 170½ acres of land in demesne; and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.* And they should sow on an acre 4½ trugges of wheat, and answer for 3 measures. And they should sow on an acre of oats 7 trugges, and answer for three measures. And the Lord has there 2 acres of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly 18*d.* And the Lord has there 4 acres of wood, and the pasture of each acre of it is worth yearly 2*d.* And there is there an acre of pasture along the water of Usk. And the yearly value of its pasture is 8*d.* And the Lord has there a forest which contains 52 acres in wood land and 8 acres in open land. And the profits of the wood for the weir and mill-house are worth 20*s.* And the pasture of it is worth yearly 2*s.*

Total acreage, 170½.
Total, 68*s.*
Total value by the extent, £7 6*s.* 9½*d.*

TRATHLLAN.

Profits. Item, they present that the pleas and perquisites of the Court there are worth yearly 40*s.* And the Lord has there fairs twice a year, namely, at the feast of the Blessed Mary Magdalene, and on the feast of St. Laurence. And the value of the tolls and perquisites of the same are yearly 12*d.* And they last at each time for 3 days.

Total, 41*s.*

Land in the Lord's Hand. Item, the said jurors present that there is in the Lord's hand 6 acres of land formerly of Ieuan ap Sanan, and each acre is worth yearly 1*d.* And 6 acres of the land formerly of Kenillyn, and each acre is worth as above. And of the land formerly of Roppert ap Legaltrech 6 acres, and each acre is worth as above. And of the land formerly of Ieuan ap Kedivor 6 acres, and each acre is worth as above. And 6 acres of the land formerly of Ithel ap Kedivor, and each acre is worth as above. And upon the Lord's pasture with the common pasture there can be kept 16 oxen, 16 cows, and 100 sheep; and the value of the feed of each great beast

valȝ pastura cuiuslīt grossi aïalis . ijd. ⁊ xij bid ijd. Iī est in manu dni de ꝑra quond Cadraud . v acr̃. Et valȝ acr̃ ut supa.

Sma acr̃ . xxxv
Sma in pecunia—viijs. xjd.

Liberi.

Iī dicūt q̃d Lewel ap Iorūth tȝ ix acr̃ ꝑre Et redd p am . xviijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et dabit hiell̃ viȝ melius (*sic*). Et si aïal non fuit . xs. Et fac̃ secl̃ ad iij Cur̃ p'uat̃ p annū et tenȝ p antiquā tenur̃

Sma—xviijd.

Coloni.

Iī dicūt q̃d Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Cradoc tȝ xiiij acr̃. Et redd p annū . xiiijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et Ieuan ap Cadogan ap Kediuor tȝ xxj acr̃ dī. Et redd am . xxjd. ob. eod ꝑio. Iī Dauid ap Cadogā tȝ . v acr̃ dī. Et redd p am vd. ob. eod t̃. Iī Will ap Ieuan ap Kediuor ⁊ iij fres sui tenent xv acr̃. Et redd p annū . xvd. eod t̃. Iīm Ieuan ap Dd Vachan tȝ x acr̃ dī. Et redd p am . xd. ob. eod t̃. Iī Gronou ap Ieuan tȝ x acr̃ dī. Et redd p am . xd. ob eod t̃. Iī Meuric Goch tȝ xiij acr̃. Et redd p am . xiijd. eod t̃. Iī Lewel ap Iankyñ tȝ viij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū . viijd. ob eod t̃. Iī Ieuan ap Iankyñ tȝ xxiiij acr̃. Et redd p am . ijs. eod t̃. Iī Dauid Penhir̃ tȝ xj acr̃. Et redd p annū xjd. eod t̃. Iī Dauid ap Iorūth ap Cadog̃ tȝ vij acr̃. Et redd p am . vijd. eod t̃. Iī Meuer̃ fil Ieuan tȝ xxvj acr̃ dī. Et redd p am . ijs. ijd. ob eod t̃. Iī Cadog̃ ap Iorūth tȝ xv acr̃. Et redd p am . xvd. eod t̃. Iī Ieuan Sayr tȝ xix acr̃ dī. Et redd p am . xixd. ob. eod t̃. Iī Ieuan ap Dd ap Ll tȝ xiiij acr̃ dī. Et redd p am . xiiijd. ob eod t̃. Iī Cadogan ap Ieuan Gethyñ tenȝ xxiiij acr̃. Et redd p am . ijs. eod t̃. Iī Dauid Vachan tȝ tȝ (*sic*) ix acr̃ dī. Et redd p am . ixd. ob eod t̃. Iī Dauid Duckyñ tȝ . vij acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p am . vijd. eod t̃. Iī Ieuan ap Iorȝ ap Ithnerch (*sic*)

is 2*d.*, and every 12 sheep 2*d.* And there is in the Lord's hand of the land formerly of Cadrawd, 5 acres, and each acre is worth as above.

Total acres, 35.
Total in money, 8*s.* 11*d.*

Free Tenants. Item, they present that Llewelyn ap Jorwerth holds 9 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 18*d.*, and gives a heriot, namely, the best [beast], and if there is no beast 10*s.* And does suit privately at three Courts yearly, and holds by the ancient tenure.

Total, 18*d.*

Copy-holders. Item, they present that Ieuan Vachan ap Ieuan ap Cradoc holds 14 acres, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 14*d.* And Ieuan ap Cadogan ap Kedivor holds 21½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 21½*d.* Item, David ap Cadogan holds 5½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 5½*d.* Item, William ap Ieuan ap Kedivor and his 3 brothers hold 15 acres, and pay yearly at the same time 15*d.* Item, Ieuan ap David Vachan holds 10½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 10½*d.* Item, Gronou ap Ieuan holds 10½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 10½*d.* Item, Meuric Goch holds 13 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 13*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap Jankyn holds 8½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 8½*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Jankyn holds 24 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* Item, David Penhir holds 11 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 11*d.* Item, David ap Jorwerth ap Cadogan holds 7 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 7*d.* Item, Meuer the son of Ieuan holds 26½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* 2½*d.* Item, Cadogan ap Jorwerth holds 15 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 15*d.* Item, Ieuan Sayr holds 19½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 19½*d.* Item, Ieuan ap David ap Llewelyn holds 14½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 14½*d.* Item, Cadogan ap Ieuan Gethyñ holds 24 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* Item, David Vachan holds 9½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 9½*d.* Item, David Duckyñ holds 7 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 7*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Jorwerth ap Ithnerch holds 7 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 7*d.* Item,

tʒ vij acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p am. vijd. eod t̃. It̃ leuan ap Dd ⁊ fres eius tenent. xj acr̃ dī. Et redd p am. xjd. ob. eod t̃. It̃ Lewel ap Dd tʒ xv acr̃. Et redd p am. xvd. eod t̃ It̃ Dd ap Lt tʒ xviij acr̃. Et redd p am. xviijd. eod t̃. It̃ Iorꝏth ap leuan tʒ x acr̃. Et redd p am. xd. eod t̃. It̃ Ithel ap Iorꝏth tʒ viij acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū viijd. ob eod t̃. It̃ leuan ap Iorꝏth ap leuan tʒ vij acr̃.
61. Et redd p am. vijd. eod t̃io. It̃ leuan ap Gruffith. tʒ viij acr̃. Et redd p annū. viijd. eod t̃io. It̃ leuan ap Madoc tʒ v acr̃. Et redd p am. vd. eod t̃io It̃ Lewel Hir̃ tʒ xiij acr̃. Et redd p am. xiijd. eod t̃. It̃ leuan ap Eynon̄ ap Iuor tʒ xj acr̃ dī. Et redd p am. xjd. ob eod t̃io. It̃ Iorꝏth ap leuan tʒ xj acr̃. Et redd p am. xjd. eod t̃io. It̃ Euor ap Iuor tʒ v acr̃. Et redd p am. vd. eod t̃. It̃ Iorꝏth ap leuan ap Iorʒ tʒ xj acr̃. Et redd p am. xjd. eod t̃io It̃ Phus ap Iuor tʒ j acr̃. Et redd p am. jd. eod t̃. It̃ leuan ap Oweyn̄ tʒ j acr̃. Et redd p annū jd. eod t̃. It̃ Hunyth fil Gogaun tʒ xij acr̃ dī. Et redd p am. xijd. ob. eod t̃. It̃ Lewel ap Iorꝏth tʒ xxj acr̃. Et redd p ann̄. xxjd. eod t̃. It̃ Meur Goch tʒ ij acr̃ apud Lethir̃. Et redd p annū. ijd. eod t̃. It̃ Dauid Las tʒ xj acr̃. Et redd p am. xjd. eod t̃.

Sma—xxxvijs. ijd.

Serule'. Et omes ꝑdci dabūt p hietto meli aīal cuiuscūqʒ gnis fuit. Et si aīal non fuit dabt. vijs. iiijd. Et p leyrwit. xijd. Et p comorth quolʒ iijo anno in klñ Maii. viij vacc̃. Et est porco cuiuslit anni. xvijs. ixd. qa. Et debēt cariare mem̄ usqʒ Bran ⁊ Landou sūptibʒ suis nisi taxerint morā p viā eundo vel redeundo p j noctem ⁊ tunc ad cibū dni et valet p am. xijd. Et watliare dent omes domos necessias apud Bran̄ ⁊ easd coopire ⁊ cooptur̄ inucire sūptibʒ suis. Et eod modo fac̄ de mem̄ ⁊ domo Molend Et fac̄ inclus ⁊ gurgit̄ Molend sūptibʒ eorʒ exto qd dns

Ieuan ap David and his brothers hold 11½ acres, and pay yearly at the same time 11½*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap David holds 15 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 15*d.* Item, David ap Llewelyn holds 18 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 18*d.* Item, Jorwerth ap Ieuan holds 10 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 10*d.* Item, Ithel ap Jorwerth holds 8½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 8½*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Jorwerth ap Ieuan holds 7 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 7*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Griffith holds 8 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 8*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Madoc holds 5 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 5*d.* Item, Llewelyn Hir holds 13 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 13*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Eynon ap Ivor holds 11½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 11½*d.* Item, Jorwerth ap Ieuan holds 11 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 11*d.* Item, Evor ap Ivor holds 5 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 5*d.* Item, Jorwerth ap Ieuan ap Jorwerth holds 11 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 11*d.* Item, Philip ap Ivor holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 1*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Oweyn holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 1*d.* Item, Hunyth, son of Gogaun, holds 12½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 12½*d.* Item, Llewelyn ap Jorwerth holds 21 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 21*d.* Item, Meuric Goch holds 2 acres at Lethir, and pays yearly at the same time 2*d.* Item, David Las holds 11 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 11*d.*

Total, 37*s.* 2*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give for a heriot the best beast of whatever kind it is. And if there is no beast they give 7*s.* 4*d.* And for leyrwit 12*d.* And for commorth, in every third year in the Kalends of May, 8 cows; and the part for each year is 17*s.* 9¼*d.* And they carry materials to Bran and Landou at their own cost, unless they are delayed by the way in going or returning for one night, then they are at the Lord's cost for food; and this is worth yearly 12*d.* And they should wattle all houses requiring it at Bran, and thatch them and find thatching at their own cost; and do the same as to materials for the mill house; and they make the sluices and the weirs for the mill at their own cost, except that the Lord cuts down timber in the

pstrabit pales in bosco ⁊ faciet sculpturā eoꝝ ⁊ p̃ria cariabit eosd. Et duce dent aũia dni ⁊ cariare sumag̃ usqꝫ Langad ex una pte ⁊ usqꝫ Landou ex alia pte. Et custodire dent p'sones de p̃ria. Et si aduene ibid capiantr duce dent eosd apud Landoũ ⁊ suspendere debent dampnatos. Et fac̃ secĩ Cur̃ de iij septimañ in iij sept̃ sine sum̃. Et dicũt q̃d m̃catores p̃rie solue debent tolloñ Et vat p amm. iiijd. Et in tempe guerre custodire dent p̃riam. Et semel in anno arare dent apud Brañ ad cibũ dni. pc̃ opis. ijd. si habeant boues. Et si non h̃uint boues nc. arau'int ⁊ras suas nichil facient dno tũc de arrurā. Et si locau'int boues ⁊ arau'int ⁊ram suā facient dca opa ut p̃us. Et colligc dent fenũ pati apud Brañ suptibꝫ suis Et mefe debẽt semel ibid ad cibũ dni pc̃ opis jd. Et
ead. conduce dent carecĩ ⁊ familiares dni usqꝫ Lowelt. Et si ultā montana ad sumptibꝫ (*sic*) dni. Et dabũt pc̃ s̃uis vidꝫ de qualit braciatura xij lag̃. Et valꝫ p annũ. iijd. Et est cõe anciamenĩ eoꝝ xs̃. Et fac̃ secĩ ad Molend dni. Et de blado crescenĩ sup ⁊ram dni dabũt tholloñ siue vendiderint siue non nisi vendant p redditu ⁊ linea tela ncacia sale ferro ⁊ poculenĩ in Nat̃ Dni ⁊ Pasche competenĩ anciari dent nisi de residuo tholloñ prestauerint.

Smā—xxixs̃.
Smā opū yemal. xxxiij. Et vat—vjs̃. viijd.
Smā opū autūpnat. xxxiij. Et vat—iijs̃.

Aduoc'. Iĩ dicunt q̃d Yuor ap Ph dat dno p aduoc̃ hend iiijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Iĩ Wenlt fit Lewet dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ⁊io. Iĩ Goleuyth fit Dauid dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ⁊io. Iĩ Duthgũ fit Dauid dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ⁊io. Iĩ Dauid ap M'eduth dat dno p ead ijd. eod ⁊io. Iĩ Lewet Boul dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ⁊io. Iĩ Meurc Moyl dat dno p ead iiijd. eod ⁊io.

Smā—ijs̃. ijd.

wood, and cuts it up, and the country carry them. And they should guard the Lord's beasts and carry all different kinds of things requiring carriage to Langad on one side, to Landou on the other side. And they should keep the prisoners of the country. And if strangers are arrested there they should escort them to Landou. And they should hang persons condemned. And they do suit of Court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks without summons. And they present that the merchants of the country ought to pay toll, and the yearly value is 4*d.* And in time of war they should guard the country, and once a year they should plough at Bran if they have oxen, the Lord providing food, and the value of the service is 2*d.*; and if they have not oxen, nor do not plough their own lands, there is then nothing due to the Lord for ploughing. But if they hire oxen and plough their own land, they then render the said service as above. And they ought to gather the hay of the meadow at Bran at their own cost. And they ought to mow there once, the Lord providing food; and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they should escort the carts and servants of the Lord to Lowelt; and if over the mountain, at the Lord's cost. And they give prisage of beer, namely, for each brewing 12 gallons; and it is worth yearly 3*d.* And there is a common fine of 10*s.* And they do suit at the Lord's mill. And they pay toll for corn growing on the Lord's land whether they sell it or not, unless they sell it for rent and twine for the web, or for salt, iron, or drink required at Christmas and Easter; and they should be heavily fined unless they pay the rest of the toll.

Total, 29*s.*

Total winter services 33; and they are worth 6*s.* 8*d.*

Total autumn services 33; and they are worth 3*s.*

Protections. Item, they present that Yvor ap Philip gives to the Lord at Michaelmas for holding a protection 4*d.* Item, Wenllian, daughter of Llewelyn, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Goleuyth, son of David, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Duthgũ, son of David, gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, David ap Meredith gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 2*d.* Item, Llewelyn Boul gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.* Item, Meuric Moyl gives to the Lord for the same at the same time 4*d.*

Total, 2*s.* 2*d.*

Serule'. Et de ꝑdc̃is aduocac̃ illi qui Reddūt . ijd. si resideant sup ꝑrā Colonoꝫ dabunt hiett̃ ut ꝑdc̃i Coloni cariare n̄ieñ mete face stangnū molend ut ꝑdc̃i Coloni. Et illi qui soluūt . iiijd. in recessu coꝫ duplicabūt redditū.

Terra locat'. It̃ dicūt q̃d Lewet ap Ioꝫ tꝫ j acr̃. Et redd p a^m . ijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. It̃ Meurc Goch tꝫ j acr̃. Et redd p a^m . ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Iorūth ap Ieuan ap Ithnerth tꝫ iij acr̃. Et redd p a^m . vjd. eod ꝑio. It̃m Dauid Penhire tꝫ j acr̃. Et redd p annū ijd. eod ꝑio. It̃ Iohes ap Iankyñ tꝫ dī acr̃. Et redd p annū ob eod ꝑmio.

Sm^a non notat^r hic q, transit supi^o cū dnico.
Sm^a valor̃ p extent̃—vjli. xd.

GWENNHIR'.

Lib'. It̃ dicūt q̃d ibid est unus lect^o unde Meurc ap Trahur^a est stipes de quo descenderūt . Lewet ap Iorūth, Meurc Goch . Eynō ap Dd . Meurc ap Gwasmeyr̃, Madoc Goch, Meurc Vachu^an ꝗ Iohes Goch . qui tenent ibm . cc . acr̃ tam in plano q^am in bosco. Et redd p annū ijs. ad fm sc̃i Mich. Et dabūt ꝑc̃ suic̃ ut s^a.

Sm^a—ijs.

Serule'. Et omes ꝑdc̃i libi dabūt hiett ut libi sup^a. Et fac̃ sect̃ Cur̃ ter p annū sine sum̃.

Sm^a valor̃ p extent̃—ijs.

Services. And of the aforesaid protections, those who pay 2*d.*, if they reside on lands of the copyholders, give heriots like the aforesaid copyholders, and carry materials, mow, and repair the mill pond, as the aforesaid copyholders. And those who pay 4*d.* on their departure double their rent.

Land let. Item, they present that Llewelyn ap Jorwerth holds an acre, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 2*d.* Item, Meuric Goch holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 2*d.* Item, Jorwerth ap Ieuan ap Ithnerth holds 3 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* Item, David Penhire holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 2*d.* Item, John ap Jankyñ holds half an acre, and pays yearly at the same time ½*d.*

Total not noted here because it is entered above with the demesne.

Total value by the extent, £6 0*s.* 10*d.*

GWENNHIR.'

Free Tenants. Item, they present there is there one bed whence Meuric ap Trahura is the stock from which are descended Llewelyn ap Jorwerth, Meuric Goch, Eynon ap David, Meuric ap Gwasmeyr, Madoc Goch, Meuric Vachuan, and John Goch, who hold there 200 acres, both in open and in wood land, and pay yearly at Michaelmas 2*s.*, and give prisage of ale as above.

Total, 2*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid free tenants give heriots as the above-mentioned free tenants; and do suit of Court 3 times a year without summons.

Total value by the extent, 2*s.*

GILUACH'.

Lib'l. Iť diť q̃d ibid est j lect⁹ qui vulgo vo^r gwele de q^o est stipes Hõ ap Trah^arn de quo descenderũt Dauid Vach^an ap Dd ap Res, Walť ap Dd ⁊ Ricus ap Dd qui tenent ibm . clx . acť in plano ⁊ in bosco cũ ptinenť. Et redd dno p a^m . xs. ad fm sťi Mich.

Sm^a—xs.

Serule'. Et omes pdťi dabũt hiettť ut s^a. Et p comorth quolz iij^o anno in klñ Maii j vacť cũ vitulo si fuit et est porcio cui^s lit anni ijs. ijd. ob . et p pannag . ijs. in festo sťi Andree siue huerint porcos siue non: Et fať sectť Curť ut libi pxi. Et sectť Molend dni. Et ps suiť ut sup^a. Et omes eoz ibid semel arare dent ad cibũ dni pť opis . ijd. Et mele dent p j diem ad cibũ dni pť opis jd. Et fať sectť Molend dni ⁊ ad Curť si fuint citati ad sectť alicui^s.

Sm^a viijs. ijd.
Sm^a valoť p extent—xviijs. ijd.

Cod. Profeua. Iurati sup^adictť diť q̃d dñs het ibid . vij acť bosci Et valz pastur^a . eiusd in toto p annũ . xijd.

Sm^a—xijd.

Lib'l. Iť diť q̃d sũt ibm . iij . lecti qui vocant^r gwele . de p^o lecto gwele (*sic*) est stipes Gurgene ap Auayl . de sťdo lecto est stipes Lewet ap Denand, et de iij lecto est stipes Tegwared Pengrech ⁊ omes descendentes ab eisd redd dno quolit iij^o . anno in klñ Maii . iiijs. ⁊ ij vacť. Et inde est porcio cui^s lit anni . vs. ixd. q^a.

Sm^a—vs. ixd. q^a.

GILVACH'.

Free Tenants. Item, they present there is one bed, commonly called "Gwele," from which the stock is Howel ap Traharn, from whom are descended David Vachaun ap David ap Res, Walter ap David, and Richard ap David, who hold there 160 acres in the open and in the wood land, with the appurtenances, and pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas 10*s.*

Total, 10*s.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give a heriot as above, and for a commorth, in every third year in the Kalends of May, a cow with a calf, if there is one; and the portion for each year is 2*s.* 2½*d.*, and for pannage 2*s.*, on the Feast of St. Andrew, whether they have pigs or not. And they do suit of Court as the last preceding free tenants. And suit at the Lord's mill; and prisage of ale as above. And all of the aforesaid there should plough once a year, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 2*d.* And they should mow for a day, the Lord finding food, and the value of this service is 1*d.* And they do suit at the Lord's mill and at Court, if they are summoned at the suit of any one.

Total, 8*s.* 2*d.*

Total value by the extent, 18*s.* 2*d.*

CALVANNOK'.

Profits. The jurors aforesaid present that the Lord has there 7 acres of wood, and the pasture of the whole of it is worth yearly 12*d.*

Total, 12*d.*

Freemen. Item, they present that there are there 3 beds, which are called "Gwele." From the first bed or "Gwele" is the stock of Gurgene ap Avayl. From the second bed is the stock of Llewelyn ap Denand. From the third bed is the stock of Tegwared Pengrech; and all the descendants from them pay to the Lord every third year at the Kalends of May 4*s.* and 2 cows. And the portion for each year is 5*s.* 9¼*d.*

Total, 5*s.* 9¼*d.*

Seruic'. Et omes pdci dabūt hiett ut sa. Et fac sect Cur ter p annū sine sum. Et sect ad molend dni si ipi non heant molend sup tra eoz. Et de rebz nicate dabūt tholloñ. Et pc suic ut sa.

Sma valor p extent . vs. ixd. qa.

REDWERNEN'.

Lib'l. It iurati supadicti dicūt qd est ibid j lect qui vor Wallice gwele . unde Cuelyñ est stipes 7 descendent ab eod tenent ibid xl acr cū ptiñ. Et redd dno quolz iijo anno . j vacc in klñ Maii Et est porco cuiuslit anni ijs. ijd. qa. Et cetera omia suic fac ut pdci libi hoies de Caluannok

Terra in manu d'ni. It dic qd sunt in manu dni ibm . xxviij acr tre 7 plus.

Sma valor p extent . ijs. ijd. qa.

KEUYNPRESK'.

Lib'l. It iurati supadict dic qd Duthgu fit Phi, Dauid Moyl, Magr Wilts, Iohn 7 Adam fr eius qui fres tenent p Cartā ibid xxx . Anglicañ. Et redd dno p annū j . lb cere ad fm sci Mich. Et alia medietas terre est in manu dni ex empcoe ut dicunt. Unde restat inquirend 7 sc . ex j lb cere in decas p illa medietat. Et iidm tentes dabt hiett ut sa. Et fac sect Cur ter p am.

l. ea. Sma valor p extent . vjd.

CARTH'PRENGY.

Iurati apud Carthprengy dic qd dns het ibid in dnico

D'nic' d'ni. . ixvij acr . et valz qualit acr ad locand p am . iijd. Et dz seiare sup acr viij trug aueñ , et rnd ad iij granū. Et het ibid

Services. And all the aforesaid give a heriot as above, and do suit of Court three times a year without summons; and do suit at the Lord's mill if they have not a mill on their own land. And for things bought they give toll and prisage of ale as above.

Total value by the extent, 5*s.* 9¼*d.*

REDWERNEN'.

Item, the aforesaid jurors present that there is there a bed which is called in Welsh "Gwele," whence Cuelyñ is the stock, and the descendants from the same hold there 40 acres with the appurtenances; and they pay in every third year a cow to the Lord on the Kalends of May. And the portion for each year is 2*s.* 2¼*d.* And they do all other services as the aforesaid free tenants of Calvannock.

Land in the Lord's hand. Item, they present that there are there in the Lord's hand 28 acres of land and more.

Total value by the extent, 2*s.* 2¼*d.*

KEVYNPRESK'.

Freemen. Item, the aforesaid jurors present that Duthgu the son of Philip, David Moyl, Master William John, and Adam his brother, which brothers hold there by deed 30 English [acres], and pay to the Lord yearly at Michaelmas a pound of wax. And the other moiety of land is in the Lord's hand by purchase, as they say, which remains to be inquired into. And so there is a pound of wax in abeyance for that moiety. And the same tenants give a heriot as above, and do suit of Court 3 times a year.

Total value by the extent, 6*d.*

CARTH'PRENGY.

Lord's Demesne. The jurors at Carthprengy present that the Lord has there in demesne 67 acres, and each acre is worth yearly to let 3*d.* And there should be sown upon an acre 8 trugges of oats, and answer for three measures. And he has there 14 acres

xiiij acr̃ prati. Et valz qualz acr̃ ad locand p am. xijd. Et dns het ibid vj acr̃ pastur̃ in montibz. Et valz acr̃ p annū jd. Et valēt plit̃ ⁊ pquis p ann̄ ibid. vs.

Sma. acr̃ lxvij
Sma in pecunia. xxxvjs. iijd.

Coloni. It dic̃ q̃d Ithel ap Ieuan tz ix acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p am. xviijd. ad fm sc̃i Mich. It̃ Gronou Goch tz xvj acr̃. Et redd p annū ijs. viijd. cod ꝑio. It̃ Ieuan Wyn̄ tz viij acr̃ cū qart̃. Et redd p am. xvjd. ob cod ꝑio. It̃ Ieuan ap Adam tz xxiiij acr̃. Et redd p am. ijs. vd. cod t̃. It̃ Ph ap Dd Arthur̃ tz j curt̃ cū vj acr̃ ꝑre dī ⁊ qart̃ Et redd p am. xiiijd. ob cod ꝑio. It̃ Phus ap Iany tz. xij acr̃ dī. Et redd p am. ijs. jd. cod ꝑio. It̃ Iohes Capellan tz x acr̃ ꝑre dī. Et redd p am. xxjd. cod ꝑio. It̃ Iohes Arthur̃ tz iij acr̃ ꝑre. Et redd p annū. vjd. cod ꝑio. Et quilīt p̃dc̃oz tz j curt̃ cū dc̃is ꝑris.

Sma—xiijs. vjd.

Seruic'. Et omes p̃dc̃i dabūt hiett̃ ⁊ leyrwit̃ ut tenentes de trallan̄ sa. Et dabūt p comorth quolz iijo anno in kln̄ Maii ij vacc̃. et est porcio cuiuslīt anni iiijs. vd. qa. Et fac̃ oia suic̃ ⁊ custum̄ ut p̃dc̃i Coloni de trallan̄.

Sma opū yemat. vij. Et vat. xiiijd.
Sma opū autūpnat. vij. Et vat. vijd.
Sma vjs. vijd. qa.

Terra in manu d'ni. It̃ dic̃ q̃d sūt in manu dni de ꝑra quond Wilti Las. v. acr̃ et de ꝑra Cradoc Hen. v acr̃ dī. et de ꝑra quond Ieuan Coyg̃ v acr̃ dī. et de ꝑra quond Ieuan Gressang̃. v acr̃ dī. et cod. de ꝑra quond Lewet Duy vj acr̃. Et de ꝑra quond Eynon̄ Goch. ij. cū j curt̃ et de ꝑra quond Gronou Gam. x acr̃. et de ꝑra quond

of meadow, and each acre is worth yearly to let 12*d.* And the Lord has there 6 acres of pasture on the hills, and an acre is worth yearly 1*d.* And the pleas and perquisites there are worth yearly 5*s.*

Total acreage, 67.
Total in money, 36*s.* 3*d.*

Copy-holders. Item, they present that Ithel ap Ieuan holds 9 acres of land, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 18*d.* Item, Gronou Goch holds 16 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* 8*d.* Item, Ieuan Wyn holds 8¼ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 16½*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Adam holds 24 acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* 5*d.* Item, Philip ap David Arthur holds a curtilage with 6¾ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 14½*d.* Item, Philip ap Iany holds 12½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 2*s.* 1*d.* Item, John the Chaplain holds 10½ acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 21*d.* Item, John Arthur holds 3 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 6*d.* And each off the aforesaid holds a curtilage with the said lands.

Total, 13*s.* 6*d.*

Services. And all the aforesaid give heriots and leyrwit as the tenants of Trallañ above mentioned. And they give for a commorth, in every third year on the Kalends of May, 2 cows; and the portion for each year is 4*s.* 5¼*d.* And they do all services and customs as the aforesaid copyholders of Trallañ.

Total winter services 7; and their value, 14*d.*
Total autumn services 7; and their value 7*d.*
Total, 6*s.* 7¼*d.*

Land in the Lord's Hand. Item, they present that there are in the hand of the Lord, of the land formerly of William Las 5 acres; and of the land of Cradoc Hen 5½ acres; and of the land formerly of Ieuan Coyg̃ 5½ acres; and of the land formerly of Ieuan Gressang̃ 5½ acres; and of the land formerly of Llewelyn Duy, 6 acres; and of the land formerly of Eynoñ Goch 2 with a curtilage; and of the land formerly of Gronou Gam 10

Ieuan Gethyñ . v acr̃ dī. Et apud Brynkenan sūt in manu dni ix acr̃ ⁊ ignorant dci iurati qui ab antiquo fuerūt tenentes.

Sma—liiij acr̃ . et tansit sa . in dnico.

Terra locat'. Ir̃ dicūt q̃d Ithel ap Ieuan tz vj acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū . xviijd. ad fm sc̄i Mich. Ir̃ Gronou Goch tz j acr̃. Et redd p annū ijd. eod ꝓio. Ir̃ Ieuan Gwyñ tz j acr̃. Et redd p am . ijd. eod ꝓio. Ir̃m Dñs Gervasius Caplts tz j curt̃ cū . v acr̃ ꝓre. Et redd p am . xijd. eod ꝓio. Ir̃ Ithel ap Ieuan tz j curt̃ ⁊ dī. Et redd p am . iijd. eod ꝓio. Ir̃ hedes Trahern ap Madoc tenet (*sic*) j plac̃ in villa de Carthprengy. Et redd p annū . iiijd. eod ꝓio. Ir̃ Ieuan ap Adam tz j curt̃. Et redd p annū iiijd. eod ꝓio. Ir̃ Cadogan ap Lt tz j acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū iijd. eod ꝓio. Ir̃ Gruff ap Dd tz j acr̃ dī. Et redd p annū . iijd. eod ꝓmio.

Sma—iiijs. iijd.
Sma valor̃ p extent̃—lixs. vd. qa.

Exa . totum .
Finit9 per
H. CADHARNE.

c3. Presens extent̃ renouat̃ fuit p Mandatū Reuend in Xpo patris ⁊ dni Dni . Edwardi pmissione diuina Meneū epi dni de Pebidiauke et Lauhaden Anno Dni Miltimo CCCCCoXVJo . et Anno Regni regis Henrici Octaui post cōquest̃ Anglie octauo . et Anno cons dci reuend patris Septimo.

The 23 Iune 1584 This booke beinge sent unto London, hath in the same Three score Leaves of pchment wrytten on bothe sydes the Leafe wythowt race or enter Lynynge, besydes this syde hearon wrytten.

M. MENEVENS'.[1]

[1] Marmaduke Middleton, 1582-1590.

acres; and of the land formerly of Ieuan Gethyn, 5½ acres; and at Brynkenan there are in the Lord's hand 9 acres, but the said jurors do not know who were formerly the tenants.

Total, 54 acres; and they are entered above in the demesne.

Land let. Item, they present that Ithel ap Ieuan holds 6½ acres, and pays yearly at Michaelmas 18*d.* Item, Gronou Goch holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 2*d.* Item, Ieuan Gwyn holds an acre, and pays yearly at the same time 2*d.* Item, Master Gervase the Chaplain holds a curtilage with 5 acres of land, and pays yearly at the same time 12*d.* Item, Ithel ap Ieuan holds 1½ curtilage, and pays yearly at the same time 3*d.* Item, the heirs of Traharn ap Madoc hold a plot in the town of Carthprengy, and pay yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, Ieuan ap Adam holds a curtilage, and pays yearly at the same time 4*d.* Item, Cadogan ap Llewelyn holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 3*d.* Item, Gruffyd ap David holds 1½ acres, and pays yearly at the same time 3*d.*

Total, 4*s.* 3*d.*
Total value by the extent, 59*s.* 5¼*d.*

the whole Examined.

Finished by
H. CADHARNE.

The present extent was re-made by order of the Reverend Father and Lord in Christ, the Lord Edward,[1] by divine permission Bishop of St. Davids, Lord of Pebidiauke and Lawhaden, in the year of our Lord 1516; and in the 8th year of King Henry the Eight, after the Conquest of England; and the 7th year of the consecration of the said reverend father.

[1] Edward Vaughan, 1509-1522.

53d. Cōfirmatio Manerii de Glascomb episcopatui Menevēsi p Gwalterū filiū Eryna . . .

Licentia appropriādi ptem eccliaꝫ Kerye et Glascomb ibm fol. 133.

64. mk.

23 Sept. 1581. Md. That as my L. sayd one other like boke
54d. of extente ys with Mr. Meredith Thomas, and an other with Mr. Chauncelor Edwardes

Bovata terr cōtinet vij acras.

Carucata terr cōtinet iiijxx acras.

Memor. the 26 of Iune 1628 in ye 4th yeare of ye raigne of or Soueraigne Lo: K. Charles. Theophilus then Bp of St Dauids did graunt a new lease of ye impropriation of Kerry unto Sir Henry Herbert, Knight, there being then 2 concurrent leases a foote, ye one, and better, in Mr. Bloome's hand, Register of ye sayd diociese, ye other in Sir Henry Herbert's (his owne old lease being wthin on yeare of expiration) wch former concurrent better lease ye sayd Bp in fauor of ye sayd Sir Henry, and by ye power he had wth his Register, cancelled, and added as a new fauor unto ye sayd Sir Henry, ye next aduocation of ye viccarage of Kerry, taking of him for fine but 100l., wheras Mr. Bloome would haue giuen him 500l. After his buysynesse was dispatched, his lease confirmed by ye ꝑcentor and Chapter of St. Dauid's, and yt by ye speciall care and procurement of ye sayd Bp. he ye sayd Knight though he had pmised to be payinge his debt of thankfullnesse all ye days of his life, out of his iealousy, yt his buysynes was not donne, sent one letter: and another after yt he knewe it was donne out of meere pride and unthankfullnesse ye copy of both *vide* page priore insert.

Prouoco ad συγχρονους et ad posteros ꝑsertim ad successores meos et successorem proximum. Prouoco ad famam, quæ utrisqꝫ quasi lumen est, et erit, nec bona nec mala nostra in occulto esse patietr. Prouoco ad Christū supremū iudicem tam mortuoꝫ, quam vivoꝫ utrū dignus fuerim illa contumelia, an ille Indignus qui fecit.

Scripsit propria manu ut caveant successores a blandis et ingratis.

THEOPHILUS MENEUEN'.

St.

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Only one reference is given for each pag thereon.

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